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NOTES ON BOOKS,

BEING A QUARTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE
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The Missionary Secretariat of Henry Venn, B.D. Prebendary of St. Paul's and Hon. Sec. of the Church Missionary Society. By the Rev. W. KNIGHT, M.A. formerly Sec. of the C. M. Soc. With an Introductory Biographical Chapter and other Additions by Mr. Venn's Sons. Pp. 564, with Autotype Portrait from the Engraving by S. Cousins after the Original Painting by G. Richmond, R.A. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[May 3, 1880.]

THE preparation of this work was undertaken in the first instance by Mr. VENN's own family, and for the biographical portion of it they

are responsible. But when in the course of the memoir it became necessary to deal with the special work connected with the administration of the Church Missionary Society, which gradually absorbed all his time and energies, it was felt that, even at the risk of some lack of unity in the execution, this part of the narrative might fare best in the hands of some one who had been associated with him in the great work of his life. His sons accordingly proposed this task to the Rev. W. KNIGHT, who had been for nearly thirteen years officially attached to the Church Missionary Society, both at home and in the East, and had been through most of that time his confidential coadjutor.

The Introductory Biographical Chapter is

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followed by a section containing a series of Mr. VENN's letters, and by extracts from his private journal; and all these trace the several influences which tended to determine the course of his future life, as the great agent in developing missions directed specially to the heathen and, above all, evangelical missions in connection with the National Church. These missions he made a force in England and the world, and he effected this result through the society of which his father, JOHN VENN, rector of Clapham, had been the projector and one of the founders, and which by the stability and moderation of its councils has from the smallest beginnings become a powerful organisation, with an annual income now reaching £200,000.

The succeeding sections trace the history and fortunes of the Society from the date of its foundation, when its purpose was set forth as an endeavour to supply for 'Africa and the East' the missions which the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for Promoting Christian Knowledge were establishing exclusively for the British plantations in America and the West Indies. These sections contain papers by Mr. VENN on the character and work of his predecessors in the office of Secretary to the Society, the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT and the Rev. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, the latter being a memoir of special importance. To their work he found himself called at a time when the Society, which had become a power in the Church of England, was entering on a new phase. Its income was steadily growing, its spiritual principles were more widely proclaimed, and it had become necessary that its ecclesiastical relations should be determined with a care which should, so far as might be possible, insure its future usefulness and efficiency.

Of the questions thus raised, and of other matters directly and indirectly connected with them, the succeeding sections treat fully, while they exhibit the principles always followed by Mr. VENN in every part of his work, in laying down the conditions for the choice and the examination of candidates, and in directing them on their departure for the scenes of their labours. He was, however, not less remarkable for the zeal which he displayed in the work which fell strictly within the limits assigned to the action of the Society, than for the sound sense with which he availed himself of all accessory means likely to promote its extension. He soon perceived that there were conditions of society in which the propagation of Christianity must go side by side with the development of legitimate trade, and that only in this way would the work be carried on effectually in the African continent. Into the development of native industry in Africa he accordingly threw himself with ardour, nor did

he rest until he had proved by careful analysis the superiority of Sierra Leone arrowroot, and had seen it take its independent place in the home market. He procured well-chosen samples of the wild cotton of the Gold Coast, and had them tested at Manchester; and he did this under the conviction that it was of no use to try to destroy the slave trade by external force alone, without the simultaneous development of such lawful commerce as would supersede the traffic in human flesh.

Thus for more than thirty years Mr. VENN had devoted his whole energies to the interests of the Society, and to the great work of evangelising the heathen. To give himself entirely to this work he had resigned a living of £700 a year, and persistently forbore to receive any remuneration for his services, and even for travelling expenses—a forbearance which was of itself, during his many years of office, equivalent to more than £10,000. During much of that period he had been a severe sufferer from bodily illness and pain; but even when this pain amounted to agony it was never allowed to interfere with his work. His hope that he might be enabled to die in harness was not fulfilled in the letter; but his interest in his life-long task was not abated when he was no longer able to carry it on. The feelings called forth by the tidings of his death are shewn by a series of extracts from the letters of friends, from the minutes of the committee of the Society, and from the letters of missionaries in all parts of the heathen world, who remembered with gratitude the unfailing kindness and the judiciousness of his counsels when he sent them forth to their work, and the encouragement and guidance which he was always ready to give them in the course of their labours.

A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815. By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.' VOL. III. comprising the period from 1832 to 1841. 8vo. pp. 704, price 18s. cloth. [April 21, 1880.]

THE History of England from 1815 to the present time may be conveniently grouped into distinct periods. The first of these periods commenced with the Peace, and terminated soon after the accession of GEORGE IV. to the throne. The second commenced with the reconstruction of the LIVERPOOL Administration, by the appointment of PEELE to the Home Office, and of CANNING to the Foreign Office, and terminated with the passage of the Reform Act. The third comprises the history of the Whig Ministry from the passage of the Reform Act to the fall of MELBOURNE in 1841. It was the object of the first volume of this history

to give an intelligible account of the repressive policy, pursued by a Tory Ministry, in the first of these periods. It was the object of the second volume to describe the great reforms, in legislation, in administration, and in finance, which distinguished the second period. It is the object of the present volume to record the use which the Whigs under GREY made of their triumph in 1832, and to relate the causes which subsequently led to their humiliation under MELBOURNE. The first volume of this work may therefore be styled a history of reaction; the second, a history of reform; the third, a history of the decline and fall of the Whig Ministry.

The domestic policy of the Whig Government from 1833 to 1841 is divisible into two periods. The first, which terminated with the fall of Lord GREY in 1834, is remarkable for the great reforms which were accomplished by the Ministry. In two sessions slavery was abolished, a Factory Act was passed, the Irish Church was reformed, the poor laws were placed on a new basis, and the information which resulted in corporation reform was collected. The second period, which embraces the history of the MELBOURNE Ministry, is memorable for little measures and great compromises. The Ministry was almost continually thwarted in its attempt to regulate the policy of the State; and it was ultimately overwhelmed by the universal contempt which it had incurred for its feeble conduct. The policy of the Whigs under GREY is described in the 13th chapter of this work; their humiliation under MELBOURNE in the 14th and 15th chapters.

The history of the Whig Ministry from 1833 to 1841 would not be intelligible without a short review of the condition of the country in 1833, and of the Irish Government from 1829 to 1832. These prefatory matters are related in the 12th chapter of this work, the opening chapter of this volume. The history would not be complete if the story of the domestic policy of the Whigs were not supplemented with the account of their foreign policy, which will be found in the 16th chapter of this work, the concluding chapter of this volume. From 1830 to 1841 the foreign policy of England was guided by PALMERSTON. It is not too much to say that PALMERSTON revolutionised even more effectually than CANNING the policy of the department. During his tenure of the foreign office CANNING used the moral influence of England in favour of the struggling cause of freedom. PALMERSTON actively interfered in behalf of the interests, or supposed interests, of his country. During the earlier years of his administration these interests were identified with the cause of constitutional government, and his exertions, which culminated in a quadruple alliance of the Constitutional Powers of Western

Europe, won the approval of earnest Liberals. During the later years of his administration these interests seemed to him to be identified with the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire; and his policy, which led to a quadrilateral alliance between Britain and the autocratic powers of Eastern Europe, was opposed by the wiser members of the Cabinet, and condemned by the wisest Liberals in the House of Commons. The fall of Acre recommended it to the people, who were reconciled by a fresh naval victory to a possible rupture with France, and to an alliance with autocracy.

Congregational History, 1850-1880. By JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D. VOL. V. completing the work. 8vo. pp. 652, price 15s. cloth.

[April 26, 1880.]

THE historical investigation in this final volume has been conducted on the same principle as that adopted throughout. All available materials have been collected to give certainty and exactness to every part of the narrative. Pursuing the inquiry chronologically, the various movements of the time affecting the denomination have been considered in their origin, tendency, and practical result; and the men who took the most prominent part in them have been noted apart from their official position or the peculiarity of their gifts. In the schemes, for example, for reforms in preaching and the order of worship, the sentiments of the leaders have been cited, and the views of their opponents have been expressed in like manner in their own words. The events of the time considered in relation to the plans of the denomination are noted in connection with the interesting discussions to which they gave rise. The Bicentenary Address of the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, the splendid oration of Dr. VAUGHAN on the same occasion, the masterly discourse of Dr. MELLOR, the speeches of Dr. HALLEY, Dr. VAUGHAN, and Dr. RALEIGH in connection with the American War, are recorded as examples of the purest eloquence, and as exhibiting the spirit of the time.

A full report is given of the revival of the Home Missionary Society and the extension of colonial missions. In the journals and letters of the missionaries we have pictures of life in Australia and Canada. Interspersed with the general narrative episodes occur of personal religious experience, and brief biographical sketches.

The evangelical operations of the denomination, conducted under circumstances of difficulty, were also hindered by the influence of sceptical philosophy, calling some into the arena who would

gladly have continued in the field of peaceful Christian labour. The 'new philosophy' has received careful attention.

A special feature in the volume is the light thrown on the early religious course of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, as a member of a Congregational church, in the letters of his pastor, supplemented by an interesting narration of his father and a series of letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Mr. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, not before published, explaining his course on leaving the London Missionary Society.

The importance of these interesting documents in relation to the spotless fame of the great missionary-traveller can scarcely be over-estimated. Frank and earnest, they contain some startling disclosures; but because of the importance of the genuine testimony, they are given *verbatim*. Standing alone, without a word of apology or even of explanation, they are sufficient to remove at once and for ever the imputations known to be freely made in some religious circles.

Dr. Rigby's *Letters from France &c. in 1789*.

Edited by his Daughter, Lady EASTLAKE.

Crown 8vo. pp. 250, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[April 20, 1880.]

THESE Letters, written about ninety years ago, are now first published from the family repository in which they have lain. The Author was himself born in 1747, and was consequently long past his youth when they were written. It was his fortune to repair to France with a few friends on the very eve of the greatest convulsion in modern history. The party, to whom everything they saw on landing in France was as strange as the phenomena of another planet, reached Paris early in July 1789. The States General had just met. They heard MIRABEAU: they saw the last splendours of the Court of Versailles. NECKER was still in power. But before two weeks had passed everything was changed. The Bastille was taken, almost in the presence of these English travellers. They caught with enthusiasm the accents of liberty which rang round the Palais Royal, and heartily shared in the triumphs or the delusions of the hour. It was not till they sought to leave Paris, a few days later, that they became aware that the capital was in the possession of an armed mob, which twice over prevented their departure. At length, however, they pursued their journey through the country, and returned by the Rhine. In 1789 this was a prodigious undertaking, and few Englishmen accomplished it.

This is, therefore, a very curious and perfectly

authentic account of scenes which will never die from human memory; and, it is believed that, like all genuine family letters, these will not fail to be read with pleasure.

Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies. By ALPHEUS TODD, Librarian of Parliament, Canada; Author of 'Parliamentary Government in England' &c. 8vo. pp. 620, price 21s. cloth.

[March 20, 1880.]

IN presenting to the public this volume (which is dedicated to the EARL OF DUFFERIN) the Author completes a design which he has long had in contemplation, and which was partly fulfilled thirteen years ago when he published his treatise on Parliamentary Government in England. In the preface to the first volume of that work Mr. TODD alluded to the obvious want of some manual to explain the operation of Parliamentary Government in furtherance of its application to colonial institutions. For over a quarter of a century the Author's researches had been largely directed to this subject, in assisting Canadian statesmen to give effect to the grant of responsible government which began to be extended to the colonies of Great Britain when it was introduced into Canada in 1841. The fruit of this protracted investigation into a hitherto untrodden field of inquiry was embodied in the publication, in 1867 and in 1869 respectively, of the volumes above mentioned, which, however imperfectly, supplied for the first time a practical exposition of the laws, usages, and traditions of Parliamentary Government. The favour with which this attempt was received throughout the British dominions, and the desire frequently expressed for additional information upon the matter, in its relation to the British Colonies, induced the Author to undertake the present work.

Six Lectures on the History of German Thought from the Seven Years' War to Goethe's Death, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1879. By KARL HILLEBRAND. Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 1, 1880.]

THE history of the modern German thought, to the examination of which the Author has confined himself in the present volume, has for its starting-point the period of utter exhaustion which followed the Thirty Years' War. The results of that terrible struggle had all but destroyed the life and energy of the people. Germany had

become a mere geographical expression; and the German lands domineered over by despotic princes were scenes of anarchy, injustice, and corruption. The intellectual state of the nation was not less miserable. The German literature of the sixteenth century had been essentially popular; in the seventeenth there was as complete a separation between literature and the people as there was complete oblivion of what had existed before. The whole literature of the time was a servile imitation of the Neo-Latin literatures, and had nothing national in its form, its language, its subjects, or its inspiration.

The collapse might have been fatal and final, had it not been for the uprising of the Prussian state, and the influence of Protestantism, which led first to a pietistic and then to a scientific revival. There was no return, however, to the popular movement of the sixteenth century, the bridge which might have served for this purpose being irreparably broken; and the modern German literature was born, not in a simple, spontaneous, unconscious age, but in an age of criticism, which impressed upon it a certain character of self-consciousness, self-critical production. The time of the Seven Years' War marks the rise of the first generation of the great founders of German national culture. This was the generation of KLOPSTOCK, WIELAND, WINCKELMANN, KANT, MENDELSSOHN, and LESSING. The second was that of HERDER and VOSS, KLINGER and BÜRGER, GOETHE and SCHILLER. To the third generation belong the two SCHLEGELS, the two HUMBOLDTS, TECK, RAHEL, SCHLEIERMACHER, NIEBUHR, SAVIGNY, and SCHELLING.

In the third and the following lectures the Author examines the work done by these three generations of thinkers, in building up the great fabric of modern German culture. The history of their efforts is not one of continuous progress; and the appearance of a literary eddy or backwater, such as that which is presented in the rise and development of the Romantic or Mediæval school, was under the circumstances of the time no matter of surprise. But this school had brought about the liberating movement of 1813, and the rising of the whole nation against the foreign yoke. The character of the schools which have followed it has been modified by the political conditions of the country, which showed that in Protestant Prussia alone could the power be looked for which was to realise the longed-for national state, with strength sufficient to maintain its integrity. The paramount necessity of guarding the national independence involves the need of sacrifices which may be supposed to have an unfavourable effect on culture; but the Author seeks to shew in his epilogue, that until this work is thoroughly accomplished the nation cannot allow herself the

luxury of such liberal ideas and feelings as those which animated the great founders of German culture; and he concludes with the expression of his belief, that when this task is done, Germany, which now seems chiefly occupied with strengthening her house against the storms which might threaten it, will resume with undivided heart her share in that common work of Europe which, under whatever national form it may be produced, is the civilisation of mankind.

A History of Classical Greek Literature. By the Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A. Knight of the Order of the Saviour; Fellow and Prof. of Ancient History, Trin. Coll. Dublin; Author of 'Social Life in Greece,' 'Prolegomena to Ancient History,' &c. In Two Volumes, crown 8vo. which may be had separately. VOL. I. *The Poets* (with an Appendix on Homer, by Prof. Sayce); pp. 538, price 7s. 6d. cloth. VOL. II. *The Prose Writers* (with an INDEX to both volumes); pp. 464, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 29, 1880.]

A HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE has become almost too great a task for any single man to accomplish adequately. Quite apart from the first absolute requisite—a thorough intimacy with the many and various Greek authors themselves—the literature of commentary and of criticism has become so vast and complicated that it would require a committee of scholars to grasp and arrange it. This is what the Germans are actually doing in various periodicals. Yet it is very desirable that younger students should have from a single hand some conspectus of Greek Literature as a whole, of the recent labours in expounding and arranging it, and of the mutual relations of the authors whom they read in accidental and irregular order.

The admirable work of O. MÜLLER supplied this want in former days; but the last thirty-five years have brought so much new matter to light, so many new controversies have arisen, so much foreign criticism has revolutionised our old notions, that it became imperative either to re-edit that work or to replace it. The present work is intended to replace MÜLLER's, but with some modifications of plan. By the aid of the learned and careful DONALDSON it had been continued (in its English version) so as to embrace post-classical literature down to the Byzantine age. But the study of the Alexandrian and post-Alexandrian authors is rightly excluded, with very few exceptions, from our classical education.

However valuable they may be for their matter, nay, even for their tone and sentiment, they are not read *as classical*, and therefore may fairly be excluded from a book which professes to keep within this limit. STRABO and POLYBIUS, PAUSANIAS and DIONYSIUS, are all most interesting and instructive, and the last is necessary to any proper appreciation of classical oratory. PLUTARCH and LUCIAN rank higher, and may be read with pleasure as well as profit; but, nevertheless, common consent has denied them a place among the authors who are studied for form. Nay, ARISTOTLE himself can only be called a classical author with doubtful propriety, though his greatness secures him a place in every treatment, even purely literary, of his age. The Author has therefore felt justified in excluding them all, save ARISTOTLE, from a book intended for classical students, though he has admitted exceptionally a few poets of the later age.

Professor SAYCE has enriched the first volume with a learned appendix on the Homeric dialect, in which all the latest researches have been gathered into a clear conspectus. There is a very full index to the whole work at the end of the second volume.

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APPENDICES:—

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CROSBY RECORDS.

A *Cavalier's Note Book; being Notes, Anecdotes, and Observations of WILLIAM BLUNDELL, of Crosby, Lancashire, Esquire, Captain of Dragoons under Major-General Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knt. in the Royalist Army of 1642.* Edited, with Introductory Chapters, by the Rev. T. ELLISON GIBSON, Author of 'Lydiat Hall and its Associations.' Pp. 320, with Facsimile, in small quarto, printed on hand-made paper, with rough edges & gilt top, price 14s. bevelled cloth lettered. [May 5, 1880.]

THE labours of the Historical Commissioners have favoured the production of this class of

book. They have led to a greater readiness on the part of those in possession of family papers to impart their treasures to the public, and to a greater desire on the part of the public to possess them.

The notes, anecdotes, and observations contained in this work are those of a Lancashire squire, WILLIAM BLUNDELL, whose career, 1620-98, runs through an eventful period of English history. He belonged to one of the oldest county families, his ancestor having obtained Great Crosby by gift of JOHN, Earl of Morton, afterwards King JOHN, in the time of HENRY II. The book is dedicated to his descendant NICHOLAS BLUNDELL, still seated at Little Crosby, who has kindly allowed the transcription of matter which throughout bears witness to the ability and sound judgment of the writer.

The Editor has prefixed to the work four introductory chapters, in the first of which he gives a sketch of the early history of the family. Here we find Sir ROBERT BLUNDELL accompanying EDWARD I. in his Welsh military expeditions. It is probable that he fell on the field of battle, nor was he the only one of his race who died in the service of his sovereign. At times the family had its troubles, and in the days of HENRY VIII. came into collision with its powerful neighbours the MOLYNEUXS of Sefton. The wrongs which the BLUNDELLS endured led to the presentation of a petition to the Crown for redress, and the matter came under the cognisance of Cardinal WOLSEY, then at the helm of the State. The decree issued by this eminent statesman evinces the care which he bestowed upon the most minute affairs of the kingdom. Later on, the BLUNDELLS, in consequence of their adherence to the ancient faith, were placed under a social ban, from which they have only recently emerged. They are among the few families of England which have never, even by a temporary act of conformity, swerved from their allegiance to the older form of Christianity. As they begun *temp.* HENRY II. so they continued under ELIZABETH, and now in the days of VICTORIA they profess the same unaltered faith. Hence they bore the brunt of the penal laws, and were visited with all the social disfavour with which Roman Catholicism was so long regarded. In 1591 RICHARD BLUNDELL of Crosby died in prison at Lancaster, where he had been immured for the crime of harbouring a priest. The second and third chapters are taken up with a sketch of the life of WILLIAM BLUNDELL the Cavalier, whose whole career proves him to have been a man of learning, courage, and ability. The last chapter deals with his character and literary pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he accepted a commission as Captain of Dragoons

under Sir THOMAS TILDESLEY, Knt. but he never led his troop into the field, having been too severely wounded at the assault on Lancaster to pursue a military career. He had volunteered to accompany JAMES, Earl of Derby, on this gallant expedition.

The notes, anecdotes, and observations of Mr. BLUNDELL are on a great variety of subjects, but have no special relation to the civil war, as some have erroneously imagined. Neither has any diary of Mr. BLUNDELL been discovered—another misconception which has somehow or other got into circulation. The BLUNDELL diary quoted in 'Lydiat Hall,' which exists in MS. at Crosby, belongs to a later period, and was written by NICHOLAS BLUNDELL, grandson to the Cavalier.

Mr. BLUNDELL's notes stretch over a period of about fifty years, and are taken from what may be called commonplace books, where they are found appended to quotations from authors then in vogue. The original headings, which are for the most part in Latin, have been preserved, as the subject may easily be gathered from the context, and no reference is made to them in the index. It appears to have been Mr. BLUNDELL's custom, whenever he heard anything which he thought worthy of note, to write it down at once; and his common practice of giving the date, as well as the name of his informant, adds much to the authenticity of his narrative. Moreover, his position in life and the general esteem in which he was held enabled him to see and hear much of an interesting character. At Dublin he sat at the table of the unfortunate Earl of STRAFFORD, and at Knowsley he was frequently the guest of the famous Countess of Derby, CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE, who so gallantly defended Lathom House. He recounts some of her sayings, and would probably have given more if it had not been for the difficulty which he felt in catching what she said 'by defect of my Lady's English.'

Notwithstanding his lameness Mr. BLUNDELL led an active life. He was fond of hunting, and visited many places of interest both at home and abroad. In 1660 he was at the gathering of the Royalists at Breda, and accompanied CHARLES II. on his triumphant return to his dominions. An anecdote of this monarch in connection with their voyage is recorded. This is headed 'Statura Hominis,' and is one of several notes on a subject in which the 'Cavalier' had much curiosity.

In matters of political and domestic economy his remarks are sagacious, and many suggestions which he throws out have long since been acted upon. He was likewise fond of natural history, and has many curious entries on this subject. He wrote little poetry, but there is a lively sketch of Maypole festivities at Crosby written in early life. On the subject of duelling his mind was much

exercised, but he was firm in taking that noble Christian view of one of the leading vices of his age which few were then found to countenance. Many anecdotes and remarks relate to this subject, and some to 'drinking,' another of the prevalent vices of his time.

It may be noticed with reference to this work, that while the words and form of sentences found in the original have been strictly adhered to, the spelling has been for the most part modernised, for the greater convenience of readers.

In addition to the Notes given in the present volume, Mr. BLUNDELL left behind him a number of his own letters copied into folio sheets, and since bound up in a volume. He has also inserted in another book those letters of his correspondents which he deemed worthy of preservation. His letters are uniformly well written, and there are few of them that will not bear perusal. If the present publication meet with the favour of the public, it is intended to publish these letters as the second series of the 'Crosby Records,' under the title of 'A Cavalier's Letter Book.'

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Six Lectures on Physical Geography, delivered in 1876 for the benefit of the Governors Institute of Ireland; with some Additions. By the Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, F.R.S. M.D. Dubl. D.C.L. Oxon. Fellow of Trin. Coll. and Prof. of Geol. in the Univ. of Dublin. Pp. 398, with 23 Diagrams engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

[April 30, 1880.]

THIS volume consists of Lectures and Notes; and, whilst the general reader will probably confine his attention to the Lectures, the scientific reader is advised to study the Notes with no less attention.

These Notes range over a large variety of subjects, all of considerable interest, from the Eclipse of Agathocles to the Water Discharge of the Plate and Nile. The Note at p. 346 discusses in full all the theories of cause of change in geological climates, dismissing some with contempt and some with honour.

Of the Lectures themselves:—

LECTURE I. treats of the Past History and Future Prospects of the Globe on which we live, with a full account of Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis and of its modern developments.

LECTURE II. discusses the questions of Continents and Oceans, of Volcanoes and Mountains, and contains a full summary of all the physical results of the voyage of the *Challenger*.

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Climate and Medical Topography in their relation to the Disease-Distribution of the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan Districts of British India; with Reasons for Assigning a Malarious Origin to Goitre and some other Diseases. By F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D. F.R.G.S. Honorary Fellow King's College, London; Surgeon-Major (retired) India Medical Service; late Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Medical College; and Medical Inspector of Inland Labour Transport at Calcutta. Pp. 568, with Map and Fever Chart. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[April 29, 1880.]

DURING 1866 and the five following years, while the Author was engaged in superintending the examination of the water supply of cantonments in Northern India, his attention was drawn to the subject of goitre by the mention which medical officers conducting the analyses frequently made of the prevalence of the disease (the simple hypertrophic form) in districts in which they were employed. The disease was usually attributed to the presence of a large proportion of lime and magnesia in the drinking water used by the people, and the Author then determined, leisure allowing, to make a series of analyses of the waters of the goitrous regions of Northern India with a view to testing the soundness of this view. In 1872 Surgeon-General Sir CAMPBELL BROWN authorised a circular to Civil Medical officers, calling upon them for replies to a set of questions drawn up with a view to eliciting information on the subject; and also directing that samples of water were to be sent to Calcutta for analysis.

The replies to this and to a subsequent circular constitute the 'special reports' quoted in this volume. The statistics and the results of the analyses are embodied in a table given in Chap. II.

In 1874 the Author brought the papers with him to England, intending to prepare a report of very modest dimensions; but as the analyses had

shown that the lime and magnesia theory of the cause of the disease was not tenable, while the habitat of the disease suggested malaria as the real cause, it became necessary to investigate the medical topography and climate of the goitrous regions, and the necessary information could be obtained only by piecing together fragments abstracted from a vast number of Indian reports and periodicals.

But when, after long toil and with great care, he had amassed this information, it occurred to him that it might be of value to others interested in the diseases of Northern India, embodying as it does an account of the medical topography, climate, and disease-distribution of Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan districts. It is this which forms the main portion of the work, goitre running through the whole as a kind of connecting and limiting thread. Where the Author has been led away from the habitats of goitre, it has been either because some neighbouring region exhibited points of special interest in its medical history, or because he wished to investigate some apparent anomaly in the distribution of the disease.

Advocating a view which connects goitre with the malaria which is the wide-spread cause of so much of the disease of Northern India, he has been drawn to consider the distribution, and especially the seasonal distribution of the chief diseases of that country, while the etiology of the disease has obliged him to discuss the origin of malaria.

These discussions occupy what may be entitled the first part of the work. Thus, after giving a sketch of the geology and physical geography of the mountains and plains of Northern India, and having shown that the evidence to be derived from the distribution of goitre, and from the analysis of the drinking water of goitrous and non-goitrous tracts, is quite opposed to the view which connects as cause and effect hard water and goitre, the Author proceeds to compare the functions and pathology of the spleen and thyroid gland, and from their similarity argues that malaria might *a priori* be expected to engender disease of the thyroid of the same nature with that which it undoubtedly excites in the spleen. The Author next passes to consider the nature of malaria, taking as the test of its presence and intensity the relative prevalence of paroxysmal fevers amongst the troops and civil population in the different districts of Northern India; and, from the evident influence of physical conditions of soil and atmosphere upon the development of miasms, argues that they must depend on the presence of a material cause. As further evidence in support of this view a brief history of the epidemic of malarious fever which affected the Punjab during 1869-70 is given in Chap. V.

the Author maintaining that the development of such an epidemic depends upon an excessive and wide-spread production of a specific miasm.

In Chapter VII. the Author compares the prevalence in regard to time and locality of malarious fever and cholera in the districts of Northern India, and maintains, from the manner in which the two diseases affect the same localities, from the fostering influence which damp heat exerts upon them, from the withering effect of hot, dry winds on both, from the similarity of the phenomena of their epidemicity, and from the like manner in which in their homes they annually spring up, grow, flourish, and subside, that these diseases must depend upon the existence of miasms which have an allied character.

In Chapter VI. the Author gives a brief account of the distribution of the chief diseases of Northern India as exemplified by the disease statistics of the army of Bengal, a subject which the Author again takes up and illustrates, with more special reference to the diseases of the civil population, in connection with the several provinces of Northern India. The second part of the work embodies an account of the medical topography, climate, and disease statistics of the provinces and individual districts, and includes notices of the diseases which are peculiarly rife in them, as, for instance, of goitre in Assam, Behar, and the Trans-Gogra districts of Oude; of plague and leprosy in Kumaon; of epidemic fever in the Doab; and of malarious fever in the Peshawur valley and at Mooltan. The Himalayan Sanitaria are separately described, and their meteorological elements, as well as those of many stations in the plains, are tabulated in an Appendix.

The Author concludes as follows:—

1. That a large portion of the most important diseases of Northern India have a common origin under certain conjoint conditions of soil and climate, which we recognise as generating 'malaria' and 'marsh miasma.'

2. That not only fevers of various kinds, and visceral enlargements, but such diseases as dysentery, cholera, goitre, elephantiasis, arise under similar conditions, and obey very similar laws, and would probably prove amenable to the same sanitary and preventive measures, could these be carried out.

3. That while thus recognising a concurrence of certain physical conditions as essential to the production of these diseases, we cannot regard these conditions themselves as the cause of the diseases, but only as fostering a *materies morbi* with the nature of which we have no precise acquaintance, but which we conjecture to be some low form of living organism.

4. That, however similar the germs in these

different diseases may be, we must assume a specific difference, inasmuch as (while for the most part they prevail together) we have witnessed a very remarkable limitation of some one disease to a well-defined area, to the exclusion of others, the conditions being apparently the same.

5. That the facts which have been now brought together, while thus indicating certain widely ranging influences as the chief factors in the production of a group of diseases, afford no support to the special views which have been entertained at different times as to the influence of certain kinds of water, electrical and other changes in the atmosphere, chill, infection, and the like, in the production of some of them, except it be as secondary and subordinate agencies.

Heat a Mode of Motion. By JOHN TYNDALL, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Sixth Edition (Thirteenth Thousand); pp. 612, with a Frontispiece and 123 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [May 8, 1880.

THIS volume has been out of print for more than two years; the Author having been unwilling to allow a new edition to appear without such additions and alterations as experience proved to be desirable. The historic development of the subject is more fully dwelt upon in this edition than in previous ones; the illustrations of the mechanical production of heat have been varied and multiplied to some extent; new chapters on Electrical Heat have been introduced, while the sections treating of Chemical and Physiological Heat have been altered and expanded. Throughout the book the Author has endeavoured to pare away what could be spared, and to add what on reflection seemed worthy of introduction, but which had been previously left out.

Not the results alone of scientific inquiry, but the operations of the inquiring mind, are of interest to the reader here in view. The Author has therefore tried to shew the tendency displayed throughout history, by the most profound investigators, to pass from the world of the senses to a world where vision becomes spiritual, where principles are elaborated, and from which the explorer emerges with conceptions and conclusions, to be approved or rejected according as they coincide, or refuse to coincide, with sensible things. By his observations and reflections in the domain of fact the scientific philosopher is led irresistibly into the domain of theory, his final repose depend-

ing on the establishment of absolute harmony between both domains. Thus the motions of the solar system rest securely upon the Principle of Gravitation; light reposes on the Theory of Undulation; while it is the object of this book to shew that thermal phenomena find a similar basis in the Mechanical Theory of Heat.

On the Continent science leans on the strong arm of the State; in England its advancement must depend upon the sympathy of the public. Hence the supreme importance, in our case, of spreading abroad correct notions regarding its capacities, achievements, and aims. The practical triumphs of our day are obvious enough, and they are still frequently spoken of as if they constituted the entire claim of science to the world's attention. To some it seems a kind of handicraft, while others think it is, or ought to be, a mere congeries of facts. But they who regard it thus can know but little of the logic which runs through and binds together that system of Nature which it is at once the glory and the responsibility of science to investigate and unfold. But in his preface the Author distinctly disclaims a position for science which would exclude other forms of culture. 'A distinguished friend of mine,' he adds, 'may count on an ally in the scientific ranks when he opposes, on behalf of literature, every attempt to render science the intellectual all in all. Ours would be a grey world if illuminated solely by the dry light of the understanding. It needs equally the glow and guidance of high feeling and right thinking in other spheres. But this may be conceded while affirming the just and irrefragable claim of science to a more liberal space in public education than that which it is now permitted to occupy.'

The Gospel for the Nineteenth Century. Fourth Edition. 8vo. pp. 418, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 29, 1880.

THE object of the Author in this work has been to shew that conformity to the likeness of CHRIST is the alpha and omega of Christianity. He calls the book *The Gospel for the Nineteenth Century* because he believes that this view of the religion of CHRIST exactly meets the spiritual wants of the age; yet he disclaims any thought of bringing forward a new gospel. His conviction is that the gospel of the first century is the gospel for the nineteenth. What the world wants now is just that which was given to the world then—not any theological system, but the living SON OF MAN; not any doctrines about CHRIST, but CHRIST himself. The first part of the book (p. 1 to 201) is devoted to the delineation of the

character of CHRIST. In this view the Author takes the standpoint of JOHN STUART MILL, and considers CHRIST, not as GOD, but as 'a Man charged with a special, express, and unique commission from GOD, to lead mankind to truth and virtue.' The perfection of CHRIST's human example is thus demonstrated. In the second part Christian faith is shewn to be the acceptance of CHRIST as our perfect example; and the relation in which this truth stands to the spiritual teaching of the New Testament is brought out. Practical religion is thus made spiritual, and spiritual religion practical. The third part is devoted to the divinity of CHRIST, which is proved by the relation in which the Perfect Example stands to the disciple. The Perfect Example, to be effective, must be adored. The conclusion which the writer draws from his consideration of the subject is, that since the Church of CHRIST throughout the world is a society pledged to follow CHRIST, the recognition of this truth should afford a practical basis of union among Christians of every communion; and he advocates the formation of a Christian Brotherhood for the promotion of this object.

Three Popular Lectures on Church Comprehension and Christian Reunion. By J. R. PRETYMAN, M.A. formerly Vicar of Aylesbury, Bucks. Crown 8vo. pp. 142, price 3s. cloth. [April 29, 1880.]

THE purpose of the Author in this work is to point out the conditions under which a union of the members of the Established Church with the orthodox Nonconformist bodies may be hoped for. These conditions fall necessarily under the three heads of Doctrine, Polity, and Discipline, which are treated severally in the three lectures contained in the volume.

Under the first of these heads the Author lays stress on the effects produced by the theory of Apostolical Succession in the Church of England on the state of thought and feeling among the Nonconformist sects, and seeks to shew that the theory is one of quite modern growth, and that it was not recognised by many of the most eminent theologians of the Establishment in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He refers, further, to some other doctrinal statements in the formularies of the Church of England, which seem to him to be needless hindrances in the way of comprehension amongst those who are agreed as to the fundamental doctrines of their creed, but who are now alienated from each other by long-continued and angry controversies.

The second lecture, on Polity, draws attention

to the disastrous unrealities which, in the Author's belief, characterise the present procedure in the election, confirmation, and consecration of bishops, and to the repulsion thereby caused in the minds of many, both within and without the pale of the Church of England. In both these lectures the Author insists strongly on the need of maintaining the existing Establishment; but he contends that, if it is to be preserved, the illusory performances which assume the guise of freedom must cease, and that the election of bishops should be left to the cathedral clergy and an equal number of the parochial clergy of the diocese, assisted by lay delegates equal in number to the clerical electors.

Not less serious in his opinion, as he has sought to shew in the third lecture, is the laxity or absence of discipline which characterises the Church of England, and which has prevented many Nonconformists from joining it who would otherwise have done so gladly. Here again he maintains that the power of enforcing this discipline must, if it is to work beneficially, be shared by the clergy and the laity, as it is now shared by the clergy and laity in the Established Church of Scotland. The revival of discipline would, he feels assured, be followed by greater harmony in doctrine, and one of the chief obstacles would be removed from the way of the great undertaking which has for its object the religious union of all who profess the Christian faith in this country.

Some extracts from the history of MOSHEIM are given in the Appendix, illustrating the efforts made by eminent divines of the seventeenth century in the direction of Christian reunion.

Popular Sovereignty; being some Thoughts on Democratic Reform. By CHARLES ANTHONY, Jun. Crown 8vo. pp. 212, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [April 17, 1880.]

THE main principle underlying the propositions and arguments of this work is that for all the evils to which the State or community is subject, the fit and sufficient remedies are to be secured by a recourse to the final authority of the people. In other words, the source of power, the object of government, the sanction of law, the remedy of all evils to which the body politic is subject, reside in the community of individuals by whom the State is made up. The Author first treats of the aim or principle of Liberalism, which he defines to be the supremacy of the opinion and settled judgment of the people, in the best interpretation of the words 'force' and 'people,' which are translated in the Greek word 'democracy.'

The people as legislator, as administrator, as guardian and judge, having its destiny in its own hands, and free to will and to perform whatsoever seems best to itself—this, he believes, should be the groundwork of popular liberties in a developed and an orderly State, and has nothing in common with mob rule, but is merely the self-rule of the masses by the orderly, constitutional, and irresistible supremacy of the popular will. Mob rule he regards as simply another name for anarchy, whilst self-government by the people at large, not by virtue of theoretical justice alone, but as a conquest won by successive generations of political training and development, is itself the very seal and guarantee of an orderly community.

The Author next takes occasion to guard against a misconstruction which he says might be placed, not unnaturally, upon his line of argument. The democratic views he explains and upholds are not intended to involve all that may appear to be implied by the word 'democracy,' which is used by different persons in widely different senses. The democracy which seems to him to be wise and indispensable for England, and which is actually established amongst us in the existing order of things, is not so much an aggressive fact or theory as it is a safe, gradual, and logical development. It is the power of the people which has grown with the daily growth of the national character; it is the 'moral order' of Englishmen, which contains all the elements of securities of firm and peaceful government. It is not a restless destructive force, which must be ever falling to pieces because it must be ever employed, but a force of that thinking radicalism which would destroy abuses, root and branch, in order to preserve all that is good from corruption. Hence, he argues, English democracy is not formidable to any candid and well-informed mind. The progressive character of Englishmen is moderate, rational, and self-controlled; it has no sympathy with subversive ideas, and is, in fact, the best guarantee of public order. It is, the Author continues, in this spirit of true democracy that he proceeds to discuss 'The Principle of Liberalism,' 'Parliamentary Deadlocks,' 'Can Parliament be Relieved?' 'Local Legislation,' 'The Limits of Parliamentary Government,' 'The Electoral Weakness of Liberalism,' 'Liberal Foreign Policy,' 'Land Reform,' 'Free Trade in Land,' 'The Division of Profits in Agriculture,' 'Free Trade in Labour,' 'Free Education,' and 'The Burden of Taxation.' These constitute the heads of chapters; they comprehend the most important questions with which Liberalism is identified; and the result of the general election has pushed them into the front rank. The Author argues that the several 'much-needed changes' are to be arrived at by a revolutionary, that is to

say, by a repeated evolutionary, process of orderly and uncompromising effort, 'unless,' he adds, 'his foregoing notions are conceived in absolute ignorance and misapprehension.' We are to advance by the law of our political vitality, which is the same law to-day that it was generations ago—the law of national progression as it may be deduced from our achieved national progress. As the plant grows to that precise form which was indicated in the undeveloped germ, so the State must become perfect by an equally certain formula of evolution. The one thing needful, whether in prediction or in action, whether in drawing up a new programme or in working it out, is to note the law of growth by which the English Constitution has gradually reached its present stage of development. This is the one law which must inform and guide all true and serviceable growth in the future; and it is the law whereby all authority, all supremacy, all public action within the body politic, finds its true origin and issue, its aim and end, its apology or its remedy, within the sphere of the popular needs and interests.

The Social and Political Dependence of Women. By CHARLES ANTHONY, Jun. Fifth Edition. 8vo. pp. 100, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 17, 1880.]

ALTHOUGH this work on the social and political dependence of women, originally published in 1867, does not literally embody the Author's present views (views which have been largely affected by a wider study and acceptance of the doctrine of evolution), yet as its main principles have become more fixed and important in his mind, and as the changes to which he refers move more in the direction of further development than of essential modification, he has thought it best to comply with the demand for a new edition by reprinting the volume nearly in its original form, the alterations consisting for the most part of omissions and verbal corrections.

The subject has made remarkable advances in the knowledge and favour of the public during the last ten years, a progress which is indicated less by the divisions in the House of Commons, striking though they have been, than by the totally different tone and temper which characterise the discussion both in the Press and in Parliament. The subject is now approached in a spirit which affords the liveliest satisfaction to all those who, with the Author, believe in the justice and expediency of enfranchising women, who see in that enfranchisement the dawn of a purer and

nobler relation between the sexes, and who feel that the legal subordination of one sex to the other is among the chief obstacles to human progress and happiness.

The Supernatural in Romantic Fiction. By EDWARD YARDLEY. Crown 8vo. pp. 150, price 5s. cloth. [May 18, 1880.]

FOR several reasons the Author has abstained from mentioning the productions of living poets and poetical writers in these Essays; in all other respects he has attempted to make his work as complete as it was in his power to make it. He uses the word *romantic* in opposition to *classical*, and thus may possibly have made the word unduly comprehensive by treating of all supernatural fiction, except that of ancient Greece and Rome. But the classics are occasionally noticed for the sake of comparison.

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Mathematical Formulae for the use of Candidates preparing for the Army and Civil Service, University and other Examinations. Edited by R. M. MILBURN, M.A. late Scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Post 8vo. pp. 106, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[April 22, 1880.]

THIS work contains the principal rules and formulae in arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, analytical geometry and conic sections, mensuration, the differential and integral calculus, statics and dynamics. It is intended as a book of easy reference for all students in mathematics, and may, it is hoped, prove a useful help to candidates reviewing their work before examination.

A New Greek Delectus. By HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Author of Manuals of Latin and Greek Prose Composition &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 202, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [May 12, 1880.]

THIS Delectus is founded on PARRY'S Greek Grammar, ABBOTT and MANSFIELD'S 'Primer of Greek Accidence,' and CURTIUS'S 'Greek Accidence,' all of which are based on a close identity of principle, with casual and easily-reconciled divergences of treatment.

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[April 24, 1880.]

IN this Edition the text has been carefully revised; and, amongst other additions, the Author has considerably increased the chapter on Roulettes, which he had introduced into the Third Edition. In this chapter, in addition to the discussion of Cycloids and Epicycloids, is given a tolerably complete treatment of the question of the Curvature of a Roulette, as also that of the Envelope of any Curve carried by a rolling Curve. This discussion is based on the beautiful and general results known as SAVARY'S Theorems, taken in conjunction with the properties of the Circle of Inflections. The Author has also intro-

duced the application of these theorems to the general case of the motion of any plane area supposed to move on a fixed Plane. CHAPTER XX. contains the discussion of Cartesian Ovals, which had been given in a note in the last edition. By this change it is hoped that the fundamental properties of these remarkable Curves will be more easily accessible to the student.

A Critical Outline of the Literature of Germany.

By ALBERT M. SELSS, Ph.D. M.A. Trinity College, Dublin; Professor of German in the University of Dublin. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 262, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [May 10, 1880.]

THIS handbook is intended to provide students with a concise account of German literature down to our own day. In the first chapter a sketch of the different periods of the language is given. The five epochs into which the literature is divided are then shewn to have resulted from antecedent social and political changes. Thus the spirit of the age is successively reflected in the poetry of the monks, the knights, the artisans, and the scholars, until the classical era is ushered in by LESSING. A somewhat detailed account is given of the lives of the four leading authors, and the biography of HEINE has been brought into harmony with the facts recently made known by STRODTMANN. The work has been carried down to the latest times by the addition of an entirely new chapter on contemporary novelists and poets.

The Alpine Journal: a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the Alpine Club. No. 68, May 1880 (completing the Ninth Volume.) Edited by DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD. With a Diagram of the Matterhorn from the Stockje, shewing the Routes of Messrs. Mummery & Penhall. 8vo. pp. 74, price 1s. 6d. sewed. Also VOL. IX. (Nos. 61 to 68, August 1878 to May 1880;) pp. 524, with 11 Maps and Illustrations. 8vo. price 14s. cloth.

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BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CII.

AUGUST 31, 1880.

VOL. VI.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 27 to 32.

The River Tyne, its History and Resources.

By the late JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary to the River Tyne Commissioners. Pp. 264, with 14 full-page Woodcuts, Plans & Sections. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [June 5, 1880.]

THE Author of this work has not been spared to revise it; and in spite of the Editor's care, imperfections may perhaps remain which would otherwise have been removed. These, however, it is hoped, will be found to be few and slight. The book had long been in a forward state for publication, and it had been the writer's intention that it should appear about the present time. His life, it may now be said, had specially fitted

him for the task which he had undertaken. The greater portion of his manhood had been passed in the service of the River Tyne Commission, his tenure of office going back almost to the date of the Conservancy Act of 1850; and as he was familiar with the controversies which led to its being passed, its harvests were in great measure the fruit of his husbandry.

In the subject of his work he took a profound interest; and in his hands it acquired a life which had never been imparted to it before. Blue Books and unwieldy masses of parliamentary and legal documents have given the bare facts from which the reader may gather the history of the great river, the exclusive conservancy of which has for

ages belonged to the ancient town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From these documents he may learn how the possession of these conservancy powers, and their administration by the corporate body, were from time to time assailed; and how eventually, with the size of other important towns and interests besides Newcastle on the banks of the river, the conservancy took its present form of a mixed representative commission. But the minute acquaintance which, from his official position, the Author necessarily acquired with Tyneside affairs, suggested the design of concentrating and placing before the public the leading outlines of the history of the Tyne as a navigable river, glancing at its position in remote times, and describing concisely the successive stages of its improvement and development.

In the carrying out of this plan, the writer, beginning with the early history of the river, goes on to describe its state under the management of the old and of the reformed corporations of Newcastle, and to give an account of its state under the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, from 1850 to 1860; of Mr. URB's improvements as suggested and carried out, and of the Tyne Improvement Acts of 1870, 1872, and later years, with their results. The reader will here find, it is hoped, all the information which may be needed as to the statistics of the town and the river, of the salmon fishery, of dredging operations, and of the population of the several towns of Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, and Jarrow. For those who may desire to carry their researches further, the Author was careful to point out the sources where more detailed information may be found, his purpose being to provide, by the impartial statement of facts, a handy-book of reference on Tyne matters.

A Book on Angling, being a complete Treatise on the Art of Angling in every branch. By FRANCIS FRANCIS, of 'The Field.' Fifth Edition, revised and improved; pp. 532, with 17 Illustrations, including 6 Coloured Plates of Flies and a Portrait of the Author and his Gillie engraved on Steel. Post 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [August 12, 1880.

THAT A FIFTH EDITION of this work should be required in less than four years since the publication of the fourth edition, seems sufficient proof, not only of its popularity, but that it supplies the want long previously felt of an efficient and comprehensive work on every branch of angling as practised in the United Kingdom. In this edition the Author has made several

alterations, and introduced some additions which he trusts are not without value. Among other things, he has thought it necessary to insert a short account of the natural history of the salmon, his position as Naturalist Director of the Brighton Aquarium for some years having given him special opportunities of observing and noting the habits of the salmon, about which, even quite lately, grave fallacies existed; and this being the only complete history of the British Salmon (*salmo salar*), it is introduced as a record of our knowledge of the habits and habitat of this migratory fish so far as at present ascertained.

Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital Medical School. The Drawings by H. V. Carter, M.D. late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital; with Additional Drawings in the Second and later Editions by Dr. Westmacott. The Dissections jointly by the Author and Dr. Carter. Ninth Edition (1880), with an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development, by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital; Memb. Corresp. de la Soc. de Chir. de Paris. Pp. 962, with 538 Engravings on Wood, of which several are new in this Edition. Royal 8vo. price 30s. cloth. [July 8, 1880.

THIS work was originally intended to furnish the Student and Practitioner with an accurate view of the Anatomy of the Human Body, and more especially the application of this Science to Practical Surgery.

One of the chief objects of the Author was to induce the Student to apply his anatomical knowledge to the more practical points in Surgery, by introducing, in small type, under each subdivision of the work, such observations as shew the necessity of an accurate knowledge of the part under examination.

Osteology. Much time and care were devoted to this part of the work, the basis of anatomical knowledge. It contains a concise description of the anatomy of the bones, illustrated by numerous accurately-lettered engravings showing the various markings and processes on each bone. The attachments of each muscle are shewn in dotted lines (after the plan adopted by Mr. HOLDEN), copied from recent dissections. The articulations of each bone are shewn on a new plan; and a method has been adopted, by

which the hitherto complicated account of the development of the bones is made more simple.

The Articulations. In this section the various structures forming the joint are described; a classification of the joints is given, and the anatomy of each carefully described, abundantly illustrated by engravings, all of which are taken from, or corrected by, recent dissections.

The Muscles and Fasciæ. In this section the muscles are described in groups as in ordinary anatomical works. A series of illustrations, shewing the lines of incision necessary in the dissection of the muscles in each region, are introduced, and the muscles are shewn in fifty-eight engravings. The Surgical Anatomy of the muscles in connexion with fractures of the tendons or muscles divided in operations is also described and illustrated.

The Arteries. The course, relations, and Surgical Anatomy of each artery are described in this section, together with the anatomy of the regions containing the arteries more especially involved in surgical operations. This part of the work is illustrated by twenty-eight engravings.

The Veins are described as in ordinary anatomical works, and illustrated by a series of engravings, shewing those in each region. The veins of the spine are described and illustrated from the well-known work of BRESCHE.

The Lymphatics are described and figured in a series of illustrations copied from the elaborate work of MASCAGNI.

The Nervous System and Organs of Sense. A concise and accurate description of this important part of anatomy is given, illustrated by sixty-six engravings, shewing the spinal cord and its membranes; the anatomy of the brain in a series of sectional views; the origin, course, and distribution of the cranial, spinal, and sympathetic nerves; and the anatomy of the organs of sense.

The Viscera. A detailed description of this essential part of anatomy is given, illustrated by fifty-five large, accurately-lettered engravings.

Regional Anatomy. The anatomy of perinæum, of the ischio-rectal region, and of femoral and inguinal herniæ, is described at the end of the work; the region of the neck, the axilla, the bend of the elbow, SCARPA'S triangle, and the popliteal space in the section of the arteries; the laryngo-tracheal region, with the anatomy of the trachea and larynx. The regions are illustrated by many engravings.

Microscopical Anatomy. A brief account of the microscopical anatomy of some of the tissues and of the various organs is also inserted.

In his original Preface the Author acknowledges the great services he derived in the execution of his work from the assistance of his friend

Dr. H. V. CARTER, late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital; by whom all the drawings from which the engravings were made were executed. In the majority of cases they were copied from, or corrected by, dissections made jointly by the Author and Dr. CARTER.

In the Ninth Edition numerous clerical errors in points of detail have been corrected; corrections have also been made in the histological section of the work, into which several new illustrations have likewise been introduced.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Elements of Astronomy. By ROBERT STAWELL BALL, LL.D. F.R.S. Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, Royal Astronomer of Ireland. Pp. 474, with 136 Figures and Diagrams engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[August 21, 1880.]

THE reader of this volume is expected to possess such knowledge of Mathematics as may be gained by studying the Elements of Euclid and Algebra, together with a rudimentary acquaintance with the geometry of Planes and Spheres.

A description is given of the principles of the two most important instruments in the Astronomical Observatory, viz. the Meridian Circle and the Equatorial. The former is perhaps the most elaborate of all measuring instruments, and the mode in which it is used, as well as the various corrections that have to be applied, are fully entered into. It should be observed that mere mechanical details or mere details of calculation, however necessary for the practical astronomer, are not described when the principles can be sufficiently explained without them. The equatorial is similarly treated, and its use as an instrument of precision is explained.

Mathematical formulæ are not used in the book, with the exception of a few cases in the last chapter. On other occasions, when the nature of the subject is such that some mathematical conceptions are necessary, then simple geometrical notions are made use of. It is believed that this method of treatment is best suited to the wants of those who, without being exclusively devoted to Astronomy, desire some acquaintance with the facts of that science, as well as an outline of the evidence by which these facts are sustained.

While the book is mainly intended for beginners, yet it is believed that more advanced students may find portions of it useful. This will perhaps be especially the case in the last chapter, where a somewhat extended account is given of the important constants of Astronomy, with references to the original sources of information.

Many of the illustrations have been taken from DELAUNAY's *Cours Élémentaire d'Astronomie*, and a few from SECCHI's *Le Soleil*, from GUILLEMIN's *Le Ciel*, and other sources. In the last chapter extensive use has been made of HOUZEAU's *Répertoire des Constantes Astronomiques*.

CONTENTS:—

- I. On the Instruments used in Astronomical Observations.
- II. The Earth.
- III. The Diurnal Motion of the Heavens.
- IV. The Sun.
- V. Motion of the Earth Around the Sun.
- VI. The Moon.
- VII. The Planets.
- VIII. Comets and Meteors.
- IX. Universal Gravitation.
- X. Stars and Nebulæ.
- XI. The Structure of the Sun.
- XII. Astronomical Constants.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry; the Chemistry of Carbon and its Compounds. By HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. F.R.S. Sec.C.S. Professor of Chemistry in the London Institution; late Assistant Examiner in Chemistry in the University of London. Second Edition (1880); pp. 360, with 8 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [June 8, 1880.

IN the present (the Second) Edition the Author has endeavoured to correct some errors which had crept into the First Edition, or which recent investigations have disclosed; and besides this he has rewritten a few sections, such as those on the terpenes, on the carbohydrates, and on the action of sodium on ethylic acetate, in order that they may more nearly represent the present state of knowledge. The Author has also entered at some length into a description of KEKULÉ's benzene theory, which appears now to be established on an irrefragable experimental basis. It is hoped that these alterations and additions will have increased the value of the work to students.

The first part deals with the methods employed in ascertaining the composition of carbon compounds; the representation of carbon compounds by empirical formulæ, and by formulæ which not only express their composition, but also to a certain extent picture their nature, is then briefly discussed. After a short description of the action of various reagents on carbon compounds, the compounds of carbon with oxygen, with sulphur, and with nitrogen, are briefly considered. The great family of hydrocarbons are next described:

and the remaining families of carbon compounds are then considered in the order of their relation to the hydrocarbons, which are regarded as forming the parent series; the main object of this work being to assist the systematic study of carbon compounds, and to draw attention to the intimate relations which exist amongst them.

MILLER'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. By the late WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. D.C.L. LL.D. Fifth Edition, revised and in great part rewritten by HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. F.R.S. Sec. Chem. Soc. and CHARLES E. GROVES, F.C.S. Sec. Inst. Chem. PART III. the CHEMISTRY of CARBON COMPOUNDS, or ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (in Two Sections). SECTION I. *Hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Ethers, Aldehydes & Paraffinoid Acids.* Pp. 1,080, with about 20 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[July 10, 1880.

A comparison of this edition with the previous one, published in 1869, will render it evident that the present volume is practically a New Treatise, more than four-fifths of the whole having been rewritten. The rapid development of that branch of chemical science which comprises the carbon compounds rendered a change necessary in the system of classification employed by the late Professor MILLER, and the adoption of one based on the analogy in chemical constitution and properties of compounds rather than on the source from which they happen to be obtained. At first an attempt was made simply to rearrange and enlarge the work, so as to include the more important discoveries made since the issue of the last edition, but this had soon to be abandoned as impracticable. It therefore became necessary to rewrite the Treatise, incorporating those portions of the original which might be available for the purpose.

In SECTION I. (now published) the cyanides, the hydrocarbons and their haloid, nitro- and cyano-derivatives, the alcohols and thio-alcohols, the ethers, aldehydes, ketones, the quinones, and compounds more or less closely allied to one or other of these great groups—such as the carbohydrates and glucosides—are fully discussed. Only one section of the acids are described—namely, those belonging, for the most part, to what may conveniently be termed the *paraffinoid* (so-called fatty) group. The acids of the *benzenoid* (so-called aromatic) group, the nitrogen compounds of basic character, and the organo-metallic

compounds, will form the chief subjects of a second volume, which will shortly be published.

It is hoped that the work will not only be found to contain a fairly complete account of the present state of knowledge of the groups above mentioned, but more especially that it will be of assistance to the advanced student, not merely in enabling him to acquire facts, but as a guide, both to the methods of inquiry which are of service in this branch of chemistry, and to the principles on which the theoretical deductions are based.

References to the original sources of information are freely introduced. In many cases, when only a single authority is quoted, it will be found on consulting the paper quoted that it contains a full account of, or reference to, the labours of other investigators. When the name of an author alone is appended to a particular statement, the paper in which the information is conveyed will in most cases be discovered without difficulty by consulting the Index to *Liebig's Annalen*, the *Jahresbericht*, the *Berichte*, or the *Chemical Society's Abstracts*. The INDEX, also, has been made as full and complete as possible.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary increase in the number of the carbon compounds, their study is gradually becoming simplified as the possibility is extended of arranging them in series, and of giving a general description of their chief properties applicable to all the members of the group. For example, the principal laws which, in all probability, govern the formation of many hundred substitution derivatives of benzene may now be expressed in a few lines. The Editors are not without hope that this volume may be of service in aiding the progress of our science, for at every step in the attempt to generalize difficulties arise owing to the imperfection of our records: important terms in a series of compounds are unknown, or the properties of members of the series are very imperfectly determined, or are obviously inaccurately stated; and consequently we are unable to draw conclusions with any confidence as to the behaviour of the series as a whole. Evidence of this will be found on page after page of the present volume, clearly shewing that at no time more than the present was greater opportunity afforded for useful research, much of the work to be accomplished being of a kind well within the powers of an intelligent, but comparatively inexperienced student. It has been somewhat the fashion of late to decry the attention which is being paid to the investigation of carbon compounds, but this undoubtedly arises from an imperfect appreciation of the methods and objects of this department of chemistry. For a long time the investigation of compounds other than those which contain

carbon was carried on in the most desultory and unsatisfactory manner without any definite aim or object; now, however, the study of the relationships subsisting between carbon compounds has been so much extended that the necessity of investigating the relationship between the remaining elements and their compounds is more fully recognized. MENDELJEFF's so-called periodic law may be regarded simply as an extension of the laws which govern the carbon compounds to the elements generally.

At the present time, what is most required is the accurate and complete examination of individual carbon compounds, for chemists have hitherto too often been satisfied if they simply prepared a given substance, analyzed it, and described a few of its reactions; a compound is seldom obtained in quantity sufficient to admit of its complete purification and the subsequent determination of its physical constants. These constants can be most advantageously determined by those who have the necessary apparatus at their command, and above all, special experience in such matters; and if each chemical school would make the preparation by its students of certain substances in a state of purity a part of the ordinary course of study, and would give notice that these particular compounds were at the disposal of experts for the determination of physical constants, much would be done to facilitate the study of a comparatively neglected branch of science. Science has now reached a stage at which it has become apparent that there is no definite limit between the physical and chemical properties of compounds, and it seems equally obvious that without a complete knowledge of both no material progress can be made.

STUDENT'S EDITION, NEW IMPRESSION.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Very Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D. Dean of Chester. Student's Edition, New Impression (1880); pp. 874, with 6 Maps, Plans & Charts, and 40 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, red edges; 15s. whole bound in antique calf or tree calf by Rivière; or 20s. whole bound in morocco antique by Rivière.

[August 31, 1880.]

THE purpose of this work is to give a living picture of ST. PAUL himself, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. The *Original Edition*, in quarto with numerous illustrations, 2 vols. price 42s. was completed in 1852; the *Intermediate Edition*, carefully revised but with fewer illustrations, appeared in 1856, in

2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 21s. Both these Editions have been several times reprinted. The *Student's Edition*, of which a new and cheaper impression is now ready, was thoroughly revised and prepared for the press by the surviving Joint-Author. In this Edition the Illustrations are somewhat fewer; the Text is given without abridgment, but the NOTES in the narrative portion are slightly condensed and adapted to unlearned readers. Thus each of the Three Editions of this standard and popular work retains a distinctive character of its own.

Illustrations of the Student's Edition:—

Ancient Bridge at Jerusalem.	Coin representing Cenchroe.
Coin of Tarsus.	Posidonium at the Isthmus.
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Coin of Aretas.	View of Caesarea.
Statue of Antioch in Syria.	Coin of Nero and Agrippa II.
Coin of Claudius and Agrippa I.	Chart of S. Coast of Crete.
Proconsular Coin of Cyprus.	Chart of N.E. Coast of Malta.
Roman Roads near Lystra.	View of St. Paul's Bay, Malta.
Coin of Antioch in Pisidia.	Coin of Rhegium.
Coin of Antioch in Syria.	Coin representing the Harbour of Ostia.
View of Kara-Dagh, near Lystra.	Ground-plan of Basilica.
Coin of Tarsus	Colonial Coin of Philippi.
Inscription from Thessalonica.	Coin of Antioch in Pisidia.
The Prison Tullianum.	Inscription on Tomb, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
Coin of Athens.	Map illustrating St. Paul's Early Life and his First Missionary Journey.
Coin of Thessalonica.	Map of Second Missionary Journey.
Coin of Corinth.	Plan of Athens.
Coin of Corinth.	Map of the Third Missionary Journey.
Coin of Ephesus.	Chart of the Voyage from Caesarea to Puteoli.
Greek and Hebrew Words, from 1 Corinthians.	Plan of Rome.
Inscriptions from Ephesus.	
Coin of Ephesus.	
Coin of Macedonia.	
Words in Galatians, from an Uncial MS.	

IRISH INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS 1881.

Horace's *Epistles*, Book II. and *Epistola ad Pisones or Ars Poetica*, Latin Text chiefly from ORELLIUS, with English Notes and Commentary by the Rev. Sir GEORGE WILLIAM COX, Bart. M.A. Author of 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations,' &c. 12mo. pp. 84, price 2s. cloth.

[September 1, 1880.]

THIS edition of the Second Book of the *Epistles* and of the *Ars Poetica*, which may be

regarded as three treatises on Poetry, which HORACE may perhaps have intended to expand into a more complete work, will, it is hoped, furnish the student with all the information needed for an adequate understanding of the text. Nothing of importance, it is believed, has been passed over in the notes, which, however, are not designed to take the place of the Dictionary. It is no kindness to a student when this portion of his work is done for him by an editor, whose business it is to deal with grammatical, historical, and critical questions, for which the best lexicon can scarcely afford sufficient aid.

The meaning of a poet must, it is clear, be best appreciated by a careful examination of his language in his writings generally; and there are perhaps few poets to whom this remark is more strictly applicable than to HORACE. In the present volume special care has been taken to refer the reader to those passages in the other works of HORACE, which throw light on BOOK II. of the *Epistles*, and the treatise on the Art of Poetry.

In a few instances only the late ARTHUR MACLEANE, in his admirable edition of HORACE, declines to adopt the reading followed by ORELLIUS; but for so doing Mr. MACLEANE's reasons seem in each case to be conclusive. The text in the present volume agrees, therefore, with that of Mr. MACLEANE.

The short sketch of the Life of HORACE is followed by an introduction to each of the three treatises, which, it is hoped, may enable the reader to see clearly the drift of the argument and the connexion of ideas, so far as these can, with any strictness of speech, be said to be coherent, and to form his own conclusions on points with regard to which independence of judgment is especially necessary.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

An Introduction to Logic. By WILLIAM HENRY STANLEY MONCK, M.A. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 276, price 5s. cloth.

[June 10, 1880.]

THIS is a treatise on the Aristotelian or Deductive Logic, intended for the use of colleges and universities. The Author seeks in the first ten chapters to give a clear exposition of the fundamental principles of Logic in a form suited for beginners, and which might be used by advanced classes at schools, as well as by persons desirous of learning Logic without assistance. The remainder of the work is designed for more advanced students. In the course of it the Author gives a short exposition of the Hamiltonian system of Logic, together with a criticism on its fundamental

principles. The Kantian distinction between analytical and synthetical judgments is explained and defended against some recent criticisms; the relation of Induction to Syllogism is discussed, and the Author gives his solution of some of the most celebrated sophisms. As to the contents of the treatise he claims to have exercised his own independent judgment, and proposes to exclude from the science more than one of the subjects usually dealt with in works on Logic. These subjects, however, are considered, and the reasons for their exclusion stated in the later chapters.

A Lexicon abridged from Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. The Eighteenth Edition (1880), carefully revised throughout. Square 12mo. pp. 808, price 7s. 6d. cloth, or 8s. 6d. half-bound, with cloth sides & red edges. [August 9, 1880.]

THE Abridgment of LIDDELL and SCOTT'S Greek-English Lexicon is intended chiefly for use in Schools. It has been reduced to its present compass by the omission

- I. Of passages cited as Authorities, except where examples seemed necessary to explain more clearly the usage of a word;
- II. Of discussions upon the Derivation of words;
- III. Of words used only by authors not read in Schools, or of the particular meanings of words not in general use, such as medical or scientific terms. But words used by THEOCRITUS, the writers of the Anthology, LUCIAN, and PLUTARCH in his Lives, have been retained; and especial care has been taken to explain all words contained in the New Testament.

Words are printed in Capitals, when they are radical forms, or when no form nearer the original Root is known to exist. The Derivation, when it is certain, is placed before the English explanation: when this is not the case, some notice will be found at the end of the word.

Many additional tenses and cases, mostly Homeric or Doric, have been inserted to give a clue to the simple word, when there seemed to be any difficulty or irregularity in the formation. All tenses and forms of words in the Gospels that presented any difficulty have been inserted in their place.

The quantity of doubtful syllables has been marked, except in such tenses of Verbs, cases of Nouns, and words, as are regularly derived. In such forms the quantity ought to be known to young students from grammatical rules.

For the sake of clearness, the parts of which compound words are made up have been marked by placing a hyphen between them, as, ἀπο-βάλλω, ἀφ-ήμι, ἀ-βατος, ἑφ-οδος. But when a word is compounded of two parts, one of which is already a compound, this latter compound is left undivided, and must be sought in its own place, as φιλο-κισσοφόρος. And a word immediately derived from a compound is left undivided, so that the elements of the derivation must be sought under the word from which it is derived, as the elements of φιλομουσείω under φιλό-μουσος. In Verbs compounded of a Preposition and a simple Verb, and whenever the component parts remain unaltered by the composition, mere division has been considered sufficient to mark the formation.

The present Edition has been completely revised and has also been considerably enlarged—chiefly by the addition of a number of irregular tenses of Verbs.

Lectures on the Science and Art of Education, with other Lectures and Essays. By the late JOSEPH PAYNE, the First Professor of the Science and Art of Education in the College of Preceptors, London. Edited by his Son, JOSEPH FRANK PAYNE, M.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. With an Introduction by the Rev. R. H. QUICK, M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. Author of 'Essays on Educational Reformers.' Pp. 394, with Portrait etched from a Photograph. 8vo. price 9s. cloth.

[August 5, 1880.]

THE lectures and pamphlets included in this volume relate chiefly to the Theory or Science of Education, and form the greater part of Mr. PAYNE's actually published papers on Educational subjects. Besides these, he published lectures on FRÖBEL, JACOTOT, and PESTALOZZI, which are omitted from this collection. They will form, with some unpublished lectures, a volume on the history of education, which may, it is hoped, if sufficient encouragement be met with, follow this.

It is thought that the papers here collected, have sufficient unity and completeness to give an adequate idea of Mr. PAYNE's principles as a teacher. If account be taken of the dates at which they were severally written, it will be seen that they exhibit, with considerable diversity of illustration and some slight variance in points of detail, the persistence of certain dominant principles, the advocacy and enforcement of which was Mr. PAYNE's chief object in his contributions to the cause of education. Nearly all of those lectures were composed during the last few years of the Author's life; but it has been thought that

some interest would attach to the re-publication of Mr. PAYNE'S earliest educational essay, 'The Exposition of JACOBOT'S Method,' which was indeed his earliest published work on any subject. This essay, written when the Author was only twenty-three years of age, shews how early he had adopted and made his own those principles which he advocated in later life.

CONTENTS :—

1. Introduction by the Rev. R. H. QUICK, M.A.
2. Obituary Notice from the *Educational Times*.
3. List of Mr. PAYNE'S Published Works.
4. Lectures on the Science and Art of Education.
 - I. Theory of Education.
 - II. Practice of Education.
 - III. Educational Methods.
5. Principles of the Science of Education.
6. The Training and Equipment of the Teacher for his Profession.
7. The Importance of the Training of the Teacher.
8. Theories of Teaching with their Corresponding Practice.
9. The Science and Art of Education, an Introductory Lecture.
10. The True Foundation of Science Teaching.
11. A Preface and Supplement to an Essay on the Culture of Observing Powers of Children, by Miss YOUNG.
12. The Curriculum of Modern Education, and the respective Claims of Classics and Science to be represented in it considered.
13. On the Importance and Necessity of Improving our Ordinary Methods of School Instruction.
14. On the Past, Present, and Future of the College of Preceptors.
15. Proposal for the Endowment of a Professorship of the Science and Art of Education in connexion with the College of Preceptors.
16. Exposition of JACOBOT'S System of Education.

NEW AND CHEAPER IMPRESSION.

An Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical and Practical. By EDWARD CRESY, Architect and Civil Engineer. Illustrated by upwards of Three Thousand Engravings on Wood by R. Branston. New Impression (1880) of the Latest Edition. 8vo. pp. 1,761, price 25s. cloth.

[August 28, 1880.]

THE following abstract of the contents of this well known book conveys, to those who have not seen it, a somewhat imperfect idea of its scope and mode of treatment. Book I. *History of Civil Engineering.* 1. Phœnician. 2. Egyptian. 3. Grecian. 4. Roman Engineering. 5. Holland and Germany. 6. France. 7. America. 8. Britain. Book II. *Theory and Practice of*

Engineering. 1. Geological Strata, Water, Tidal Currents, Rivers. 2. Composition and Use of Minerals. 3. Stone. 4. Bricks and Tiles. 5. Mortars and Cements. 6. Pisé. 7. Tar, Pitch, Resin, Glass. 8. Geometry. 9. Valuation of Property. 10. Value of Artificers' Work. 11. Mechanics. 12. Machines, Tools and Machinery. 13. Carriages for Transporting. 14. Piles. 15. Mechanical Agents. 16. Hydrostatics. 17. Theory of the Motion of Fluids. 18. Supply of Towns with Water. 19. Atmosphere as a Moving Power. 20. Warming and Lighting. 21. Steam as a Moving Power. 22. Timber and its Properties. 23. Timber Bridges, &c. 24. Masonry. 25. Stone Bridges. 26. River and Sea Walls, &c. 27. Canals. 28. Draining and Embanking. 29. Construction of Machinery. 30. Railroads. 31. Principles of Proportion. SUPPLEMENT. Water Supply; Drainage of Towns; Cubical Proportion; Iron Construction; Brick and Iron Construction; Iron Screw Piles; Cast-Iron Piles; Crane for Hoisting; Conical Flour Mill; Conway Tubular Bridge; Britannia Tubular Bridge; Niagara Suspension Bridge. INDEX.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Par Palimpsestorum Dublinensium, the Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis of St. Matthew's Gospel (Z), first published by Dr. Barrett in 1801: a New Edition, revised and augmented. Also, Fragments of the Book of Isaiah in the Latin Version, now first published from an Ancient Palimpsest. Together with a newly discovered Fragment of the Codex Palatinus. By T. K. ABBOTT, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Biblical Greek in the University of Dublin. Pp. 104, with 8 Plates of Facsimiles. 4to. price 21s. cloth. [June 14, 1880.]

THE present volume contains the text of two codices preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. One of these has long been known to Biblical Students as the very valuable Codex Z of St. Matthew's Gospel, or the Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis, originally published by Dr. BARRETT in 1801. The other, containing fragments of ISAIAH, is now published for the first time. The text of both MSS. is given in facsimile throughout.

Dr. BARRETT had discovered the former, as he states in his preface, fourteen years before. His transcript contains several errors, as was to be expected on a first collation, especially in the case of a MS. so difficult to read. This MS. was examined in 1854 by Dr. TREGELLES, who, with the help of chemical applications, was enabled to read a con-

siderable number of letters (about 200) which had escaped BARRETT. Of these he published a list, and an account of the MS. in a quarto tract of eight pages.

The original intention of the Editor was simply to reissue BARRETT's text, with the addition of the letters read by TREGELLES, on the supposition that nothing further remained to be discovered; but he soon found that it was necessary to re-examine the MS. carefully throughout. Being resident in Trinity College, and able therefore to have the MS. constantly in his hands, he has succeeded in discovering more than 400 letters and marks which had escaped the notice of Dr. TREGELLES, the existence of these marks and letters having in many instances been placed beyond all doubt only after repeated examination in different lights. He has also discovered some paragraph lines and marks of quotation. Dr. BARRETT's errors and those of Dr. TREGELLES have been corrected; and many new readings are now for the first time ascertained.

Dr. BARRETT assigned the Codex to the sixth century at latest, his reasons being given in detail in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. I. He judged that it was not younger than the Alexandrian, which was then believed to belong to the sixth century, but is now assigned to the fifth. There are many circumstances which suggest an earlier date for Z than the sixth century, and nothing which compels us to place it later than the fifth. This is the date adopted by HUG, and apparently accepted also by WATTENBACH. But Professor GARDTHAUSEN and Dr. GREGORY, of Leipzig, whom the Editor has consulted, agree in assigning it to the latter part of the sixth century.

Both the Codices, published in this volume, are Palimpsests; and the task of decipherment has been rendered unusually difficult, partly from the quality of the vellum and the writing instrument used by the original scribe, as well as by the writing laid over it by the later scribe. At the end of the volume is a facsimile of the long missing leaf of the celebrated purple Codex Palatinus, the remainder of which is in Vienna.

A Familiar History of Birds. By EDWARD STANLEY, D.D. sometime Lord Bishop of Norwich. New Edition, revised and enlarged, with Additional Illustrations; pp. 432, with 160 Engravings on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth extra, gilt edges; or 12s. bound in tree-calf by Rivière.

[July 15, 1880.]

THE work of Bishop STANLEY on Birds has been before the public for nearly half-a-century;

and its popularity makes it unnecessary to say more than that few treatises written for the purpose of furnishing the reader with rational and interesting facts, rather than with systematic arrangements, have more successfully held their ground. One main object of the book is to exhibit those essential differences between birds and the rest of the animal creation, which are by no means generally recognised with sufficient clearness, and to shew that the difficulties to be overcome in flight through the air are such as the utmost ingenuity of man has been found utterly unable to meet. The snow flake cannot remain suspended in the atmosphere; the thistle down, unsupported by a breeze, falls to the ground; and yet there are inhabitants or frequenters of the air the weight of whose bodies amounts to many pounds. The human arm may wield any artificial substitute for a wing, but its muscular strength is altogether unable to produce anything like the rapid motion of a wing; and if it were able to do so, the difficulties to be contended with would be only just begun. The mode in which these difficulties are overcome in the structure of birds, formed, in Bishop STANLEY's opinion, perhaps the most interesting subject dealt with in this volume.

The present edition has been carefully revised by a practical ornithologist of much experience. Where the advance of science has thrown fresh light on any point, the Editor has made the necessary alteration; but he has scrupulously avoided any unnecessary tampering with the text, and has, wherever it was possible, preserved the Author's exact words. The volume has been furnished with numerous additional illustrations.

NEW AND CHEAPER IMPRESSION.

The Horse, with a Treatise on Draught. By WILLIAM YOUATT. Revised and enlarged by WALKER WATSON, M.R.C.V.S. New Impression (1880); pp. 598, with over 50 Illustrations engraved on Wood by J. Jackson, including 12 Portraits of Horses from Designs by the late W. Harvey. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. half-bound in cloth, with marbled edges. [August 30, 1880.]

THIS work, originally compiled for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, with a view of supplying a work of reference in connexion with the natural history, general management and treatment of the horse in health and disease, was originally published in the year 1831. Subsequently to that date it passed through two other editions, the second of which, by the late Mr. GABRIEL, appeared in the year 1861.

In undertaking the preparation of the fourth edition, in 1865, the Editor endeavoured as much

as possible to carry out the original intentions of the Author in accordance with the rapid advancement of veterinary science during late years. In doing this, considerable alterations were found necessary. The remarks on the early history and the different breeds of horses, and the appended treatise on draught, were left almost unaltered. The illustrations of the age of the horse, and some remarks on Mr. RAREY's method of breaking in the horse from Captain RICHARDSON's work, also remain as in the third edition. In other respects the work of YOVATT will be found to have undergone a thorough revision and re-arrangement; many fresh diseases have been introduced, and the nature and treatment of others considered in accordance with the principles of the present advanced stage of veterinary science.

The main object of the Editor was to make the work as practical as possible for all classes of readers, by avoiding as much as circumstances would permit those technical details which none but the scientific reader would comprehend. For this reason lengthened anatomical details were omitted, although it is believed sufficient were retained to enable the general reader to understand the more important parts of the equine frame. The same remark applies to the chapters on medicines and poisons.

It is believed that the alterations and additions made in 1865 have tended to enhance the utility of the work both to the possessor of horses, who may consult it for information, and to the general readers for whose use it was originally written.

Modern France, 1814-1879. By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Author of 'Modern England from 1820 to 1874,' in 'Epochs of English History.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 132, price 1s. cloth. [June 25, 1880.]

'*MODERN FRANCE FROM 1814 TO 1879*' is a short history of France between these two dates. It embraces a very eventful period—the Restoration, the Hundred Days, the reigns of LOUIS XVIII. of CHARLES X. the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the Empire, the Franco-German war, the Commune, and the Republic. It is often remarked that we know least about the history of those times which immediately precede our own. If this is true of our own country, it is more true of foreign countries; yet without the knowledge of continental history it is impossible to form a correct judgment on foreign politics: the contrivances of to-day have their origin in the half-century immediately preceding.

The book is written as far as possible without

political bias. It is intended for use in schools, but the Author hopes that it may also serve as a contribution to what is one of the greatest needs of the present day—the political education of the people at large.

CONTENTS:—

BOOK I. <i>Louis XVIII.</i>	BOOK IV. <i>Revolution of February.</i>
I. The Restoration.	I. The Provisional Government.
II. The Richelieu Ministry.	II. Cavaignac.
III. The Decazes Ministry.	III. Prince Louis Napoleon.
IV. The Spanish War.	IV. The Coup d'État.
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II. Juste milieu.	BOOK VII. <i>The Republic.</i>
III. Thiers.	I. The National Defence.
IV. Guizot.	II. The Commune.
	III. Thiers.
	IV. Macmahon.

Introductory History of England; being a Précis of the Author's larger work for Schools, 'English History from the Earliest Period to our Own Times.' By W. M. LUTTON, Army and Civil Service Tutor, Author of Several Approved Works on Arithmetic, Geography, and History. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 68, price 1s. cloth. [July 3, 1880.]

THIS small history is adapted for those learners who require to get up the principal facts. It is very openly printed; and, with a view to impress the memory, the names of Kings, battles, and important events are set in bolder black type. The work is suitable also for the use of junior pupils in schools.

ABSTRACT of the CONTENTS:—Roman Period, B.C. 55 to A.D. 429: First Saxon Period, 450 to 1014: Danish Kings, to 1040: Saxon Line Restored, to 1066: Norman Period, to 1153: Plantagenet Line, to 1399: House of Lancaster, to 1461: House of York, to 1484: Tudor Period, to 1603: Stuart Period, to 1649: Commonwealth, to 1660: Second Stuart Period, to 1714: House of Brunswick, to A.D. 1859.

A Treatise on Arithmetic in Theory and Practice; with an Appendix containing an Introduction to Mensuration. By JAMES THOMSON, LL.D. late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. Seventy-second Edition, re-edited by the Author's Sons, JAMES THOMSON, LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow; and Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D. F.R.S. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. 12mo. pp. 370, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[July 27, 1880.]

THIS Edition has been edited by Professor JAMES THOMSON, F.R.S. Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Glasgow, and Professor Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, two sons of the Author. They have taken greater liberty with the original text than other editors would have been entitled to take. Considerable changes and additional explanations have been introduced by Professor JAMES THOMSON in the earlier chapters of the work, up to Discount. Several of the later and less important chapters have been abridged. In the chapter on Annuities new information has been introduced, to bring it up to date, according to the practical experience of modern life offices. The chapter on Exchanges, which had been revised many years ago, after the gold discoveries, by Dr. W. NEILSON HANCOCK, formerly Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, has been again revised by him for changes consequent on the depreciation of

silver. The whole work has been edited by Professor Sir WILLIAM THOMSON.

Tables for the Analysis of a Simple Salt, for use in School Laboratories. By A. VINTER, M.A. the Leys School, Cambridge; late Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 22, price 1s. cloth. [July 26, 1880.]

MOST of the Pupils under the Author's care are not able to give more than one hour a week to Laboratory work. The Author therefore found it necessary to devise some plan by which they could proceed by easy stages to gain some knowledge of analysis. This little book does not pretend to deal with theory (that is better dealt with in the lecture room), but only to stimulate the powers of observation, and in this way to make the class work both more interesting and more intelligible. The principal novelty will be found in the arrangement of the Tables. These enable the Student to see at a glance the result arrived at by the particular experiment he is performing. Further, to make his progress more certain, his whole attention is confined to *one Table at a time*. To do this, four series of unknown compounds are arranged, the first to be found out by the help of Table I. only, the second by the help of Table II. only, and so on; finally, a series of simple salts, which he is expected to find out completely by the help of all four Tables. There is also appended a model for writing out the results of the Student's work. Having found the book of considerable utility during the last four years in his own classes, the Author has ventured to make it public.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work by G. OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P.—In October will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 18s. *'The Early History of CHARLES JAMES FOX.'* By GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P. Author of *'The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.'*—This work is intended to unite the characters of history and of biography. It will be on the one hand a picture of a most critical and eventful period in our annals. On the other hand, the picture will be drawn from the point of view of the individual who is the hero of the book. But more particularly it is the Author's desire to give life to past times by shewing them as they appeared to the liveliest personage that ever took his seat on the benches of the House of Commons. The rise of the Fox family; the youth and the education of its greatest member; the

incidents of his early political career—the stories of WILKES, of Sir JAMES LOWTHER, and the DUKE of PORTLAND; of the formation of the Whig and Tory parties as they at present exist; of BURKE and CHATHAM, HORNE TOOOKE and JUNTUS, WEDDERBURN and CHARLES YORKE, will be told with the hope that the narrative of the transactions may produce on the modern reader something of the effect which they produced on the young man who was a principal actor in those stirring scenes. Above all, the Author hopes to bring out clearly what was, indeed, the chief glory of Fox's career—the contrast between the free and noble principles which for the most part his life was spent in defending, and the self-seeking and corrupt political doctrines and practices amidst which he was educated.

NEW TEXT-BOOK for THOUGHT.—In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors.*' Selected and arranged by ARTHUR B. DAVISON.

FOOD and FARMING in AMERICA.—In the Autumn will be published in 1 vol. 8vo. '*American Food and Farming.*' By FINLAY DUN, Special Correspondent for the 'Times.'

NEW WORK by Lady VIOLET GREVILLE.—In the Autumn will be published, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, '*Faiths and Fashions, a Series of Essays on Social Questions.*' By Lady VIOLET GREVILLE.

SCHOOL EDITION of Mrs. BRASSEY's YACHT VOYAGE round the WORLD.—In October will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 2s. cloth, '*A Voyage in the Sunbeam; Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months.*' By Mrs. BRASSEY. New Edition, slightly compressed and arranged as a Reading Book for Schools by the Authoress. With a Selection of the Original Illustrations.

NEW EDITION of SMITH's SHIPWRECK of ST. PAUL.—In October will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, '*The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul; with Dissertations on the Life and Writings of St. Luke and on the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients.*' By the late JAMES SMITH, of Jordanhill, F.R.S. New Edition (being the Fourth), with Portrait of the Author, Charts, Wood Engravings, &c.

THE AUTHOR of LAW's SERIOUS CALL.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*The Life and Opinions of the Rev. William Law, M.A. Nonjuring and Mystic Divine, formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Author of The Serious Call &c.*' By J. H. OVERTON, M.A. Vicar of Legbourne, Joint-Author of the 'English Church in the Eighteenth Century' and formerly Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.

MR. BAGGOT'S STUDIES in BIOGRAPHY.—Preparing for publication, '*Biographical Studies.*' By the late WALTER BAGGOT, M.A. and Fellow of University College, London. In One Volume, 8vo. uniform with 'Literary Studies' and 'Economic Studies' by the same Author. Contents: I.—The Character of Sir Robert Peel, 1856. II.—Lord Brougham, 1857. III.—Mr. Gladstone, 1860. IV.—William Pitt, 1861. V.—Bolingbroke as a Statesman, 1863. VI.—Sir George Cornewall Lewis, 1863. VII.—Adam Smith as a Person, 1876. VIII.—Lord Althorpe and the Reform Act of 1832, 1876.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS 1881.—'*White's Grammar-School Texts, with English Vocabularies.*' Edited by JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. New Texts now ready in continuation of this Series:—

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NEW FAIRY STORIES by JULIAN HAWTHORNE. In October will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth, '*Yellow-Cap and other Fairy-Stories*'—viz. *Rumpty-Dudget, Calladon, and Theeda, an Allegory.* By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

ENGLISH NOTES on THUCYDIDES.—In the press, in crown 8vo. '*Notes on Thucydides, Book IV.*' By A. T. BARTON, M.A. Pembroke College, Oxford, and A. S. CHAVASSE, M.A. University College, Oxford. With the Greek Text; the Notes somewhat on the scale of Sheppard & Evans's Notes on Thucydides, I.—III.

NEW SERIES of Prof. HELMHOLTZ' SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—In October will be published, in crown 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, price 7s. 6d. cloth, '*Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects.*' By H. HELMHOLTZ, Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin. Translated by Dr. E. ATKINSON, Staff College.

NEW WORK on the TREATMENT of the HORSE.—In October will be published, in crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth, '*Horses and Roads; or, How to Keep a Horse Sound on his Legs.*' By FREE-LANCE. Being a Series of Papers republished from 'The Farm Journal.'

NEW WORK on the OX.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*A Manual of Bovine Pathology; being a Treatise on the Diseases of the Ox; specially adapted as a Handy Book of Reference for the Veterinary Practitioner and Student.*' By JOHN HENRY STREET, M.R.C.V.S. F.Z.S. Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Royal Veterinary College of London; Author of 'Outlines of Equine Anatomy.'

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No. CIII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

VOL. VI.

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Endymion. By the Right Hon. the Earl of BEACONSFIELD, K.G. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 1,028, price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[November 27, 1880.

'*Quicquid agunt homines.*'

THE work which is the subject of the present notice forms a new link in a chain of brilliant romances which goes very near to connecting the four quarters of the 19th century. The first quarter of the century had expired but a few months when *Vivian Grey* made its appearance,

and now *Endymion* is given to the world when the first lustrum of the last quarter has already passed away. Great indeed are the changes that have taken place during these fifty and odd years. Reputations and names have sprung into life, have run their course, and been forgotten. Of the works of those who were foremost in the world of literature, before *Vivian Grey* was written, few are now remembered, and fewer still are read. In the year when Mr. DISRAELI made his first essay in literature SOUTHEY was Poet Laureate, and seventeen years were still to run before he was to be succeeded by WORDSWORTH.

It may safely be doubted whether one person has read the *Curse of Kahama* during the year 1880 for every hundred that have read *Vivian Grey*. At the same period WALTER SCOTT had but recently been made a baronet, and in the very year of which we are speaking—1826, a great commercial disaster swept away the powerful publishing house of CONSTABLE & Co. in Edinburgh, involving Sir WALTER SCOTT in a personal liability amounting to £140,000. The sensation which was created by the publication of Lord MACAULAY'S Essay on Milton in the *Edinburgh Review* preceded the appearance of Lord BRACONSFIELD'S earliest novel by one year only, and now two decades have passed since the great historian was laid in Westminster Abbey. But strangest of all, perhaps, is the reflection that in point of time *Vivian Grey* is midway between the publication of *Lothair* and the completion of JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets*.

Of *Endymion* itself little perhaps need be said, as the work speaks for itself. The tale commences in the years immediately before the first Reform Bill, and, covering a space of about a quarter of a century, it deals with a period rich in striking political events and startling social changes. The Author, beyond all question, has had unrivalled opportunities for following closely the connexion between cause and effect in the social and political revolutions in which those years were so prolific; and with regard to the chief actors on the world's stage he might with justice echo the proud boast '*quorum pars magna fui*.'

Many readers will perhaps exercise their ingenuity by indulging in speculations as to who may be the prototypes of the characters that appear in the pages of the work, but while they may perceive that the Author, like all true artists, has drawn his inspiration from nature, they will also acknowledge that his work is not disfigured by the servility of the copyist, and that he never descends to the vulgarity of caricature.

The feature which is most striking, and which most constantly recurs in Lord BRACONSFIELD'S former novels, is perhaps his sympathy with youth. He delights to dwell on the freshness and hopefulness which cast a glamour over the morning of the life of some young patrician, and he never conceals his opinion that while the sobriety and experience of age are of inestimable value in the conduct of affairs, it is from the enthusiasm and energy of youth that much of the motive power of all progress is drawn. In the career of the young ENDYMION, and still more in the force of character of his sister MYRA, he has ample opportunities for treating under a new aspect a subject with which readers of his novels are already familiar.

The Early History of Charles James Fox. By GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P. Author of 'The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.'
8vo. pp. 554, price 18s. cloth.

[October 16, 1880.]

•• Second Edition, November 20, 1880.

THIS book is intended to unite the characters of history and of biography. It is on the one hand a picture of a most critical and eventful period in our annals, composed with as much care as is bestowed on an historical work, after research as extensive and diversified as such a work demands. On the other hand, the picture is drawn from the point of view of the individual who is the hero of the book. Events are told with a fulness proportioned to the part which CHARLES FOX took in them; the society in which he lived and moved has been diligently studied, and, as far as the Author had the power, faithfully represented; and an attempt has been made to give life to past times by shewing them as they appeared to the liveliest personage that ever took his seat on the benches of the House of Commons. The rise of the Fox family; the youth and the education of its greatest member; the world of fashion in which he was from the first a central figure; the contemporary society of Paris, where he was almost as much at home as in London; the incidents of his early political career—the stories of WILKES, of Sir JAMES LOWTHER, and the DUKE of PORTLAND; of the contest between Parliament and the Printers; of the Royal Marriage Bill; of the influence of GEORGE III. on the conduct of affairs; of the formation of the Whig and Tory parties as they at present exist; of BURKE and CHATHAM, GRAFTON and SANDWICH, HORNE TOOKE and JUNIUS, WEDDERBURN and CHARLES YORKE, are told with the hope that the narrative of the transactions will produce on the modern reader something of the effect which they produced upon the young man who was a principal actor in those stirring scenes. Above all, the Author has endeavoured to illustrate what was, indeed, the chief glory of Fox's career—the contrast between the free and noble principles which for the most part his life was spent in defending, and the self-seeking and corrupt political doctrines and practices amidst which he was educated; 'the doctrines and practices of the school in which was reared the only English statesman who has left a reputation of the very first order, acquired, not in power, but while self-condemned to an almost life-long opposition; who cheerfully and manfully surrendered all that he had been taught to value for the sake of principles at which he had been diligently trained to sneer. So that to one who began his course

'weighted and hampered by the worst traditions of the past we owe much of what is highest and purest in our recent political history; and the pupil of HENRY FOX and Lord MELCOMBE became in his turn the teacher of ROMILLY and MACKINTOSH, of Earl GREY, Lord ALTHORPE, and Earl RUSSELL.'

Lays of Ancient Rome, with *Ivry*, and *The Armada*. By Lord MACAULAY. New Edition, with 41 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson from Original Drawings by J. R. Weguelin. Crown 8vo. pp. 232, price 6s. cloth extra, gilt edges. To be had also bound by Rivière, price 12s. in tree-calf, 15s. in morocco extra, or 21s. in morocco elegant. [October 15, 1880.]

THE Woodcuts in this Edition are designed for the most part to illustrate the action of the several lays or ballads, and great attention has been given to archaeological accuracy in the details of costume &c. taking into account the early date of the events which form the subjects of the Roman lays, and the great change which occurred in all matters of dress and architecture between that time and the later imperial times, from which so many relics have come down to us, and from which our notions of Rome and the Romans are mostly formed. Etruscan armour has been largely used, as being at that time in use over all that part of the peninsula. The helmet of HORATIUS for instance is of the pattern somewhat of the beautiful helmet in the Louvre, in which, however, the natural feathers have been replaced by imitative plumes in bronze. The drawing of the annual procession of the Knights on the Ides of Quintilis exhibits the later architecture and dress worn by the Equites on ceremonial occasions.

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Epochs of Modern History, edited by C. Colbeck, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant-Master on the Modern Side at Harrow School.

Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War.
By F. W. LONGMAN, Balliol College, Oxford;
Author of 'A Pocket Dictionary of the German and English Languages.' Pp. 260, with Two Maps. Fcp. 8vo price 2s. 6d. cloth. [December 1880.]

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[October 7, 1880.]

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	The Unmarried Ones.

Yellow Cap, and other Fairy Stories for Children, viz. Rumpty-Dudget, Calladon, and Theeda an Allegory. By **JULIAN HAWTHORNE**. Crown 8vo. pp. 294, price 6s. cloth extra, gilt edges. [October 19, 1880.]

THE life of man has many sides, and in all of them things are not what they seem to be. From the first we have to learn where the reality lies, and are taught that things or appearances which looked to us realities have no substantial being. There is also in children a sense which enables them to distinguish the apparent from the real, with a clearness granted to those only of riper age who have the childlike heart. It is impossible to analyse the process by which this result is attained, or to define its limits; but it is certain that the fairy tale, the parable, or the allegory may teach the young, and perhaps the old also, some lessons which it may be well to learn. The mode of learning them must be left to the learner, and perhaps he may learn them none the less if he is unaware that they are lessons at all. These fairy tales are therefore presented without any attempt at interpretation. It would be easy to say that they illustrate the effects which follow on uncontrolled appetites or unsubdued passions, or from selfishness, ambition, or any other feelings and affections in the way either of excess or defect; but the child may know nothing of these words and phrases, and be none the worse for his ignorance. He may learn by means of love, and he may learn more by his heart

than by his head; and the fairy tale may help him in both ways. If it be so with the tales of the present volume, the book will have done its work and the Author will have had his reward.

The Crookit Meg, a Scottish Story of the Year One. By JOHN SKELTON, LL.D. Advocate, Author of 'Essays in Romance & Studies from Life' (by 'SHIRLEY'). Reprinted from 'Fraser's Magazine.' Crown 8vo. pp. 348, price 6s. cloth. [October 8, 1880.

THERE are few places whose character is not largely affected by the lapse of fourscore years, and the nineteenth century has brought more changes than most of those which have gone before it. In some parts of Scotland it has had a marked effect on the habits of the people and on their speech. Types of character, exhibiting many attractive and some less pleasing features, have passed away; and the language spoken along the country side shews that influences have been at work which will soon get rid of many distinctive forms familiar to the ears of the last generation. The Author's experience has led him to note this gradual process of change; and he was unwilling that his recollections of some of the racy characters of a remote district of Scotland who were his friends when a boy should be allowed to pass away unrecorded. The generation to which they belonged retained many of the characteristics of their fathers, and, in particular, most of them—both men and women—used that Scottish tongue which is now hardly to be met with in its purity out of a few Ayrshire villages.

The story of the Crookit Meg is a narrative of incidents amongst a people who used this dialect, and in this dialect the personages of the tale are represented as speaking. While he has eschewed merely local patois, the Author hopes that he has been able to retain its chief characteristics, and thus to give a more life-like picture of country life in Scotland at the beginning of the present century. Of the actors in the tale there are one or two who could be found at that time in no other country than Scotland.

Blues and Buffs; a Contested Election and its Results. By ARTHUR MILLS. (Reprinted from 'Fraser's Magazine.') Crown 8vo. pp. 300, price 6s. cloth. [October 9, 1880.

THIS tale belongs to days long preceding the introduction of the Ballot which was welcomed by many as a complete safeguard against bribery and corruption in any shape. But as a

picture of the past, it perhaps retains still its significance; and at the least it may serve to shew how far the conditions out of which the old evils sprung remain as they were. The typical borough of the volume is a product of English political or social life, which, if we accept disclosures recently made before the Judges appointed to try election petitions, is by no means unknown at the present day; and it is well to see how widely spreading are the mischiefs of a system which looks on the franchise strictly as a perquisite. In *Blues and Buffs* the writer has endeavoured to illustrate the working of this system on the higher as well as on the lower forms of English character, reducing upright and honest candidates to the level of the corrupt and venal persons too often found on election committees, and leading them into the fatal habit of gambling with words, while it not unfrequently plunges the professional agents of an election into a very slough of immorality. In short, this volume is an attempt to put before readers generally the several aspects of a problem which it can scarcely be said thus far that the Ballot has satisfactorily solved.

The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians. By ERNEST DE BUNSEN. 8vo. pp. 396, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[October 15, 1880.

THE object of this work is to supply, so far as it may be possible, the links which connect the traditions of GAUTAMA BUDDHA and his followers with those of the Jewish Essenes, and to trace the modes in which they influenced the growth of Christian theology. In the Author's belief the conception of an incarnate Angel as Messiah is of Eastern origin, and there is no trace of it in those portions of the Hebrew Scriptures which possibly were written before the captivity, nor in the first three Gospels. Although this Messianic name is not to be found in the Talmud, the latter designates as the Messiah the Angel of God who followed the Israelites in the wilderness, and that Angel PAUL calls CHRIST.

It can be shewn, he thinks, that this new Messianic conception was introduced into Judaism and into Christianity by the Essenes or Essai, to whom JOHN the Baptist or ASHAI, the bather, probably belonged, and who are in the New Testament designated as disciples of JOHN.

Nothing is transmitted to us about the Messianic expectations of the Essenes, and this mysterious fact is best explained by the supposition that their secret tradition referred to an incarnate Angel as the Messiah. This supposition is confirmed by the presumable Messianic expect-

tations of JOHN the Baptist or ESENE. As such he could not reveal them, if 'He that should come,' the TATHAGATA of Buddhists, was to be an incarnate Angel; for the Essenes were bound by oath not to divulge their doctrines about angels. At the end of the Apostolic age the Essenes can be proved to have believed in JESUS as the Angel-Messiah, and EPIPHANIUS asserts that they never changed their original doctrines.

The Author holds that the first Jew who applied this new Messianic doctrine to JESUS was STEPHEN, one of the Greek-speaking Jews, Grecians or Hellenists, some of whom were from Alexandria, where the principal settlements of the Essenian Therapeuts were, and that STEPHEN's doctrine of an Angel-Messiah was an Essenic doctrine, afterwards accepted by St. PAUL; that after his conversion to the faith of STEPHEN, which once he destroyed, the new Apostle had accepted some of the doctrines of the universalist Therapeuts; that he promulgated by his Epistles the faith in CHRIST as the spiritual Rock which followed the Israelites, that is, as the Angel of whom STEPHEN had said, almost in the same words, that he had been with the fathers in the wilderness, and that it is in this sense that PAUL speaks of CHRIST as the man 'from heaven,' by whom all things were created.

He holds further that the principal doctrines and rites of the Essenes can be connected with the East, with Parsism, and especially with Buddhism, and that among the doctrines which Essenes and Buddhists had in common was that of the Angel-Messiah. The remarkable parallels in the most ancient records of the lives of GAUTAMA BUDDHA and of JESUS CHRIST require explanation, as he regards it as impossible that they can be the result of chance or of importation from the West.

The introduction in the West of Buddhist doctrines in pre-Christian times can now be proved, in Alexandria by the Chronology of the Septuagint, in Mesopotamia by Sabian tradition. The Authors of the Septuagint, between the third and the second pre-Christian centuries, have brought down to the year known to them as that of BUDDHA's birth, the period ending with the foundation of SOLOMON's temple. This they could not have done if GAUTAMA had been an atheist. The date implied by the Septuagint confirms the correctly calculated Ceylon date. BUDDHA lived from B.C. 473—394.

The object of this attempt to connect PAUL with the Essenes, and these with the expectation of an Angel-Messiah, is to explain the striking similarity between the Buddhistic and Christian Scriptures by a fusion of both traditions, as consciously effected by the Essenes, and thus to confirm the opinion of EUSEBIUS, who considered

it 'highly probable' that the writings of the Therapeuts, which they had received from the founders of their society, have been utilised in the composition of the four Gospels, of PAUL's Epistles, and especially of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The principal result of this argument would be that PAUL, not JESUS, was the cause of the separation between Judaism and Christianity.

The germs of this separation can be traced back to the different symbolism, represented on one side by the Hebrews, on the other by the strangers in Israel, to whom the Rechabites and Essenes belonged. The ancestors of both had once lived under one roof in the East. Already the reformation of Brahmanism by Buddhism had shewn that the moral principle in man may lead to different symbols and rites, but that what Humanity has in common is sufficient for 'brethren to dwell together in unity.'

Several centuries before the birth of JESUS CHRIST some figures of constellations had become symbols of moral doctrines. Sooner or later these were connected with transmitted words of GAUTAMA BUDDHA. The Cosmical had become to that extent the symbol of the Ethical, that the Son of the Virgin MARYA, on whom, according to Chinese tradition, 'the HOLY GHOST' had descended, was said to have been born on Christmas-day, on the sun's birthday, at the commencement of the sun's apparent annual evolution round the earth. On that day, the sun having fully entered the winter-solstice, the sign of Virgo was rising on the Eastern horizon. The woman's symbol of this stellar sign was represented first with ears of corn, then with a newborn child in her arms. BUDDHA was described as a superhuman organ of light, to whom a superhuman organ of darkness, MÄRA or NAGA the evil serpent, was opposed. Thus also ORMUZD, OSIRIS, DRÖNYEOS, and APOLLOS were described as divinities of light, opposed by serpent-deities; and the same idea, in the Author's belief, determines in the New Testament the representations of 'the Sun of Righteousness,' as opposed by 'the old serpent,' the SATAN, hinderer, or adversary. This symbolism was connected with the signs of the spring-equinox and of the autumn-equinox. The latter was once marked by the sign of SCORPIO and by the constellation of the Serpent, which was represented as aiming at and almost touching the heel of the Virgin-representation on the sphere. These constellations and signs, especially the mystical sign of Virgo, have led man to compare with the cosmical fight between light and darkness the moral fight between good and evil. Lastly, the Author hopes that whether the nature-symbol or the ethical idea be regarded as the first in order of priority, the fact of a universal revelation, of a

continuity of Divine influences everywhere and at all times, remains as the anchor of the soul, as the Rock of Ages, on which CHRIST's Church will be built.

A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors.
Selected and arranged by ARTHUR B.
DAVISON. Crown 8vo. pp. 384, price 7s. 6d.
cloth. [October 1, 1880.]

IT was said by COLERIDGE that great books are not in everybody's reach. The remark is almost a truism; but it led him to ask why the gems to be found in these books should not be scattered over the country, and to express the wish that every bookworm when in any scarce old tome he discovers a sentence, a story, an illustration that does his heart good, should hasten to give it. Many volumes, bringing such gems together, have been published of late years; but the quarry is very far from being exhausted; and in the present volume the Editor has collected chiefly extracts which, although not generally given, deserve to be better known. Some are, indeed, of established reputation, and without these any book of selections would be imperfect. But to limit the field of selection and avoid much of the matter common to other books of extracts, SHAKESPEARE has been omitted, and the contents of the volume, which are arranged alphabetically according to the subject, are derived exclusively from the works of deceased authors.

Goethe's Faust. A New Translation, chiefly in Blank Verse; with a complete Introduction and copious Notes. By JAMES ADEY BIRDS, B.A. F.G.S. Large crown 8vo. pp. 468, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 2, 1880.]

IN the Preface to this volume the Author explains his reasons for attempting a new translation of *Faust*, which were simply that former translations, excellent as some of them are in many respects, had appeared to him on the whole unsatisfactory; their unsatisfactoriness proceeding (he thought) mainly from the endeavour to render the poem in a form too closely resembling the original, an impossible feat perhaps in any rhymed metres, but certainly so in the original ones.

One form, however, still remained to be tried—one recommended by the best and most successful examples in the case of other great poems in alien metres; as by COWPER's, the late Earl of DERBY's, and Mr. CORDERY's translations of HOMER, and above all by TENNYSON's specimen

from the *Iliad*, also by CARY's and LONGFELLOW's translations of DANTE, and in the instance of *Faust* itself by SHELLEY, who began the long list of English translations with two Scenes in that form—viz. blank verse. This the Author regards as the best and indeed only practicable *via media* between prose and rhyme for reproducing in the largest measure possible the spirit and poetry of the original.

The present Translation therefore, with the exception of the two prologues, the songs, and a few passages in the body of the poem, is given in blank verse.

The Introduction and Notes are intended to render the work complete, and to furnish the English reader with all the information requisite for the full comprehension—so far as mere information can help to that—of this 'greatest poem of modern times.' The Introduction contains as full an account as the scanty materials remaining will permit of Dr. FAUSTUS, a history of the *Faust-Legend*, an abstract of the *Spies-Version* and comparison of it with that of WIDMAN, together with a bibliography of all the other versions and editions, an analysis of the *Pappenspiel*, and a list of all the various works both in prose and verse to which the legend gave rise.

The contrast between the two periods—that of the Reformation (1517-1599), in which FAUST lived and the myth arose, and the years preceding and during the French Revolution (1775-1800), when GOETHE was employed upon his poem, is next dwelt upon; and the Introduction concludes with some remarks upon the peculiar attractions which the legend possessed for GOETHE and an answer to various objections which had been brought against his work.

The Notes are explanatory and illustrative, but they will be found to contain the substance of DÜNTZER's exhaustive, though for English readers too lengthy, *Explanation*, as well as of Mr. HAYWARD's and Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's Notes, together with additions by the Author himself from other sources.

Goethe's Faust, PART I. the German Text, with an English Introduction and Notes for the use of Students of Modern Literature. By ALBERT M. SELS, M.A. Ph.D. &c. Professor of German in the University of Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 344, price 5s. cloth.

[October 1, 1880.]

THIS volume is intended to provide English students of German literature with all that is required for understanding the first part of GOETHE's *Faust*. The text is printed in legible

German type. The literary questions connected with the origin, structure, and subject-matter of the drama are fully discussed in an Introduction of seventy pages; to which is prefixed a chronological table shewing the growth of the play under GÖTTE's hands. The Editor has taken all possible care to render the exegetical notes, which follow the text of the play, both accurate and for all practical purposes complete. It is hoped and believed that nothing likely to present a difficulty to an English student of this masterpiece of modern German literature is left unexplained.

Wish and Will; an Introduction to the Psychology of Desire and Volition. By GEORGE LYON TURNER, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 368, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[November 6, 1880.]

IN substance this volume was written for the instruction of students in the college classroom; and although he has not had the leisure for moulding the whole into the precise form which he might otherwise have preferred to give it, the Author has been urged by many, whose judgment he valued, to seek for it a wider circle of readers. While therefore he acknowledges that he has not had the needs and taste of the general reader in view from the first, the publication of the volume will, in his belief, be amply justified if to some who are commencing the study of psychology it prove a stimulus to healthy and earnest thought on the topics treated, and if for others who are more advanced in mental science it raise the old questions in a new form, and so cause the old problems to be thought out again from other points of view.

There are certain features in the book to which he ventures to think that he may legitimately ask special attention, as the results of a peculiar, if not absolutely new, treatment. Among these are the position assigned to Desire, as involving an essential contrast and distinction between Wish and Will, the attempt to investigate psychologically the functions, the range, and the methods of operation, of Volition (as the proper introduction to the great controversy on the subject of Liberty and Necessity), the inquiry into the nature and province of Law in order to determine its relation to Volition; a careful examination of the mutual relations of Volition and Character, which includes a special effort to grapple with the subtlest form of the argument of the Necessarians on that question; and an attempt to bring out into clear light the ontological significance of its phenomena.

The Appendix deals with the topics of Volition and Miracle, and of the Will, Divine and Human,

not with the notion of solving problems, some of which confessedly admit of only partial explanations or alleviations, but in the hope of pointing out the superfluous and needless character of some of the controversies which have arisen on these questions. Of the considerations which point to this conclusion the most important are furnished by the inquiry which tends to shew that Law, in the sense of the inalterable Law of Cause and Effect, has not an absolute universal reign; that it does not determine or account for everything that occurs in this universe; and that in every genuine Volition we have a phenomenon not law-determined, law-regulated, and law-explained.

The Elements of Mechanism. By T.M. GOODEVE, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer on Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines; Author of 'An Abstract of Patent Cases,' 'A Text-Book on the Steam Engine,' 'The Principles of Mechanics,' &c. New Edition, rewritten and enlarged; pp. 352, with 342 Woodcuts and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [November 22, 1880.]

THIS book has been rewritten and enlarged. A new form has been given to the introductory chapter, and the nature of circular motion has been fully investigated. In each succeeding chapter the subject matter has been rearranged, and many illustrations of pieces of useful mechanism have been added. There is also a separate chapter on truth of surface and the power of measurement as practised in the workshop. No less than 85 new woodcuts have been introduced, some of which are facsimile copies of lecture-diagrams, designed for the use of teachers, and prepared for the Science and Art Department by GEORGE J. HENDERSON, LL.D.

Elementary Introduction to Practical Mechanics, illustrated by numerous Examples; being the Sixth Edition of 'Elementary Examples in Practical Mechanics.' By the Rev. J. F. TWISDEN, M.A. Prof. of Math. in the Staff. Coll. formerly Scholar of Zion Coll. Camb. Author of 'First Lessons in Theoretical Mechanics.' Sixth Edition; pp. 354, with 184 Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 20, 1880.]

IN issuing the Sixth Edition of the present work, it may not be improper to mention that the Second Edition, published in 1863, was altered in several respects from the First Edition,

published in 1860, and that each subsequent Edition has undergone a careful revision. In the present Edition some changes have been made in the technical terms employed, and two chapters have been rewritten: viz. Chapter IX. Part I. on the Deflection and Rupture of Beams; and Chapter III. Part II. on Force and Motion. At the end of the latter will be found the three laws of motion, as stated by NEWTON, together with his illustrations of them, translated from the Introduction to the *Principia*. All the Examples have been worked through several times, and it may be pronounced that the Answers are correct, with few exceptions. The unit of force in which they are expressed—with such exceptions as are apparent from the context—is the *gravitation unit*, the force of one pound, as defined on p. 48. What is meant by the absolute unit of force is explained in Chapter III. of Part II. and the subject is illustrated by some Examples. On the whole, it is hoped that the later Editions have been considerably improved.

The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul; with Dissertations on the Life and Writings of St. Luke, and the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients. By the late JAMES SMITH, of Jordanhill, F.R.S. &c. Fourth Edition, revised and corrected by Walter E. Smith; with a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and a Memoir of the Author. Pp. 342, with Photographic Portrait, 4 Views, 6 Charts, and 11 Woodcuts & Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 20, 1880.]

MORE than thirty years have passed since the first edition of this work was published, and more than fourteen years since the third edition appeared in 1866. During the interval the Author made a voyage in the Mediterranean and spent a winter at Malta, carefully surveying the coast; and he also compared the account of the shipwreck of ST. PAUL given in the Acts of the Apostles with every work of repute bearing on the geography of that narrative. Subsequently to the publication of the second edition the completion of the Admiralty survey of the south coast of Crete and the travels and researches of Captain SPRATT, R.N. left nothing to be desired for the geographical details of the subject. The results of these researches were embodied in the third edition; and the Author expressed his conviction that the four Cretan localities mentioned, namely, the Fair Havens, Clauda, Lasea, and Port Phenice, each agree most minutely with the narrative, and still retain the names given to them by ST. LUKE, and

that the several sites assigned to the events recorded in the Acts of the Apostles are historically accurate.

During the years which have passed since the publication of the third edition, Mr. SMITH's work has been used by perhaps every writer who has treated of the history of these incidents in the Acts of the Apostles. This remark applies not only to English but to German, French, and American writers. Thus LECHTER, in his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, published in LANGE's *Bibelwerk*, speaks of the nautical and geographical incidents of ST. PAUL's voyage as having been illustrated in a manner worthy of all praise by a learned Englishman—JAMES SMITH of Jordanhill. RENAN refers his readers to the work for the technical details of the voyage, and HACKERT, in his American Commentary, asserts that no work has appeared for a long time that has thrown so much light upon any equal portion of the Scriptures.

But although the great value of the work has been thus recognised, the work itself passed out of print; and the want of it was felt by those who were not willing to take the information conveyed in it at second hand. The Bishop of Carlisle, wishing to obtain a copy of the book, found that none could be obtained from any booksellers' shelves in London—a fact shewing the estimation formed of the book by its possessors. He therefore made a request that the work should be republished, and consented to write a preface for the new edition, although he felt that no words of his were needed to commend a book needing no commendation from any one. The work, in his judgment, is one which requires careful study, and appeals not so much to the large body of general readers as to those who may be termed students, and amongst these chiefly to the students of the New Testament; and for the benefit of such students he was anxious that the work should not disappear from the living literature of English-speaking people.

The present edition is, accordingly, published, after an expenditure of much care in correcting small errors whether of the press or of the pen, especially in the quotations. In the few cases in which any substantial correction or addition seemed needful, short notes have been introduced, inclosed within brackets. The Greek text of the narrative of the Acts presented at the foot of the page has, through the kindness of Dr. WESTCOTT and Dr. HART, been brought into harmony with the best results of modern criticism; and in some cases the accompanying English version has been altered so as to make it tally with the new Greek reading.

The Author perhaps failed fully to appreciate the weight of authority which exists against his

view, with respect to the application of the term *Adria*. As the point is one of vital importance to our reading of the whole history, and as it is upon the usage of this name that the latest defender of the Meleda hypothesis mainly rests his case, the Editor has ventured to add an Appendix (No. VI.) in which he has attempted to discuss impartially the whole question. He has also replaced the note from BOGHART which constitutes Appendix No. V. It appeared in the first and second editions, but was omitted in the third. An INDEX is added to this edition, which will, it is hoped, be found exact and complete.

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[September 18, 1880.]

School Prize Edition of the same, strongly bound in parchment with gilt edges, price 3s.

[November 19, 1880.]

THIS volume is issued in consequence of numerous requests to the Publishers that

Mrs. BRASSEY's popular volume of travels, *A Voyage in the Sunbeam*, should be made available for School purposes. It is hoped that the volume may be found useful in Schools, not only as a reading-book but also as a means of conveying some knowledge of the geography of the globe in a less unattractive form than many of the ordinary geographical manuals.

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Horses and Roads; or, How to Keep a Horse Sound on his Legs. By FREE-LANCE. Crown 8vo. pp. 242, price 6s. cloth.

[October 18, 1880.]

IT is a generally acknowledged fact that large numbers of horses are prematurely worn out in their legs and feet, the rest of their structure remaining comparatively good, whilst nearly all are frequently laid off work by lameness; and these two misfortunes for the poor animals appear to be accepted as unavoidable for them. To combat this belief these papers were written. The writer is not a professional man, but where anatomical and physiological descriptions have

been found necessary they have been drawn from the best authorities, the sources from whence they have been derived being always acknowledged. The book will be found to be a practical treatise on the foot and leg of the horse, shewing the various ways in which both are affected by many of our popular practices in stabling, driving, shoeing, &c. All classes of horses, as well as all kinds of roads and pavements, have been considered; every horse owner, from the highest to the lowest, will therefore encounter something relating to his case. The favour with which these papers were received on their appearance in a periodical, joined to the persuasions of many of its readers, many of whom had successfully tested the principles advanced, has induced the Author to offer them to the public in the shape of a book.

The London Science Class-Books, Elementary Series, Edited by Prof. G. C. Foster, F.R.S. and Philip Magnus, B.Sc. B.A.

The Laws of Health. By W. H. CORFIELD, M.A. M.D. (Oxon.) F.R.C.P. (Lond.) Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at University College, London; Medical Officer of Health for St. George's Hanover Square. Pp. 164, with 22 Diagrams engraved on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [October 4, 1880.]

THE object of this little volume is to supply the widely felt want of an elementary text-book on the Laws of Health, the study of which laws should follow that of Elementary Physiology. Hence, although physiological explanations have been given where it seemed desirable, these are not intended to supersede, but rather to supplement, the teaching of Elementary Physiology. Household sanitary arrangements are explained more in detail than may be thought by many to be necessary in a text-book for schools. But this treatment has been considered advisable on account of the great importance of the subject and the growing interest attaching to it, and in order that the book may be more widely useful.

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IX. Communicable Diseases.

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Elementary Algebra; with Brief Notices of its History. By ROBERT POTTS, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. In Twelve Sections, price Sixpence each, sewed; or complete in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 618, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [October 8, 1880.]

THIS Work forms a sequel to 'Elementary Arithmetic, with Brief Notices of its History,' by the same Author. SECTIONS I. II. & III. contain the brief Notices of the History of Algebra;

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Hullah's Method of Teaching Singing; originally published as Time and Tune in the Elementary School. By JOHN HULLAH, LL.D. Crown 8vo. pp. 204, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

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The Chromatic Scale. With the Inflected Syllables used in Hullah's Method, on a Large Sheet, price 1s. 6d. The same on a Card, price 1d. [October 21, 1880.]

WILHEM'S METHOD of TEACHING SINGING adapted by Dr. HULLAH to English use, was published under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, in the year 1840. The first issue, exhausted in a few weeks, was immediately followed by a second, presenting many alterations and improvements. Not, however, till 1849 was the work revised and reconstructed—finally, as it has so far proved—for the second time. For a quarter of a century this third edition has maintained a circulation both large and steady.

This circulation notwithstanding, the Author had long meditated another revision and reconstruction of the method, and had gradually accumulated a large mass of material in reference to it. When, however, about three years since, he had brought some portion of this material into pre-

sentable shape, he found himself at work on—not a new edition, but—a new book wherein, though the principles of an existing one might be worked out, the manner of working would prove altogether different. To grace such a work with an *imprimatur* granted to another, bearing little real resemblance to it, was not to be thought of; and to connect it with the name of the great apostle of popular musical instruction in France would have been equally an injustice to him, and to the Author. After much consideration Dr. HULLAH resolved to leave WILHEM'S Method as he had last left it, in 1849, still accessible to those to whom it might remain an acceptable, if only because an accustomed, text-book; and to work out all new processes in an entirely new work, bearing a title by which it might be unmistakably distinguished from the old one.

In 1875 this new work was first published, under the title of *Time and Tune in the Elementary School*. Of this the Author was preparing a second, and he hoped a final edition, when he learned, to his astonishment, that in the matter of title he had been anticipated, and that a book called by a portion of the same name had been published some years previously. To have continued the use of this after a prior claim to it had been established would have been possibly illegal, certainly unjust. On a review of the circumstances, in consultation with his Publishers, the title under which the work now appears was adopted, as being one fairly due to it, and to which no prior claim could possibly be set up.

HULLAH'S *Method of Teaching Singing*, like *Time and Tune*, of which it may be regarded as the second edition, includes hardly a sentence and only a few measures to be found in the *Manual* of 1849; and it differs from that work in a still more important particular—the employment of the fixed or immovable *Do*, with considerable modifications of detail. A proposal to modify or inflect the *sol-fa* syllables, for centuries past in all but universal use, is, of course, no new thing, either in respect to the movable or immovable *Do*. Accidentals are not inevitably indicative of modulation. The minor mode continually calls them into requisition, so does the chromatic genus. And it is often difficult, sometimes impossible (from a single part), to say to which of these causes they owe their introduction. There is no uniformity in the modifications of these syllables which up to this time have been used to help students in sounding accidentals. Some teachers change every syllable to be applied to a sharpened note to *Si* (the average Continental pronunciation of the vowels is used throughout), to a flattened note to *La*. Others modify every syllable by changing its vowel to *I* or *A*; thus *Fa* ♯ becomes *Fi*, *Do* ♯ *Di*; while *Si* ♭ becomes *Sa*, *Mi* ♭ *Ma*, and so on. Others have

suggested or adopted altogether new names for these accidental sounds. In some schools of Germany pupils are, or were, taught to sing to the letters of the alphabet, the syllable *a* being added to the name of each sharpened note (accidental or essential), and the syllable *e* to each flattened note. The effect is not pleasing. Indeed the vibration induced by it has, it is believed, driven it out of use.

These contrivances, like all others the Author has known proposed, are faulty in one and the same particular; the modifications they induce in the syllables have no proportion one to another, they have no basis in nature. The vowel sounds of speech are five in number, and five only:

(Italian)	I	E	A	O	U.
(English)	E	A	AA	O	OO.

Many varieties of these exist in English, *a fortiori* in foreign languages; but all other (so-called) vowels are the result of modification of one, or of the blending together of more than one, of these. Moreover, the order in which they are here placed is the order in which they are producible by the elongation of that portion of the vocal mechanism most under our control, and most open to observation. *I* is produced at the very back of the mouth, *E* in the position next to it, *A* in the next, *O* in the next, and *U* at its most forward extremity; *I* is therefore the most acute (sharpest), and *U* the most grave (flattest), of the vowels. The Author is not prepared to state the difference between them in musical terms; but his fancy deceives him greatly if it be not easier to sing a succession of sounds, each two a semitone apart, to vowels placed in this order, than to any vocables chosen haphazard.

Be this as it may, these vowels have thus much in common with musical sounds a semitone apart; that, if not as near together as vowels or sounds can be, there are no recognized modes of expressing closer relation between either. When, in ascending, we quit *C* we at once reach *C#* or *Db*; when we quit *I* we at once reach *E*, &c.

Dr. HULLAH proposes, therefore, to modify the *sol-fa* syllables, not as heretofore by an arbitrary, still less an uniform and therefore inconsistent rule, but by a rule based on the natural sequence of the vowel sounds, and therefore not uniform but con-

sistent. This modification would consist in changing the vowel of each *sol-fa* syllable to the next above it, when the note with which it is associated is raised a semitone, and to that next below it, when that note is lowered a semitone. Thus *F#* being *Fa*, *F#* would be *Fe*; *B#* being *Si*, *B#* would be *Se*. In the following table these modifications are given, with the exception of two. In the middle row of syllables is the unaltered diatonic septenary; in the upper is the same septenary altered by sharps, and in the lower by flats.

<i>Da,</i>	<i>Ri,</i>	<i>Fe,</i>	<i>Sal,</i>	<i>La,</i>
<i>Do,</i>	<i>Re,</i>	<i>Mi,</i>	<i>Fa,</i>	<i>Sol,</i>
<i>Du,</i>	<i>Ra,</i>	<i>Me,</i>	<i>Fu,</i>	<i>Sul,</i>
			<i>Lo,</i>	<i>Se.</i>

Two syllables here, *Mi* and *Si*, are left without names for the sharpened notes sung to them. They both include the sharpest vowel of the vowel series. It is proposed to apply to them so much of the German system to which allusion has been made as to add to each the letter *s*. Thus *Mi#* would be *Mis*, and *Si#* *Sis*.

For general practical purposes this scheme would suffice, and indeed more than suffice. But it is still incomplete.

Every note is liable, though not often likely, to be *doubly*, as well as singly, sharpened or flattened. Dr. HULLAH proposes to add to the already sharpened syllables an *s*, to the flattened an *f*. Thus *Fa x* would be *Fes*, and *Si b b* *Sef*. To *Mis* and *Sis* might be appended an *h*. Thus *Mi x* would be *Mish*, and *Si x* *Sish*. It need not be said that these last syllables would very rarely indeed be called into requisition.

The modifications here proposed of the time-honoured *sol-fa* syllables would, of course, be introduced to beginners one at a time, as the necessity for each arose. When a student was first made acquainted with the scales of *F* or *G*, he would be simply told to call *Bb* no longer *Si* but *Se*, *F#* no longer *Fa* but *Fe*, and so on. And in doing so he would shew that he was conscious of the alteration in pitch of those notes, and knew what key he was singing in.

The utility of these inflections would seem to be shewn in their adoption already by the musical instructors of 38 out of 42 English training colleges and 3 out of 11 Scottish.

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No. CIV.

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Reminiscences. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Edited by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 708, price 18s. cloth.

[March 5, 1881.]

THE following is Mr. FROUDE's Preface to these volumes.

'In the summer of 1871 Mr. CARLYLE placed in my hands a collection of MSS. of which he desired me to take charge, and to publish, should I think fit to do so, after he was gone. They consisted of letters written by his wife to himself and to other friends during the period of her married life, with the "rudiments" of a preface

of his own, giving an account of her family, her childhood, and their own experience together from their first acquaintance till her death. They were married in 1826; Mrs. CARLYLE died suddenly in 1866. Between these two periods CARLYLE's active literary life was comprised; and he thought it unnecessary that more than these letters contained should be made known, or attempted to be made known, about himself or his personal history. The essential part of his life was in his works, which those who chose could read. The private part of it was a matter in which the world had no concern. Enough would be found, told by one who knew him better than any one else knew him, to satisfy such

curiosity as there might be. His object was rather to leave a monument to a singularly gifted woman, who, had she so pleased, might have made a name for herself, and for his sake had voluntarily sacrificed ambition and fortune.

'The letters had been partially prepared for the press by short separate introductions and explanatory notes. But CARLYLE warned me that before they were published they would require anxious revision. Written with the unreserve of confidential communications, they contained anecdotes, allusions, reflections, expressions of opinion and feeling, which were intended obviously for no eye save that of the person to whom they were addressed. He believed at the time I speak of, that his own life was near its end, and seeing the difficulty in which I might be placed, he left me at last with discretion to destroy the whole of them, should I find the task of discriminating too intricate a problem.

'The expectation of an early end was perhaps suggested by the wish for it. He could no longer write. His hand was disabled by palsy. His temperament did not suit with dictation, and he was impatient of an existence which he could no longer turn to any useful purpose. He lingered on, however, year after year, and it gradually became known to him that his wishes would not protect him from biographers, and that an account of his life would certainly be attempted, perhaps by more than one person. A true description of it he did not believe that any one could give, not even his closest friend; but there might be degrees of falsity; and since a biography of some kind there was to be, he decided at last to extend his original commission to me, and to place in my hands all his private papers, journals, notebooks, letters, and unfinished or neglected writings.

'Being a person of most methodical habits, he had preserved every letter which he had received of not entirely trifling import. His mother, his wife, his brothers, and many of his friends had kept, as carefully, every letter from himself. The most remarkable of his contemporaries had been among his correspondents—English, French, Italian, German, and American. GOETHE had recognised his genius, and had written to him often, advising and encouraging. His own and Mrs. CARLYLE's journals were records of their most secret thoughts. All these Mr. CARLYLE, scarcely remembering what they contained, but with characteristic fearlessness, gave me leave to use as I might please.

'Material of such a character makes my duty in one respect an easy one. I have not to relate Mr. CARLYLE's history, or describe his character. He is his own biographer, and paints his own portrait; but another difficulty arises from the

extent of the resources thrown open to me. His own letters are as full of matter as the richest of his published works. His friends were not common men, and in writing to him they wrote their best. Of the many thousand letters in my possession, there is hardly one which, either on its special merits, or through its connexion with something which concerned him, does not deserve to be printed. Selection is indispensable; a middle way must be struck between too much and too little. I have been guided largely, however, by CARLYLE's personal directions to me, and such a way will, I trust, be discovered.

'Meanwhile, on examining the miscellaneous MSS., I found among them various sketches and reminiscences: one written in a notebook fifty years ago on hearing in London of his father's death; another of EDWARD IRVING; another of Lord JEFFREY; others (these brief and slight), of SOUTHEY and WORDSWORTH. In addition there was a long narrative, or fragments of a narrative, designed as material for the introduction to Mrs. CARLYLE's letters. These letters would now have to be rearranged with his own; and an introduction under the shape which had been intended for it, would be no longer necessary. The "Reminiscences" appeared to me to be far too valuable to be broken up and employed in any composition of my own, and I told Mr. CARLYLE that I thought they ought to be printed as they were immediately after his own death. He agreed with me that it should be so, and at one time it was proposed that the type should be set up while he was still alive, and could himself revise what he had written. He found, however, that the effort would be too much for him; and the reader has here before him Mr. CARLYLE's own handiwork, but without his last touches, not edited by himself, not corrected by himself, perhaps most of it not intended for publication, and written down merely as an occupation, for his own private satisfaction.

'The account of IRVING belongs to the autumn and winter which followed his wife's death. So singular was his condition at this time, that he was afterwards unconscious what he had done; and when ten years later I found the MS. and asked him about it, he did not know to what I was alluding. The sketch of JEFFREY was written immediately after, and in the year following the introductory fragments. Some part of them I have reserved for the biography, into which they will most conveniently fall; the rest, from the point where they form a consecutive story, I have printed as they stand. "Southey" and "Wordsworth," being merely detached notes of a few personal recollections, I have relegated to an appendix.

'Nothing more remains to be said about these papers, save to repeat, for clearness sake, that

they are published with Mr. CARLYLE's consent but without his supervision. The detailed responsibility is therefore entirely my own. I will add, for the convenience of the general public, the few chief points of his outward life. He was the son of a village mason, born at Ecclefechan in Annandale, December 4, 1795. He was educated first at Ecclefechan school. In 1806 he was sent to the Grammar school at Annan, and in 1800 to Edinburgh University. In 1814 he was appointed mathematical usher at Annan, and in 1816 schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy. In 1818 he gave up his situation, and supported himself by taking pupils at Edinburgh. In 1822 he became private tutor in the family of Mr. CHARLES BULLER; CHARLES BULLER the younger, who was afterwards so brilliantly distinguished in Parliament, being his pupil. While in this capacity he wrote his "Life of Schiller," and translated "Wilhelm Meister." In 1826 he married. He lived for eighteen months at Comley Bank, on the North side of Edinburgh. He then removed to Craigenputtock, a moorland farm in Dumfriesshire belonging to his wife's mother, where he remained for seven years, writing "Sartor Resartus" there, and nearly all his Miscellaneous. In 1834 he left Scotland and settled in London, 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea; and there continued without further change till his death.'

The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Cabinet Edition, with a New Preface and a New Supplementary first Chapter. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,926, price 18s. cloth.

[January 19, 1881.]

THIS work was first published seven years ago. The call for a new edition may be regarded as implying a belief that at the present crisis of Irish history it may help the reader to see facts as they are. The Author has no new lessons to teach, for all that has taken place during these seven years seems to him only to enforce the conclusions to which his previous knowledge of the country and its history had brought him. The legislation which was expected to furnish an effectual remedy for the evils which afflict Ireland has been followed by no results which he had not anticipated, and he has availed himself of the opportunity for republication to point out once more what he believes to be the only path by which the nation may extricate itself from almost desperate difficulties.

A scientific account of the past can be the work only of many persons, one correcting the errors of another, and adding something of his

own. The Author undertook the task of describing, as faithfully as he could, the state of Ireland in the last century. The chapter of Irish history between the surrender of Limerick and the Act of Union is complete in itself. It opens with conquest and submission; it ends with another rebellion, and the collapse of the form of government established in it by the English. The Author examined the story in the correspondence which passed between the English and Irish Administrations during the whole period, in the proceedings of the Irish Parliament, and in the voluminous and miscellaneous reports on the condition of the country, which are preserved in Dublin Castle. The result was the present work, in which he sought to show that for a country like Ireland and a people like the Irish, only the most mischievous and fatal effects could follow from alternations of repression and license. The mistake of its English rulers, if they can be called rulers, in his opinion lies in the delusion that a conquered people can be left to govern itself before the irritation of conquest has passed away. During the last ten years the two great experiments by which it was supposed that the welfare of Ireland was to be insured have been amply tried. Protestant ascendancy was brought to an end by the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and Irish ideas on the subject of land would, it was thought, be satisfied by the working of the Encumbered Estates Act.

The result proves that Irish discontent is as deep and strong as ever, and therefore that the root of the evil has not been touched. But the impression still remains on the minds of English statesmen that if more is done to remove the grievances of the people, disaffection must in the end give place to loyalty. The conviction that this belief is ill-founded, or rather that it has no foundation at all, has led the Author, in his concluding chapter, to survey briefly the history of Ireland from the time of the Union, and so, as he hopes, to prove that English rule in Ireland has been characterised by half measures. Repression has been tried; but the repression has not been long enough or systematic enough. Parliamentary government has been also tried; but he denies that Parliamentary government can work for the benefit of a people who are burning with resentment for wrongs, real or fancied, which they regard as the necessary result of British predominance on their soil. The old evils are again rampant; and if there was a hope that any fresh measures could make the Irish contented subjects of the British empire, no sacrifice would be too great for such an object. But there is, he insists, no such hope. The land tenure is not the real grievance, the real grievance being our presence in Ireland at all: nor can he see any other course which it is

now of the least use to follow, except one by which Great Britain should declare that she meant to examine the causes of her failure in Ireland deliberately and without political pressure, that to secure these conditions the Constitution would be permanently suspended, and that the three southern provinces would for half a century be governed by the Crown. The Committee of the Land League are, he contends, well aware that, if this measure were resolved on, their functions would be at an end without a shot being fired in the field.

If this be impracticable, then Ireland, he urges, should be left to herself. If it be said that this also is impossible; if we will neither rule Ireland nor allow the Irish to rule themselves, nature and fact, he believes, will tell us that an experiment which has lasted for seven centuries shall be tried no longer; and between the two 'impossibilities' we may be obliged to choose, if Ireland is to cease to be our reproach, and the Irish race a danger and a torment to every country to which they may emigrate.

Buried Alive; Ten Years of Penal Servitude in Siberia. By FEDOR DOSTOYEFFSKY. Translated from the Russian by MARIE VON THILO. Crown 8vo. pp. 368, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[January 20, 1881.]

BURIED ALIVE is, as its second title indicates, a record of ten years' penal servitude in Siberia. The Author, whose name ranks high among modern Russian Writers, was exiled to Siberia for his political opinions under the reign of Czar NICHOLAS, but subsequently he obtained his pardon from ALEXANDER II. and was permitted to return to Russia. Here he wrote his book which produced a considerable sensation, as hitherto very little had been known about convict prisoners in general, except that they were exiled to Siberia and there dragged out a miserable existence, either in the mines or in a convict prison. It was the Author's purpose, in writing this book, to draw the public attention to the terrible abuses and cruelties which existed in those prisons. The convicts were entirely at their superiors' mercy, who might do with them whatever they liked without much fear of being called to account for their cruelty.

The Author has put his narrative into the mouth of a young Russian nobleman who had been sentenced to penal servitude in Siberia for murdering his wife in a fit of jealousy. But he has refrained from giving the history of the whole time of his exile as it might have been rather monotonous, and has confined himself to such episodes as would serve to illustrate most

forcibly the life and customs of convict prisoners, interweaving with the original narrative several tales told by the Author's fellow-prisoners at various times.

Buried Alive is wholly a Russian story. The characters which appear in it are with one or two exceptions of the true Russian type, and the glimpses which we occasionally obtain of their past lives give us an insight into the family life of the Russian peasant and small tradesman.

Years have passed away since the Author of *Buried Alive* wrote his book; and though by this time some of the abuses have been reformed and abolished, still the life and sufferings of the convict prisoner have remained much the same, and the narrative may be considered as a faithful picture of life in a Siberian convict prison even at the present time.

Biographical Studies. By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, M.A. and Fellow of University College, London. Edited by RICHARD HOLT HURTON. 8vo. pp. 376, price 12s. cloth.

[February 9, 1881.]

THE interest with which Mr. BAGEHOT'S 'Literary Studies' and 'Economic Studies' appear to have been received by the public, has encouraged the Editor to collect and republish his Studies in Political Biography, most of them from the *National Review*, and two—that on ADAM SMITH and that on Lord ALTHORP—from the *Fortnightly Review*, with the permission of the proprietors. These essays are, in the opinion of the Editor, valuable, not only as acute criticisms on the statesmen reviewed, but also, in no small degree, as expressing in some detail and with a good deal of vivacity the political mind of one of the shrewdest of the politicians of this generation. It will be seen that the late Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS comes very near to being, in Mr. BAGEHOT'S mind, the ideal English statesman—indeed, that Sir GEORGE, with a little political ozone infused into him, would have been quite that ideal. As a matter of course the Editor has altered and omitted nothing, even where the particular opinion expressed has not been verified but rather discredited by the course of subsequent events—for example, in relation to the general adhesion given by Mr. BAGEHOT (see page 335) to Sir GEORGE LEWIS'S scornful estimate of that 'village lawyer' LINCOLN'S Unionist policy. If there ever was over-haste or a touch of passion in either Sir GEORGE LEWIS or his critic, it was apt to be shewn in their condemnation of political measures recommended by deep popular emotions and convictions. But the reader of these pages will certainly find a

great deal more to surprise him in the shrewdness of the forecasts than in their occasional miscarriage.

To the longer studies the Editor has added some pages consisting of a few shorter papers of the same kind taken from the *Economist* newspaper, which may be found, it is hoped, not the least interesting in the volume.

CONTENTS :—

- I. THE CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.
- II. LORD BROUGHAM.
- III. MR. GLADSTONE.
- IV. WILLIAM PITT.
- V. BOLINGBROKE AS A STATESMAN.
- VI. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.
- VII. ADAM SMITH AS A PERSON.
- VIII. LORD ALTHORP AND THE REFORM ACT OF 1832.

ADDENDA :—

- I. The PRINCE CONSORT.
- II. What Lord LYNCHURST really was.
- III. The Tribute at Hereford to Sir G. C. LEWIS.
- IV. Mr. COBDEN.
- V. Lord PALMERSTON.
- VI. The Earl of CLARENDON.
- VII. Mr. LOWE as Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- VIII. Monsieur GUIZOT.
- IX. Professor CAIRNES.
- X. Mr. DISRAELI as a Member of the House of Commons.

William Law, Nonjuror and Mystic, Author of A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, &c. and Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: a Sketch of his Life, Character, and Opinions. By J. H. OVERTON, M.A. Vicar of Legbourne; formerly Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; Joint-Author of 'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.' 8vo. pp. 470, price 15s. cloth.

[February 10, 1881.]

AN attempt is here made to rescue from undeserved oblivion one of the most interesting characters and one of the most able theological writers of the eighteenth century. The 'Serious Call' is the work by which WILLIAM LAW is best known; and it is, if not his greatest, at any rate his most characteristic work; for it describes the life which LAW himself strove to live to the very letter. That life the present writer has endeavoured to depict; and he has been greatly aided in his task by his acquaintance with most, if not all, of the LAW family now living. But it is by no means merely as the describer and liver of the Christ-like life sketched in the 'Serious Call' that WILLIAM LAW deserves to be remembered. As a

pronounced High Churchman, of the spiritual rather than of the political type, he contributed some singularly able treatises towards the controversies of his day; and in his later years he set forth with marvellous force and beauty those mystic views which he had embraced with characteristic enthusiasm. LAW was also a sort of spiritual director of many pious souls, and his relations with JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, with the poet BYRON, with Dr. CHEYNE, the famous physician, with Miss GIBBON, the aunt of the historian, and EDWARD GIBBON, the historian's father, and LAW's pupil at Putney and Cambridge, and with many others, give a vivid interest to his life. Bishop HOADLY, Bishop WARBURTON, Dr. TRAPP, and others who represented the dominant type of Churchmanship of the 18th century, were naturally brought into collision with WILLIAM LAW; but, strongly as he expressed his disagreement with them, he never wrote otherwise than as a Christian and as a gentleman. LAW's own language has been used freely in this work, partly because LAW, more than most writers, shows his own character in his writings, and partly because of the intrinsic beauty of those writings. 'It will easily be allowed,' wrote JOHN WESLEY, at a time when he was most out of accord with LAW, 'that there are few writers who stand in any competition with Mr. LAW, as to beauty and strength of language, readiness, liveliness, and copiousness of thought; and these uncommon abilities you have long employed, not to gain either honour or preferment, but with a steady view to promote the glory of God, and peace and goodwill among men. To this end you have published treatises which must remain, as long as England stands, almost unequalled standards of the strength and purity of our language.' The great service, he adds, which LAW had done to the Christian religion, 'cannot fully be known until the Author of that religion shall descend in the clouds of heaven.'

Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. Foreign Member of the French Institute. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,226, price 16s. cloth; or 28s. bound in tree-calf by Rivière.

[January 22, 1881.]

THESE two volumes, which are uniform with the Author's *Lectures on the Science of Language*, contain a selection from his Essays published some time ago under the title of *Chips from a German Workshop*. The wish for a cheaper edition of these Essays, frequently expressed by teachers and pupils in schools and universities, has led him to subject them to a careful sifting, to remove

those which had done their work and were no longer wanted, and to add a few which had been published of late in different periodicals.

It has been his effort to improve these Essays from year to year with the help of the excellent criticisms to which they have been subjected, and by the light of new researches carried on without interruption by others as well as by himself in the immense domain of the science of ancient thought. In all that is essential they have remained unchanged; but he believes that no important materials have been overlooked which have been added to our stock of knowledge since the time when these Essays first saw the light. The work of revision has involved the appending of notes on those points on which recent researches have added new facts or new theories of any importance. Thus at the end of the Essay *On the Results of Comparative Philology*, there is a long note on the original meaning of the word *Aryan* as a technical term, and a letter to Professor FLECKEISEN, the Editor of 'Plautus,' on Ablatives in *d* with the meaning of Locatives. At the end of the Lecture on Missions, delivered in Westminster Abbey, December 3, 1873, there is a full account of KESHUB CHUNDER SEN and his predecessors, and of his speculations on CHRIST and Christianity. The Article *On Buddhism* is followed by an Excursus on the religious statistics of Buddhism as given by the most recent authorities. In the Lecture *On the Migration of Fables*, the results obtained from the discovery of the ancient Syriac text by BENFÉY and SOGIN are fully discussed.

Among the new articles is a paper *On Sanskrit Texts Discovered in Japan*, containing a full account of early Chinese translations of Sanskrit works, and the Presidential Address *On Freedom*, delivered at the Midland Institute in Birmingham, in 1879. The Essay *On Spelling* is printed phonetically according to Mr. PITMAN's system.

Of the remaining Essays the *Rede Lecture*, delivered at Cambridge, May 29, 1868, deals in the first part with the Stratification of Language, and in the second with the Chronology of the Indo-Germanic Languages. The Essay *On Comparative Mythology* is followed by the Essays *On Greek Mythology and Greek Legends*, *On Bellerophon*, and *On the Philosophy of Mythology*. To the *Opening Address*, delivered by the President of the Aryan Section at the International Congress of Orientalists, held in London in 1874, are appended notes on the influence of the study of the Science of Language on public opinion in India, and on the influence of the study of the Vedas in Europe on religious reform in that country. There are also Essays *On the Vitality of Brahmanism*, and *On the Vedas or the Sacred Books of the Brahmans*, *On Buddhist Pilgrims*, *On the Meaning of Nirvāṇa*,

On Buddhist Nihilism, *the Popol Vuh*, *Semitic Monotheism*, and *False Analogies in Comparative Theology*.

A full Index of 54 pages accompanies the work, which is illustrated by a photo-lithograph of a Sanskrit text discovered in Japan.

A Dictionary of General Biography. By WILLIAM L. R. CATES. Third Edition, revised throughout and completed to the Present Time. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,492, price 28s. cloth, or 35s. half-bound in russia. [January 1, 1881.]

THIRTEEN YEARS have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of the *Dictionary of General Biography*. A second edition appeared in 1875, with a copious Supplement of one hundred and sixty pages. A third edition being called for, the opportunity has been taken to correct and improve the work, and to bring it down as closely as possible to the time of publication. It has been revised with care throughout, the number of alterations in the forms of addition, deletion, or correction, amounting to thousands. The Supplement to the former edition is now incorporated in the body of the work, some of the memoirs have been rewritten, many of the longer ones have been shortened, and, in accordance with the suggestion of several friendly critics, space has been gained by the omission of many notices of men whose reputation has faded. The new matter, equal to one hundred pages, comprises nearly four hundred memoirs and notices of eminent persons recently deceased.

Among the greater names now first included will be found the following:—the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, Hans Christian Andersen, Cardinal Antonelli, Dr. Appleton, K. E. von Baer, Walter Bagehot, Claude Bernard, Sir W. Bozall, Dr. Brewer, W. C. Bryant, Professor Cairnes, Mary Carpenter, M. Chevalier, Professor Clifford, Sir John T. Coleridge, George Cruikshank, Francis Deak, J. T. Delane, Professor Dove, Dr. Duff, Bishop Dupanloup, C. J. Ehrenberg, Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, Marshal Espartero, Jules Favre, Sir W. Ferriusson, John Forster, F. Freiligrath, W. Froude, H. J. Gauntlett, J. Görres, Sir John Goss, A. W. Haddan, Sir T. D. Hardy, Sir Rowland Hill, James Hinton, Colonel Home, Dean Hook, Dr. Keim, Lord Chief Baron Kelly, E. W. Lane, F. A. Lange, F. Lassalle, Lord Lawrence, Leopardi, Le Verrier, G. H. Lewes, Sir John Low, General Della Marmora, Harriet Martineau, Professor J. Clerk Maxwell, Dr. Mayer, Julius Mohl, J. L. Motley, Canon Mozley, Omar Khayyām, Sir A. Panizzi, Professor E. A. Parkes, Pius IX. Baron Ricasoli, Professor Ritschl, J. A.

Roebuck, Marahal von Roon, J. L. Runeberg, Earl Russell, 'George Sand,' Sir G. G. Scott, Bishop Selwyn, Karl Simrock, George Smith, Earl Stanhope, 'Daniel Stern,' Sir W. and Lady Stirling-Maxwell, Dr. Stokes, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, W. H. Fox Talbot, Bayard Taylor, Tom Taylor, M. Thiers, Bishop Thirlwall, F. Ueberweg, Victor Emmanuel II. Viollet-le-duc, and Frederick Walker.

Among the notices rewritten for this edition are those of J. S. Bach, G. Berkeley, John Byrom, Carnot, I. Casaubon, Chaucer, Francisco Colonna, St. Cuthbert, Lanfranc, William Law, B. Ochino, Poliziano, Trissino, William Tyndale, &c.

It is hoped that the fresh care and labour devoted to the preparation of this edition, may have rendered the *Dictionary of General Biography* worthy of retaining the place which it has won in public esteem and confidence.

Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor.

By the Rev. HENRY FANSHAW TOZER, M.A. F.R.G.S. Tutor and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; Author of 'Researches in the Highlands of Turkey' &c. Pp. 486, with 5 full-page Illustrations & a Coloured Map. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

[January 21, 1881.]

THIS book gives an account of a horseback journey of 1,600 miles through the country which contains the head-waters of most of the great rivers of Western Asia—the Halys, the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Araxes—and which, owing to its marked elevation and other physical peculiarities, presents features of great geographical interest. The western portion of this formed in ancient times the provinces of Pontus and Cappadocia in Asia Minor, while the remainder is the immemorial home of the Armenian people, though at the present day the Turkish and Kurdish races, who have immigrated into it, form a considerable element in the population. The clauses in the Berlin Treaty relating to this part of the Turkish empire, and the protectorate of it which has been undertaken by England, lend an additional interest to it at the present time.

The Author started by steamer from Constantinople, and landed at Samsoun on the southern coast of the Black Sea, from which place he made his way across the mountain district which formed the kingdom of Pontus, to Amasia its former capital. The 'Tombs of the Kings'—ancient sepulchres elaborately excavated in the face of the cliffs—are here described. After this the remarkable antiquities at Euyuk and Boghaz-keui, to the south-west of that place, are investigated; the former being the remains of a semi-Assyrian

palace, with bas-reliefs and sphinxes; the latter a series of extraordinary rock carvings in a remote glen, representing processions of figures. The route then continues southwards, over the elevated plateaux of Cappadocia to the river Halys, beyond which is the city of Kaiserieh (Cæsarea). Close to this place rises mount Argæus, the highest mountain in Asia Minor, 13,000 feet high; this was ascended, and the circuit of it made, by the Author and his companion. An account is also given of the strange rock dwellings in this neighbourhood, with which the soft tufa soil is perforated; and especially of the remains of a great monastic community in the valley of Gueremeh, where the subterranean refectories and chambers may yet be seen, and churches covered with Byzantine frescoes. The journey from Kaiserieh to Sivas, with the description of that important frontier town, concludes the part that relates to Asia Minor.

The broad chain of the Anti-Taurus is now crossed, and the Euphrates reached, at a point where it is still a mountain stream, not far from the junction of its two branches, the Frat and the Murad. Here Armenia proper is entered, and the town of Kharput forms the next halting place, near the source of the western branch of the Tigris and the remarkable lake of Gheuljik. As this town is the chief station of the American missions, which are exercising so great an influence on the Armenian people, a detailed account of them is given. The next stage lies through a wild country, chiefly inhabited by Kurds, and rarely traversed, to the plain of Mush, and the head-waters of the other branch of the Tigris at Bitlis, where the Niphates mountains separate Armenia from Mesopotamia. At last the travellers arrive at the great lake of Van—a vast expanse of water at a level of more than 5,000 feet above the sea—of which and the objects in its neighbourhood full details are given; especially of the ruins of the ancient city of Akhlat, of the volcanic Mount Sipan, 12,000 feet high, which was ascended, and of the city of Van, with its extraordinary castle-rock, and cuneiform inscriptions, and rock-hewn chambers. Then follow some curious experiences among the nomad Kurds in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat, and the upper waters of the Murad or Eastern Euphrates are reached, not far from its source.

At this point, which is close both to the Russian and Persian territory, the return journey commences, and for the first part of the way the lofty plains are traversed, at an elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea, which form the roof of Western Asia, since from them the waters flow on the one side to the Caspian, and on the other to the Persian Gulf. This route was the scene of the campaign between the

Russians and the Turks in the last war. At the western extremity of this region stands Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, near which rises the Frat, or western branch of the Euphrates. Between this and the sea a succession of lofty mountain chains is crossed by intricate paths; and in one part the travellers visit the monastery of Sumelas, which occupies perhaps the most remarkable position of all the Greek monasteries. The Black Sea is reached at Trebizond, of which city, and its Byzantine antiquities, an account is given.

The illustrations represent some of the most striking scenes described in the letterpress, viz. the monastic rock habitations in the valley of Gueremeh, the summits of Mount Argæus, the first view of the Euphrates, the lake of Van with Mount Sipan, and the monastery of Sumelas.

The Flight of the Lapwing; a Naval Officer's Jottings in China, Formosa, and Japan.
By the Hon. HENRY NOEL SHORE, R.N.
Pp. 566, with 2 Maps and 2 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

[January 7, 1881.]

DURING three years beginning with the autumn of 1875 the Author, as first lieutenant of H.M.S. 'Lapwing,' had the opportunity of visiting many ports and seeing much of the inhabitants of the countries washed by the Chinese seas. Starting from Hongkong the ship made its way by Amoy and Foochow to Shanghai and thence to Chefoo and the mouth of the Peiho. After reaching the head of the gulf of Liau Tung, her head was turned south, for a visit to Japan. Several visits were also paid to the island of Formosa from Amoy and Foochow.

For the narrative of this cruise, compiled from journals kept throughout its course, the Author claims no other title to attention than that which may be furnished by careful observation of the several countries visited, and of the modes of life and thought among the people, and by the honest effort to give a true picture of what he saw. He is well aware that a superficial view will leave the traveller to China or Japan with a very meagre knowledge of the inhabitants or their ways, and that it is well to bear in mind the remark of the writer who declared that after a year's residence he felt perfectly qualified to give a decided opinion on any subject, but after three years began to doubt his knowledge, and at the end of his fifth year came to the conclusion that he knew next to nothing about the people. But he ventures to think that there may be some interest in the information which he has brought together about one of the most patient, sober, and industrious nations in the world; a nation, more-

over, which with a remarkable past seems destined to play a not altogether ignoble part in the future history of the world. He makes no apology, therefore, for the prominence which he has given to the opinions of those who from a long residence in the country and an intimate knowledge of the people are best qualified to judge.

The reader will find in these pages notices, not only of customs, many of them more or less familiarly known to him, but of the condition of education among the Chinese; of the state of the navy and of its organisation; and of the trade and agriculture of the country. The Author has faithfully given the impressions left on his mind during visits to Peking and Tientsin, and has paid special attention to the working of the several Christian missions in China and Japan. In the Appendix some papers treat of the recent history of the latter country and the changes which have resulted from it, while others deal, among other subjects, with famines in China, and the official system of the Chinese government.

The concluding chapter contains some account of a visit to the capital of Siam to assist in the observations of the total eclipse of the sun, and of the incidents in connexion therewith.

The volume is illustrated by a chart shewing the track followed by the 'Lapwing,' and a map of the island of Formosa, and by two drawings exhibiting the dangerous position of the vessel when stranded on the beach of the island of Chang-Shan.

Sacred Palmlands; or, the Journal of a Spring Tour. By A. G. WELD. Crown 8vo.
pp. 310, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 24, 1881.]

THIS volume contains the narrative of journeys and voyages in Egypt and the Holy Land, beginning with Alexandria and Cairo, and ending with Damascus and Beyrout. In the interval the Author visited Jerusalem and other sites closely connected with Biblical history in Southern Palestine. From Bethlehem the travellers made their way to the coast, and after a voyage to Haifa they visited Nazareth and Tiberias. In all these excursions the two ladies were accompanied by a Syrian friend, from whose thorough knowledge of the country the Author believes that she may have gleaned information not without interest for English readers, even after the systematic researches of such travellers as STANLEY, THOMSON, TRISTRAM, WARREN, and CONDER.

The Author has avoided entering into the controversies connected with sites in Jerusalem or elsewhere, and has been content to treat, as fixed for practical purposes, those which after a careful

examination of the authorities seemed to be most probable. But the work is presented to the reader chiefly as a narrative of impressions left on the Author's mind during a sojourn in that land which has an interest altogether different from that of any other region of the earth. The Author hopes that from her successful experience of visiting many of the most interesting towns and sites of Palestine without the use of tents, many may be induced to go to the Holy Land who have been hitherto debarred from so doing from a dread of the inconveniences of 'camping out.'

The Historical Geography of Europe. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. LL.D. Hon. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. In Two Volumes, Vol. I. *Text*, pp. 654; Vol. II. 65 Maps engraved by E. Weller. 2 vols. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [March 1881.]

THE publication of this work has been delayed by many causes, among these being a temporary loss of strength, an enforced absence from England, and other interruptions and occupations of various kinds. Hence it has been impossible to make it, what a book should, if possible, be, the result of one continuous effort; but it will, the Author hopes, be found that the purpose for which he undertook the task has been attained. This purpose is to trace out the extent of various states at different times, and to place the various changes in their due relation to one another and to their causes. He has therefore looked at events mainly with reference to their effect on the European map. This has led to a reversal of what to many will seem the natural order of things. In a constitutional history of Europe, our own island would claim the very first place. In his strictly geographical point of view he believes he is right in giving it the last.

He has assumed in the reader such elementary knowledge of European history as may be learned from his own General Sketch. Names and things which have been explained there he has not thought it needful to explain again. Nor does he hesitate to say that he found himself far more competent to deal with some parts of the work than with others. No one can take an equal interest in, nor have an equal knowledge of, all branches of so wide a subject. Some parts of the book will represent real original research; others must be dealt with in a far less thorough way, and will represent only knowledge got up for the occasion. In such cases the reader will doubtless find out the difference for himself. In the Slavonic part he has found great difficulty in following any uniform system of spelling. The Slavonic scholars, whom he consulted, each gave advice,

and supported his advice by arguments which might have appeared unanswerable, if arguments scarcely less forcible had not been adduced in support of the wholly different advice given by others. When the teachers differ so widely, the learner may be forgiven if the result is sometimes a little chaotic. The Author has tried to write Slavonic names so as to give some approach to the sound, as far as he knows it.

The maps which accompany this work are meant simply to illustrate the text, and in no way enter into competition either with such an elaborate collection as that of Spruner-Menke, or even with collections much less elaborate. Those maps are meant to be companions in studying the history of the several periods. The maps in this volume do not pretend to do more than to illustrate changes of boundary in a general way. It was found, as the work went on, that it was better on the whole to increase the number of maps, even at the expense of making each map smaller. There are disadvantages both ways. In the maps of South-Eastern Europe, for instance, it was found impossible to shew at all clearly the small states which arose in Greece after the Latin conquest. But this evil seemed to be counter-balanced by giving as many pictures as might be of the shifting frontier of the Eastern Empire towards the Bulgarian, the Frank, and the Ottoman.

ZELLER'S PRE-SOCRATIC SCHOOLS.

A History of Greek Philosophy from the Earliest Period to the Time of Socrates, with a General Introduction. Translated from the German of Dr. E. ZELLER, Professor in the University of Berlin, with the Author's sanction, by SARAH F. ALLEYNE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,208, price 30s. cloth.

[February 11, 1881.]

THIS is a translation of the first volume of Dr. ZELLER's well-known History of Greek Philosophy, containing the General Introduction to the whole work, and an account of the early philosophers and schools down to the time of SOCRATES. The Introduction opens with an inquiry into the meaning of the word 'philosophy' as in use among the Greeks at various periods; and having defined the proper limits of Greek Philosophy and laid down certain principles to be followed in the treatment of such a subject, the Author proceeds to shew that that philosophy was the natural product and outcome of the character, culture, and circumstances of the Greek people, and was not, as some have supposed, transplanted from Egypt or the East. The earliest indications of philosophic thought are

then traced out in the ancient cosmogonies and writings of the poets, especially the Gnostic poets, while the actual commencement of philosophy is seen in the attempt of THALES to explain natural phenomena from natural causes. The distinctive character of Greek, as compared with Oriental, Mediæval, and Modern Philosophy, is then set forth, and three periods in it are recognised:—the first extending from THALES to SOCRATES, the second from SOCRATES to ARISTOTLE, the third from ARISTOTLE to the last of the Neo-Platonists. With the discrimination of these three periods the General Introduction is brought to a close, and we enter upon the history of the Pre-Socratic philosophy, which (irrespective of sophism) is characterised as a philosophy of Nature, inasmuch as 'it is for the most part occupied with external phenomena; and the spiritual, so far as that domain is touched, is regarded from the same point of view as the corporeal.' It is divided into three Sections:—I. The Ancient Ionians, the Pythagoreans, and the Eleatics; II. HERACLEITUS, EMPEDOCLES, and the Atomists; III. The Sophists. In the First Section, the general tendency of the Pre-Socratic philosophy is more particularly shewn in a search for the primitive substance of all things. 'The early Ionians apprehended this sensuously; the Pythagoreans, mathematically; the Eleatics, metaphysically'; consequently the first sought it in corporeal matter, the second in number, the third in Being as such. In the Second Section, HERACLEITUS though still occupied like his predecessors with the investigation of Nature, enters upon a new course; instead of regarding matter and substance as the chief object of inquiry, he places the true problem of philosophy in the ascertainment of the causes and laws which determine Becoming and Change; and 'makes fire his primitive matter, because on this theory he can best explain the constant flux of all things. EMPEDOCLES presupposes four elements and two moving forces; LEUCIPPUS and DEMOCRITUS adopt the atoms and the void, because the multiplicity of phenomena seems to them to require a multiplicity of material primitive elements, and the change in phenomena a moving cause; ANAXAGORAS also was led by similar considerations to his doctrines of the *ομοιομερῇ* and *νοῦς*.'.....'At this point the purely physical explanation of nature is renounced; the discrimination of spirit from matter, and the higher rank which it assumes in opposition to matter, demands a recasting of science generally, on the basis of that conviction. As, however, Thought is incapable of such a task, the immediate result is that philosophy is bewildered in regard to its general vocation, and places itself, as a means of formal development, in the service of

the Empirical subjectivity, which acknowledges the validity of no universal law. This is effected in the Third Section of the Pre-Socratic Philosophy by means of Sophism.' After this preliminary summary, the philosophers are taken in their order, and all that is known, or has been asserted, of their dates, lives, and doctrines is examined and discussed with that completeness, minuteness, impartiality, and patience which are characteristic of Dr. ZELLER's writings. At the present time when science has made and is making such wonderful advances, it is especially interesting to listen to the striking, if often crude, theories of the ancient physicists, and to find how closely some of their bold guesses approached what we now know to be truths; while in another direction the Sophists may afford wholesome and profitable warnings to an over critical age, of the dangers of perpetually uprooting and destroying without corresponding efforts to plant and build. At any rate the period which gave birth to philosophy must always be peculiarly noteworthy in the intellectual history of the world.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY
EDITED BY REV. SIR G. W. COX, BART. M.A.
AND C. SANKEY, M.A.

Rome and Carthage; the Punic Wars. By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A. Assistant-Master in Harrow School; formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'Mohammed and Mohammedanism' and 'Carthage and the Carthaginians.' Pp. 268, with 9 Maps and Plans. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 14, 1881.]

THIS volume gives the main substance of the Author's larger work on 'Carthage and the Carthaginians.' He has made no attempt to alter the language of the larger work, except where it appeared to him that he could alter it for the better. Indeed, any attempt to write down to the capacities of younger readers seemed to him quite uncalled for in dealing with an 'epoch of history' which in the unique interest and importance of its subject, and in the simple grandeur of its leading characters, appeals with equal force to young and old. The long struggle between Rome and Carthage was, although neither side was conscious of the mighty issue, a struggle for the dominion of the world; and if the Author has been led to dwell at greater length, and with apparently more genuine enthusiasm, on the elements of greatness which are to be found in Carthage, and on the genius of her two greatest sons, than on the qualities of her successful rival, it is not because he would suggest any doubt that Rome was the fitter of the two for empire, or that

her victory was on the whole the victory of progress and civilisation; but because, owing to the conditions under which the history of Carthage has come down to us, and the distorted medium through which we must needs view it, it is, in his judgment, the proper business of the historian, so far as in him lies, to restore the balance. The mournful and solitary silence which weighs upon the traveller as he stands upon the deserted site of Carthage, while it attests how thoroughly the Romans carried out their work of obliteration, calls upon him to lay stress on what may be fairly said for the city and the civilisation which have never spoken, and can, unfortunately, now no longer speak for themselves.

LIST of the MAPS:—

Phœnician Colonies and	Battle of Trasimene.
Carthaginian Empire.	Battle of Cannæ.
Sicily.	Carthage and its Neighbourhood.
Battle of Ecnomus.	Plan of Harbours at Carthage.
Italy.	
Battle of Trebia.	

Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects, SECOND SERIES, comprising the Origin and Signification of Geometrical Axioms, the relation of Form, Shade, Colour & Harmony of Colour to Painting, the Origin of the Planetary System, &c. By H. HELMHOLTZ, Prof. of Physics in the Univ. of Berlin. Translated by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Staff College, Sandhurst. Pp. 274, with 17 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 10, 1881.]

THIS is a second series of Lectures on scientific subjects, delivered at various times by Professor HELMHOLTZ.

The first of the series is an *éloge* on his famous teacher and colleague, the distinguished physicist and chemist GUSTAV MAGNUS; and gives a succinct but warmly appreciative account of his life and researches.

A portion of the article 'on the origin and significance of Geometric Axioms' originally appeared in the *Academy*, and afterwards in a complete form in the quarterly journal *Mind*, from which the Translation is taken. It deals with an abstruse subject, as it seeks to answer the question whether there is any justification for the *a priori* assumption of axioms.

The Lectures on the relation of Optics to Painting are a statement of the physical principles which underlie our appreciations of the effect of Form, Shade, and Colour in Painting. They may be said to contain a popular account of the

principal points in the Author's great work on *Physiological Optics* which bear on Art.

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The last Lecture is an inaugural address delivered by the Author as Rector of the University of Berlin. In broad outlines the Author details the origin and development of the German Universities; compares their arrangements and characteristics with those of England and France; and examines the features to which they owe their success.

Professor HELMHOLTZ' FIRST SERIES of *Lectures on Scientific Subjects*. Translated by Professor ATKINSON, with Introduction by Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S. Second Edition, revised; pp. 362, with 51 Woodcuts, uniform with the Second Series. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 10, 1881.]

THE Second Edition of the FIRST SERIES of Professor HELMHOLTZ' *Lectures on Scientific Subjects* is produced uniformly with the SECOND SERIES, but is otherwise an unaltered reprint. This volume comprises Eight Lectures or Essays on I. the relation of natural science to science in general; II. GOETHE's scientific researches; III. the physiological causes of harmony in music; IV. ice and glaciers; V. the interaction of the natural forces; VI. the recent progress of the theory of vision; VII. the conservation of force; and VIII. the aim and progress of physical science.

Anglo-Israelism and the Great Pyramid: An Examination of the Alleged Claims of H.M. Queen Victoria to the Throne of David; and the reasons for fixing the end of the age in 1882. By B. W. SAVILE, M.A. Rector of Shillingsford, Exeter. Crown 8vo. pp. 126, price 2s. 6d. sewed. [December 1, 1880.]

ASCHOOL of prophetic students, known as 'the Anglo-Israelites,' have appeared in the present day, who contend, 1st, That the British Empire is identical with the Ten Tribes of Israel, and is described by DANIEL as 'the

stone cut out without hands, which became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.' 2nd, That the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey contains the identical stone on which JACOB rested his head when he had the heavenly vision at Luz; and that QUEEN VICTORIA is in possession of the throne of DAVID. 3rd, That the 'altar' mentioned by ISAIAH xix. 19 is identical with the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, which is pronounced a Messianic monument, foretelling amongst other things the exact population of the British Empire according to the census of 1881, and also that the Christian dispensation will come to an abrupt and sudden close 'not later than August 6th, 1882.'

The first of these theories rests upon the supposed identity between the names of Israel and Britain on the Assyrian monuments; but this is an ethnological mistake. It is true that the tribes of Israel (*Beth Khumri* or *Omri*) and the Cimmerians, the undoubted ancestors of the *Cymry* or ancient Britons according to NIEBUHR, ARNOLD, and RAWLINSON, are found in the cuneiform inscriptions as dwelling contemporaneously in certain parts of the Assyrian empire. A critical examination of the monuments in the British Museum, however, shews that there is no more resemblance between the two names than the fact that both alike possess the character answering to our letter A, just as China and England have the same; but the identity extends no farther.

The second theory relative to 'JACOB'S pillow' rests upon a mythical legend of the 19th century, and is no more entitled to respect than the 'golden legend' invented by JACOBUS DE VORAGINE, Archbishop of Genoa in the 13th century, which gives an account of the supposed contest between SIMON PETER the apostle and SIMON MAGUS the sorcerer with his learned dogs in the presence of the emperor NERO. The theory of QUEEN VICTORIA being in possession of the throne of DAVID rests upon the assumption that at the time of the Babylonish Captivity, B.C. 600, JEREMIAH fled from Egypt accompanied by his secretary BARUCH and a daughter of King ZEDEKIAH named 'TEA TEPIH' to Ireland, where she married one King HEREMON, notwithstanding the fact that this sovereign appears in Irish history (see *Annals of the Four Masters*) as having lived twelve centuries previous to the time of the captivity in Babylon; and from that alleged union, passing through certain Irish kings with very un-Hebraic names, such as 'SAOGHALACK,' 'MUIREADACH BOLGRACH,' 'FEARAIDHACK FION FRACHTUIGH,' &c. QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be lineally descended.

The third theory discovers in the Great Pyramid a Messianic monument, and enables us

to foretell the population of the British Empire in 1881, and the end of the Christian dispensation on or before August 6th, 1882. We shall soon be able to test the validity of the first, and must wait until next year for that of the second, of which it may be enough to say here that it is only one of a multitude of such speculations, which have been put forth in bygone years.

English History Reading-Books, a New Series of Reading-Books for the use of Schools, designed to impart a knowledge of English History in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 C. I. of the New Code for 1880, by means of Reading-Lessons. In Six Volumes, each adapted to a single Standard of the Code of the Board of Education.

THE History of England, which is one of the subjects specified in the New Code as being suitable for teaching through Reading-Lessons, is the subject of the present Series.

Standard I. Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror. By F. YORK-POWELL, M.A. Law Lecturer Ch. Ch. and Historical Lecturer, Trin. Coll. Oxford. With 9 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 6d. cloth. [March.

IT has been thought that children in the First and Second Standards cannot be expected to enter with advantage on a connected course of English History, and that they would derive greater benefit from detached lives of great men and accounts of memorable events. The book for the First Standard consists accordingly of historical sketches of ALFRED the GREAT and WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, which are thrown as much as possible into the form of biographies.

Standard II. Richard I. and Edward I. By ELLA ARMITAGE, Author of 'The Childhood of the English Nation.' Pp. 120, with 10 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [January 6, 1881.

THE same plan, slightly extended, is followed in the volume for Standard II. which relates, with as much personal detail as the evidence before us furnishes, the story of RICHARD I. and EDWARD I. If in any school it should be found desirable, owing to the very early age at which children pass from the Infant school to the Standard classes, to substitute an easier book for Standard II. the volume on ALFRED the GREAT and WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, prepared for Standard I. may be used in its place; and for

schools in which such a substitution is made, a very simple Reading-Book for Standard I. will shortly be published, intitled 'Stories from English History,' by F. YORK-POWELL, M.A.

Standard III. Outline of English History, First Period, B.C. 55 to A.D. 1603. By S. R. GARDINER, Hon. Student of Ch. Ch. Oxford. Pp. 210, with 44 Woodcuts and Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. cloth.

[January 13, 1881.]

THE volume for the Third Standard begins the connected outline of English History, and takes the first Period from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1603. The children will take up this volume with a fair knowledge of some of the most important portions of this period acquired from the reading-books of the first two Standards.

Standard VI. British Rule in India. By the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart. M.A. Author of 'The Crusades' in 'Epochs of Modern History.' Pp. 320, with Map. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. cloth. [February 28, 1881.]

THE volume prepared for the students of the Sixth Standard relates the history of the establishment of British Rule in India, the history of the country before the earliest voyages of the Portuguese, the English, the Dutch, and the French, being sketched only so far as seemed necessary to make the narrative of European settlement and conquest intelligible. The history of the Mogul Empire and of the states into which it was split up, is intermingled with that of the European merchants, who were destined to subdue them; but, intricate though this history may be, a real connexion runs through the whole, bringing before us the life of a people which will in the future still more largely be influenced by European civilisation, modes of thought, usages, and law.

A full analytical and chronological table of Contents and an Index form part of the work, which is illustrated by a Map, containing only those names which are mentioned in the text—and not quite all of these; but the text will be found in each case to explain the position of the few places which from want of space could not be included in the Map.

'*Standard IV. Outline of English History, Second Period, A.D. 1603 to A.D. 1880,*' by S. R. GARDINER, Hon. Student of Ch. Ch. Oxford,—nearly ready.

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Collected Works of the late James MacCullagh, LL.D. Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited by JOHN H. JELLETT, B.D. and SAMUEL HAUGHTON, Clk. M.D. 8vo. pp. 392, price 15s. cloth. [February 4, 1881.]

THE present volume contains a complete collection of the scientific works of the late Professor MACCULLAGH. They have been reprinted for the most part from the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, in which they originally appeared—some few have been taken from the *Philosophical Magazine*.

The greater part of the volume is occupied by *Memoirs on Physical Optics and Geometry*, comprising Professor MACCULLAGH's most important contributions to science. In his earlier Optical *Memoirs* Professor MACCULLAGH aimed chiefly at elucidating, by means of geometrical theorems, the physical theory of FRESNEL. He then passes on to the general problem of crystalline reflexion and refraction, of which he seeks to give a solution founded on the principles of theoretical dynamics. He also treats, by special methods, the questions of metallic reflexion and of the double refraction of quartz.

The most important of Professor MACCULLAGH's purely geometrical papers is an elaborate memoir 'On Surfaces of the Second Order,' a new definition of this class of surfaces being given. The Articles contained in the third and fourth parts of the volume are records of Courses of Lectures on the subjects of Rotation and Attractions. These records were preserved by Professors HAUGHTON and ALLMAN.

Two short papers on Egyptian Chronology have been printed at the end of the volume.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Faust. From the German of Goethe. By THOMAS E. WEBB, LL.D. one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Regius Professor of Laws and Public Orator of the University of Dublin. 8vo. pp. 410, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[January 4, 1881.]

THIS work, which appears in the Dublin University Series published under the auspices of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, professes to be a reproduction of the German masterpiece, preserving the rhythm and the rhyme of the original as far as the genius of the English language will permit.

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of the criticisms which have appeared on *Faust*. Thus amongst English celebrities it gives the opinions of Lord BYRON, LOCKHART, COLERIDGE, CARLYLE, and LEWES; amongst French writers those of Madame de STAËL, GERARD DE NERVAL, BLAZE DE BURY, ALEXANDRE LAYA, and A. DUMAS, Fils; and amongst German critics those of LOEPFER and SCHERRER, the most recent of the German writers on the subject. The Notes also contain numerous selections from GOETHE'S Autobiography, Conversations, and Correspondence, illustrative of *Faust*.

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In addition to this the work contains a minute analysis of the plot of *Faust* and gives an entirely new theory of its dramatic construction. On an accurate examination of the indications of time which the Poem contains it is found that the drama is divided into two periods: one of three weeks extending from *Easter to Walpurgis-Night*; the other one of twelve months from *Walpurgis-Night* to the death of MARGARET in the Dungeon. This division explains a number of felicities in the plot which have hitherto escaped notice; and removes a variety of objections to the unity of the conception which have hitherto been made. In particular it gives an explanation of the four consecutive scenes, intitled *Martha's Garden, At the Fountain, The Ramparts, and Night*, which for the first time suggests the true moral and motive of the drama.

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[February 5, 1881.]

THE Contents of the present revised edition are as follows:—

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DE LEON.

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Gracè Reddenda; or, Miscellaneous Sentences for Translation into Greek Prose. By C. S. JERRAM, M.A. formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'Latinè Reddenda,' 'Angiportus,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 30, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[February 2, 1881.]

THIS Collection, like its predecessor, *Latinè Reddenda*, is designed for practice, not for instruction, in translating from English into Greek, and does not aim at supplanting any of the published manuals of Greek Prose. It may be used side by side with these, or independently of them, at the teacher's discretion. The sentences are miscellaneous, and have been framed to illustrate all the most important constructions, without rule or reference; they may be done on paper or *visd voce*, and either with or without previous preparation on the part of the pupil.

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[December 11, 1880.]

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The work, being thus meant to be supplementary chiefly in these respects, does not present

specimens of fine drawing in the diagrams. Such drawing is left for the learner's own attempts; and he should construct every figure as accurately and neatly as he can.

The Diseases of the Ox; being a Manual of Bovine Pathology, specially adapted as a Handy Book of Reference for the Veterinary Practitioner and Student. By JOHN HENRY STEEL, M.R.C.V.S. F.Z.S. Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Royal Veterinary College of London; Author of 'Outlines of Equine Anatomy.' Pp. 520, with 2 Plates and 116 Wood Engravings. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [January 25, 1881.]

BOVINE PATHOLOGY not having been hitherto adequately represented in British Veterinary Literature, the Author availed himself of an opportunity of preparing a work on this subject, and has spared no labour in assigning to each part of the book its proper position, with a view to practical convenience and facility in study. The aim has been to indicate tersely the bearings of the subjects dealt with, and to distinguish what has been based on science and confirmed by experience from crude theory and superstitious empiricism. A profound record of investigation has not been attempted, but rather in each question the Author has sought the solution of the query, 'How does this concern the practitioner?' Manipulative and other details have been inserted for the benefit of the student, and much stress has been laid on general principles. Full use has been made of the literature of the subject, especially that which, being scattered in the pages of periodicals, is least available to the ordinary reader. Suggestive woodcuts have also been made use of for elucidation of the text, and these have been selected with care from many sources.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| I. Additional Propositions. | V. Coaxial Circles. |
| II. Centres of Similitude. | VI. Theory of Anharmonic Section. |
| III. Theory of Harmonic Section. | VII. Theory of Poles & Polars, & Reciprocal. |
| IV. Theory of Inversion. | VIII. Miscellaneous Exercises. |

WATTS'S DICTIONARY of CHEMISTRY and the Allied Branches of other Sciences. PART II. of the Third Supplementary Volume of this Dictionary, completing the Record of Chemical Discovery to the year 1877, is nearly ready, price 50s. cloth.

New Work on ANCIENT HISTORY by Professor RAWLINSON.—Nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map and numerous Illustrations, price 63s. cloth, '*The History of Ancient Egypt.*' By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Canterbury.

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The ordinary amateur of pictorial art, when visiting the public Picture Galleries of Continental towns, during a holiday of limited length, often experiences some difficulty in selecting out of a large National Collection the pictures most worthy of notice, and not unfrequently, after examining numerous works of minor importance, finds little or no time left for the inspection of finer examples to which he should first have directed his attention.

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NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CV.

MAY 31, 1881.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government. By JEFFERSON DAVIS. Pp. circa 1,400, with a Map, View, and 29 Portraits engraved on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [June 1881.

THE object of this work is to shew from historical data that the Southern States had rightfully the power to withdraw from a Union into which they had, as sovereign communities, voluntarily entered; that the denial of that right was a violation of the letter and spirit of the compact between the States; and that the war waged by the Federal Government against the seceding States was in disregard of the limitations of the Constitution, and destructive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The Author, from his official position, may

claim to have known much of the motives and acts of his countrymen immediately before and during the war of 1861-65, and he has sought to furnish material for the future historian, who, when the passions and prejudices of the day shall have given place to reason and sober thought, may, better than a contemporary, investigate the causes, conduct, and results of the war.

The incentive to undertake the work now offered to the public was the desire to correct misapprehensions created by industriously circulated misrepresentations as to the acts and purposes of the people and the General Government of the Confederate States. By the reiteration of such inappropriate terms as 'rebellion' and 'treason,' and the asseveration that the South was levying war against the United States, those ignorant of the nature of the Union, and of the

reserved powers of the States, have been led to believe that the Confederate States were in the condition of revolted provinces, and that the United States were forced to resort to arms for the preservation of their existence. To those who knew that the Union was formed for specific enumerated purposes, and that the States had never surrendered their sovereignty, it appeared a palpable absurdity to apply to them, or to their citizens when obeying their mandates, the terms 'rebellion' and 'treason'; and, further, it is shewn in this work that the Confederate States, far from making war on or seeking to destroy the United States, strove earnestly by peaceful recognition, as soon as they had an official organ, to adjust equitably all questions growing out of the separation from their late associates.

Another great perversion of truth has been the arraignment of the men who participated in the formation of the Confederacy and who bore arms in its defence, as the instigators of a controversy leading to disunion. Sectional issues appear conspicuously in the debates of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and its many compromises were designed to secure an equilibrium between the sections, and to preserve the interests as well as the liberties of the several States. African servitude at that time was not confined to a section, but was numerically greater in the South than in the North, with a tendency to its continuance in the former and cessation in the latter. It therefore thus early presents itself as a disturbing element, and in the Author's belief the provisions of the Constitution, which were known to be necessary for its adoption, bound all the States to recognise and protect that species of property. When at a subsequent period there arose in the Northern States an anti-slavery agitation, it was a harmless and scarcely noticed movement until political demagogues seized upon it as a means to acquire power. Had it been left to pseudo-philanthropists and fanatics, most zealous where least informed, it never could have shaken the foundations of the Union and have incited one section to carry fire and sword into the other. That the agitation was political in its character, and was clearly developed as early as 1803, it is believed has been established in these pages. To preserve a sectional equilibrium and to maintain the equality of the States was the effort on one side, to acquire empire was the manifest purpose on the other. This struggle began before the men of the Confederacy were born; how it arose and what was its course is here briefly shewn. Its last stage was on the question of territorial governments; and, if this work should fail to demonstrate that the position of the South was justified by the Constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States, it must be because

the Author has failed to present the subject with a sufficient degree of force and clearness.

In describing the events of the war, space has not permitted, and the loss of both books and papers has prevented, the notice of very many which are entitled to consideration, as well for the humanity as for the gallantry of our men in the unequal combats they fought. It is satisfactory to know that the official reports made at the time and the subsequent contributions which have been and are being published by the actors will supply these numerous omissions more fully and graphically than could have been done in this work.

Usurpations of the Federal Government have been presented, not in a spirit of hostility, but as a warning to the people against the dangers by which their liberties are beset. When the war ceased, the pretext on which it had been waged could no longer be alleged. The emancipation proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, which, when it was issued, he humorously admitted to be a nullity, had acquired validity by the action of the highest authority known to our institutions—the people assembled in their several State Conventions. The soldiers of the Confederacy had laid down their arms, had in good faith pledged themselves to abstain from further hostile operations, and had peacefully dispersed to their homes; there could not, then, have been further dread of them by the Government of the United States. The plea of necessity could, therefore, no longer exist for hostile demonstration against the people and States of the deceased Confederacy. Did vengeance, which stops at the grave, subside? Did real peace and the restoration of the States to their former rights and positions follow, as was promised on the restoration of the Union? Let the recital of the invasion of the reserved powers of the States, or the people, and the perversion of the republican form of government guaranteed to each State by the Constitution, answer the question. For the deplorable fact of the war, for the cruel manner in which it was waged, for the sad physical and yet sadder moral results which it produced, the reader of these pages, the Author hopes, will admit that the South, in the forum of conscience, stands fully acquitted.

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General Wade Hampton.

History of Ancient Egypt. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; Canon of Canterbury; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Turin; Author of 'The Sixth and Seventh Great Oriental Monarchies' &c. Pp. 1,156, with a Coloured Map and 261 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 63s. cloth.

[May 12, 1881.]

THE work here offered to the public, conceived and commenced in the year 1876, was designed to supply what seemed a crying need of English literature—viz. an account of Ancient Egypt, combining its antiquities with its history, addressed partly to the eye, and presenting to the reader, within a reasonable compass, the chief points of Egyptian life—manners, customs, art, science, literature, religion—together with a tolerably full statement of the general course of historical events, of which Egypt was the scene, from the foundation of the monarchy to the loss of independence. Existing English histories of Ancient Egypt were either slight and scantily illustrated, or wanting in illustrations altogether, or not confined to the period which seemed to deserve special attention. Hence the Author having become aware that no 'History of Egypt' on a large scale was contemplated by Dr. BIRCH, designed in 1876 the work now published, regarding it in part as necessary to round off and complete his other principal labours in the historical field, in part as calculated to fill up a gap, which it was important to fill up, in the historical literature of his country.

In preparing these volumes, the Author has endeavoured to utilise the enormous stores of antiquarian and historical material accumulated during the last eighty years, and laid up in works of vast size and enormous cost, quite inaccessible to the general public. Of these the most magnificent are the *Description de l'Égypte*, published by the French savants who accompanied the expedition of the great NAPOLEON; the *Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia* of IPPOLITO ROSELLINI; and the *Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien* of Professor LEPSIUS. M. MARIETTE'S *Monuments Divers recueillis en Égypte et en Nubie* have

also furnished him with a considerable number of illustrations. Possessing only a rudimentary knowledge of the Egyptian language and writing, he has made it his aim to consult, as far as possible, the various translations of the Egyptian documents which have been put forth by advanced students, and to select the rendering which seemed on the internal evidence most satisfactory. He has based his general narrative to a large extent on these translations; and, where they failed him, has endeavoured to supply their place by a careful study, not only of finished 'Histories of Egypt,' like those of LENORMANT, BIRCH, and BRUGSCH, but of those elaborate 'monographs' upon special points, in which French and German scholars subject to the keenest scrutiny the entire evidence upon this or that subject or period. The Author, however, is far from wishing to ignore the obligations under which he lies to former historians of Egypt, such as BUNSEN, KENRICK, LENORMANT, BIRCH, and BRUGSCH, without whose works his could certainly not have been written. He is only anxious to claim for it a distinct basis in the monographs of the best Egyptologists and the great collections of illustrations above noticed, and to call attention to the fact that he has endeavoured in all cases to go behind the statements of the historiographers, and to draw his own conclusions from the materials on which those statements were based. He has lived to feel, continually more and more, how small a part of each 'History' is due to the nominal author, and how large a share belongs to the earlier workers in the field. He trusts that in the past he has never failed conspicuously in the duty of acknowledging obligations; but, however that may be, he would at any rate wish, in the present and in the future, not to be liable to the charge of such failure. To all those whose works he has used he would hereby express himself greatly beholden; he would ask their pardon if he has involuntarily misrepresented them, and would crave at their hands a lenient judgment of the present volumes.

In the first volume the Author, after treating of the land, the climate, and the productions of Egypt, deals with the language, writing, and literature of the people, with their agriculture and architecture, with their sculpture and painting, their science and religion, and social and private life. The second volume, after some remarks on Egyptian chronology, traces the history of the country under the several dynasties until the Persian invasion under Cambyses destroyed the independence of Egypt.

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Landlords and Tenants in Ireland; a Series of Letters communicated to The Times in 1881.
By FINLAY DUN, Author of 'Farming and Food in America' and 'Veterinary Medicine, their Actions and Uses.' Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 6s. cloth. [April 30, 1881.]

MR. FINLAY DUN visited Ireland early in the present year, as the special correspondent of *The Times*, for the purpose of investigating the relations of landlord and tenant. He describes many estates in different parts of the country, and points out their management, the system of tenure adopted, and the condition of tenants and labourers. On the estates of many large owners and of the London and other public companies, money and enterprise are shewn to be freely bestowed in furnishing the much needed labour for the precariously employed people, and for developing the agricultural capabilities of the country. Thus cared for the people, where tolerably industrious, are fairly prosperous. Ireland, however, presents many neglected and mismanaged estates. Absentee landlords occupy about one-fifth of the area of the Island, and withdraw annually upwards of £2,500,000; rack renting occurs, especially on some of the smaller estates and on many of those bought through the Encumbered Estates Court;

there is a widespread complaint of want of security of tenure; half the farms are under 15 acres, one-fifth are under five acres, and hence afford even in favourable seasons a meagre subsistence even for the industrious occupier and his family. Detailed descriptions are given of small proprietors, many of whom are improving their condition.

The suggestions made for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural and social state of the people are chiefly those propounded in the Land Law Bill, namely extended facilities for the creation of yeoman and peasant proprietors, the formation of a land commission and properly appointed practical land courts, increased security of tenure, where rents cannot be mutually arranged it is suggested that they be fixed judicially or by arbitration, and under certain limitations free sale is approved of. The Author has little hope of much benefit from profitable reclamation of waste lands; he expresses more faith in the advantages to be derived from opening up inaccessible and poor parts of the country by railways and roads; he believes that the encouragement of migration and emigration will greatly diminish pauperising overcrowding; diminish the extravagantly keen competition for land, furnish more constant remunerative employment, and ensure more enterprising and profitable farming.

Text-Book of Systematic Mineralogy By HILARY BAUERMAN, F.G.S. Associate of the Royal School of Mines. (Forming one of Messrs. Longmans & Co.'s Series of *Text-Books of Science, Mechanical and Physical*, edited by C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S.) Pp. 376, with 372 Figures engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[April 2, 1881.]

TWO main objects have been kept in view in the preparation of this volume: first, that it should form a useful guide to students desirous of acquiring a general knowledge of the subject; and secondly, that it should serve as an elementary introduction to larger text-books, such as those of DANA, MILLER, DESCLOITZEAUX, and SCHRAUF, an acquaintance with which is essential to those who wish to familiarise themselves with the higher branches of the subject. For this purpose, the treatment adopted has been as general as possible, the descriptions of the crystalline forms dealing only with their symmetry and general geometrical properties, without entering into the question of the practical calculation and determination of individual examples, which would have increased its bulk beyond admissible proportions. In this part of the text, the methods

followed have been mainly those of GROTH's admirable treatise on 'Physical Crystallography,' except that the plan there adopted of considering the physical structure of crystals before their geometrical properties has been abandoned in favour of the less logical, though more familiar, one of giving precedence to the latter. The optical properties of crystals have been considered at somewhat greater length than is usual in rudimentary books, on account of the great and increasing use made of this branch of investigation.

For a like reason a mixed system of notation has been adopted in the crystallographic part, the forms being designated in the text by their symbols according to NAUMANN, while the notation of their faces is by indices on MILLER's system.

In the hexagonal system, the BRAVAIS-MILLER notation by indices on four axes has been adopted, as shewing most clearly the relation between it and the tetragonal system.

In the chemical portion of the volume the classification followed is that of the second edition of RAMMELSBERG's 'Handbuch der Mineral-Chemie,' as being the standard modern authority upon the chemistry of minerals.

The systematic part having been extended somewhat more than was originally intended, it has been found impossible to include physiography, or general descriptive mineralogy, in the same volume, without deviating too widely from the plan of the series. This will therefore be issued as a companion volume.

The Note-Book of an Amateur Geologist. By JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.G.S. F.S.A. Author of 'Isca Silurum' &c. Pp. 98, with 209 Lithographic Plates of Sketches and Sections, and a Photographic Frontispiece representing the Skull of the *Ursus Spelæus* from the Cave of Ojcow in Russian Poland. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [May 12, 1881.]

THIS volume may be regarded as the record of a geological life, beginning almost from the infancy of the science. During this period of about fifty years it has been the Author's custom to keep a note-book, in which anything bearing either on geology or archaeology might be entered, one end of the book being devoted to geology, and the other to antiquities. The late Professor PHILLIPS, whose guidance he followed, often asked what was going to be done with the notes so accumulated; and as lately other friends have put the same question the Author has come to the conclusion that it might be well to publish the more interesting portions of these materials. But in justice to himself he feels bound to say that in no one instance, except perhaps in the case of the

last two or three sketches, were they taken with the view of publication: they were simply intended as an aid to memory, and they represent exactly what was *actually seen* at the time the sketch or diagram was taken: there is not a single theoretical diagram amongst them. He is aware of the risk which is run by a publication of this nature. In many cases it may lay bare all the crude thoughts on geology which have passed through the mind many years ago, before this science took its present stand. But on the other hand the Author may plead his conviction that, after deducting all the probable errors and faults to be found in it, there will still remain ample interest in the sketches and sections to justify the publication. Nor is he ashamed to confess that if he is wrong in any case he is desirous of being put right; and that he hopes to be a learner to his dying day. As nothing is further from his intention than to write a treatise on geology, the descriptions of the sections and sketches are made as short as possible, so as to let the sketches as far as may be speak for themselves.

It may be well to mention that the whole of the sketches and diagrams were made by the Author in his note-book on the spot, a large number of them being individually copied by the new chalk-paper lithographic process. As an APPENDIX, a few of the best fossils in his collection have been drawn and lithographed by special artists.

The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland.
By JOHN EVANS, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.G.S. Pres. Num. Soc. &c. Author of 'The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain.' Pp. 530, with 540 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 25s. cloth. [April 16, 1881.]

WHEN the Author first undertook the task of which the present volume is the result, it was his intention to confine his investigations to Great Britain; and in 1876 he presented a short abstract of the work in this form under the title *Petit Album de l'âge du Bronze de la Grande Bretagne* to the foreign archaeologists assembled at Buda-Pest for the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology. As the bronze antiquities of Ireland appeared at that time to be especially under the charge of Sir WILLIAM WILDE, who was then still alive, the Author had not regarded them as falling within the scope of his book. After his death, however, there being no possibility of interfering with his labours by including the bronze antiquities of the sister country with those of England, Wales,

and Scotland in the present work, the Author accordingly enlarged his original plan.

In carrying out this undertaking he has followed the same method as in his work on 'The Ancient Stone Implements &c. of Great Britain.' What may be termed the dictionary and index of bronze antiquities is printed in smaller type than the more general descriptive and historical part of the work. The matter so printed may be passed over by those who take an ordinary interest in archaeological inquiry without wishing to be burdened with minute details. To the specialist and the local antiquary the portions printed in the smaller type will be found of use, if only as giving references to other works in which the more detailed accounts of local discoveries are given. These references have been carefully checked, and the accuracy of all the original figures for this work, engraved by Mr. SWAIN, may, the Author believes, be fully relied on.

In a work treating more especially of the bronze antiquities of the British Islands, the Author has not felt bound to enlarge more than was necessary for the sake of comparison on the corresponding antiquities of other countries. He has, however, in all cases pointed out such analogies in form and character as seemed to him of importance as possibly helping to throw light on the source whence our British bronze civilisation was derived.

It may by some be thought that a vast amount of useless trouble has been bestowed in figuring and describing so many varieties of what were after all in most cases the ordinary tools of the artificer, or the common arms of the warrior or huntsman, which differed from each other only in apparently unimportant particulars. But as in biological studies minute anatomy often affords the most trustworthy evidence as to the descent of any given organism from some earlier form of life, so these minor details in the form and character of ordinary implements, which to the cursory observer appear devoid of meaning, may, to a skilful archaeologist, afford valuable clues by which the march of the bronze civilisation over Europe may be traced to its original starting-place.

He is far from saying that this has as yet been satisfactorily accomplished, and he believes that it will only be by the accumulation of a far larger mass of facts than we at present possess that comparative archaeology will be able to triumph over the difficulties with which its path is still beset. Much is, however, being done, and he trusts that so far as the British Isles are concerned, the facts which he has here collected and the figures which he has caused to be engraved will at all events form a solid foundation on which others may be able to build.

The Elements of Economics. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c. Lecturer on Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. crown 8vo. pp. 438, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 14, 1881.]

EVERY one interested in Political Economy is aware that a great transformation or revolution is now going on in the science, similar to what took place in most of the other great sciences, such as Astronomy, Optics, &c.

JOHN STUART MILL and many other writers have observed that political economy, or economics, is a physical science, and to be constructed in the same manner as other physical sciences.

Now a physical science is the body of laws which govern the facts, or phenomena, relating to some *single* general idea, or quality: such as force, light, sound, heat, &c.

All Economists are agreed that political economy treats about things only so far as they are wealth; and, therefore, the question is—what is that single quality which constitutes things wealth?

Aristotle defined wealth to be all things whose *value could be measured in money*, and in this definition all ancient writers agree. All ancient writers, without exception, held that EXCHANGEABILITY, or the capability of being bought and sold, is the sole essence and principle of wealth; and consequently everything whatever which can be bought and sold, whatever its nature may be, is wealth.

They accordingly shewed that besides material things, such as lands, houses, &c. PERSONAL QUALITIES are wealth, because persons gain an income by exercising their faculties.

But besides material things and personal qualities, whose value can be measured in money, there is a third class of objects which can be bought and sold, and these are RIGHTS of various kinds, such as rights of action, termed credits or debts, shares in commercial companies, the Funds, copyrights, patents, the goodwill of a business, the practice of a professional man, and many others. All these rights are expressly classed under the terms *Pecunia, Res, Bona, Merx*, in Roman law, and under *οἶκος, πράγματα, χρήματα, ἀφορμή*, in Greek law.

Hence the ancients shewed that there are *three* distinct kinds of things which can be bought and sold, or exchanged, and there are no more.

And as these three kinds of things can be exchanged in *six* different ways, it follows that commerce, in its widest extent and in all its forms and varieties, consists of *six* distinct kinds of exchanges.

Hence, as political economy, or economics, deals only with the phenomena of things so far as they are wealth, and as the quality of things which constitutes them wealth is exchangeability, it follows that political economy can be nothing else but the science of exchange or of commerce. And the science is termed ECONOMICS, because *οἶκος* in Greek means property of all kinds and forms.

Such is the view of the science which is now adopted by all the most advanced Economists in the world, and the present work is an exposition of the science according to this conception.

Outcast Essays and Verse Translations. By SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Hon. LL.D. Edin. Author of 'The Philosophy of Reflection,' 'Time & Space,' and 'The Theory of Practice.' Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price 8s. 6d. half-bound in roan, with gilt top. [March 5, 1881.]

THESE Essays are chiefly literary and are five in number. The first, on *The Genius of De Quincey*, is an attempt to estimate critically his characteristics and place in literature; the result being a much higher estimate than what seems to be the current opinion, which regards him as merely a fine writer of florid and rhetorical prose. The second Essay, *De Quincey as Political Economist*, begins by contrasting him with J. S. MILL on the question of Supply and Demand, on which MILL had impugned his judgment; and then shews that DE QUINCEY really deserves a high place among the founders of the science.

The third Essay, *On the Supernatural in English Poetry*, examines the treatment of this subject by four poets, SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, WORDSWORTH, and TENNYSON, shewing the gradual development of the separation between the true supernatural, or Unseen Kingdom of Nature, and the false or miraculous supernatural, consisting of supposed interferences with nature's laws. This distinction leads to the NOTE which constitutes the fourth Essay, *On the True Symbol of Christian Union*, in which it is shewn that creeds (of whatever kind) are unfitted to be the outward mark of Church membership, the true mark being the profession of *allegiance* to CHRIST, not the profession of a belief concerning Him.

The fifth Essay, on *English Verse*, which is the longest, contains a theory of the art of English versification, with a sketch of its development;

going into much detail of criticism, with many examples from well-known poetry.

The *Verse Translations*, with which the volume concludes, are nineteen in number, being translations into English verse of several short, well-known passages of the Classics, chiefly from HOMER, LUCRETIVUS, and HORACE.

Private Devotions for Young Persons. Compiled by ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Passing Thoughts on Religion,' 'Thoughts for the Age,' 'Preparation for Holy Communion,' &c. 18mo. pp. 166, price 2s. cloth, red edges.

[April 4, 1881.]

THE wish of the Compiler of this book has been to provide a manual which may be useful to young persons who have passed beyond childhood, but who still need some guidance in their prayers.

Her chief aim has been to avoid extreme and exaggerated language, which necessarily tends to unreality, and at the same time to express the feelings of earnestness and reverence which the young often find it difficult to utter in words, however sincere may be the devotion of the heart.

The Second Part is intended for older persons, and the prayers are taken from those of the most saintly and trustworthy divines of the English Church.

Evenings with the Skeptics; or, Free Discussion on Free Thinkers. By the Rev. JOHN OWEN, Rector of East Anstey, Devon. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,040, price 32s. cloth. [May 5, 1881.]

IN this work the Author has adopted the orthography of *Skeptic* and *Skepticism* partly for the sake of conforming to the increasing and true taste of spelling foreign words in their own manner, but chiefly for the purpose of bringing back, if possible, to its primitive use a much abused philosophical term. In these volumes Skepticism denotes simply the exercise of the questioning and suspensive faculty, and the Skeptic is above all things the inquirer, the indomitable never-tiring searcher after truth, for whom search may be a necessity even more imperative than the definitive attainment of the object sought. It follows therefore that Skepticism is confined to no period, race, religious or secular belief, the energy itself being altogether natural, and its manifestation no more blameworthy than other developments of human speculation, which also share a natural basis and starting point. It follows further that the forms assumed by Skepticism may be indefi-

nately numerous; and unless the members of the great body of thinkers and inquirers can be classified, nothing but confusion and indistinctness of thought can well be the result. Many must indeed have remarked the confused appearance presented by ordinary histories of philosophy, in which thinkers of all kinds are huddled together without any regard to intellectual affinities or similarities. It seems at least worth considering whether some elementary basis of classification might not be adopted which would subdivide philosophers according to their psychological idiosyncrasies. Thus they might be arranged, as DIOGENES LAERTIUS remarked, into two main classes, Synthetic and Analytic, or, using the more usual terms, Dogmatists and Skeptics—denoting respectively those in which constructive or disintegrating instincts preponderate. Such a division, although not rigidly logical, seems the best of which the subject is capable. Hence the present work, taking as its subject eminent examples of the analysing, inquiring type of intellect, endeavours to shew the similarity of its procedures under varying conditions of time, race, country, diversity of dogmatic and social environment, &c. For the purposes of this inquiry it is necessary to remember that Skepticism may be regarded from two standpoints.

1. In relation to dogma, it is the antithetical habit which suggests investigation—the instinct that spontaneously distrusts both finality and infallibility as ordinary attributes of truth. It inculcates caution and wariness as against the confidence, presumption, self-complacent assurance of Dogmatists. In this light a history of doubters is in fact the history of human enlightenment. Every advance in thought or knowledge has owed its inception and impulse to inquiring doubt. Hence it would be idle to deny or attempt to minimise the historical importance of Skepticism, or the perennial antagonism between doubt and dogma—the dynamic and static principles of all human knowledge.

2. Considered in itself Skepticism implies (1) Continuous search, (2) Suspense, or so much of it as is needful as an incentive to search. This is the literal meaning of the word as well as its general signification in Greek philosophy. It follows that the Skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic Negationist he is commonly held to be. Positive denial is as much opposed to the true Skeptical standpoint as determinate affirmation. One as well as the other implies fixity and finality. Each, when extreme and unconditional, makes a claim to omniscience.

The true Skeptic may hence be defined as the seeker after the absolute. He is the searcher who must needs find, if he find anything, not only demonstrable and infallible, but unconditionally

perfect truth. This definition of Skepticism as truth-search may serve to remove some of the objections made against it as an antagonistic influence to religion, and especially to Christianity. Taking Christianity in its primary and true sense, as we find it embodied in the words and life of CHRIST, this supposed conflict of its dictates with reasonable inquiry after truth seems nothing else than an ecclesiastical fiction, for the claims of a religion which asserts itself as the Truth, which bases freedom upon truth-discovery, whose Founder's profession was that He came to bear witness to the truth, and which appealed to the reason and conscience of mankind, i.e. to their instincts of spiritual and moral truth, can never be fairly represented as opposed to truth-search. To the further objection that the definition of Christianity as a Revelation renders further search needless, an answer is given in the course of this work. Here it may be remarked that as a matter of fact hardly one of the thinkers commonly accounted Sceptics, notwithstanding their aptitudes for free inquiry and their impatience of dogma, have ever thought of impugning the two great commandments of the law proclaimed by CHRIST as the basis of his religion. What has been most affected by Skeptical disintegration has not been Christianity so much as its undue ecclesiastical development.

As regards the method and plan of the work—the intermingling of philosophical discussion with formal essays—it may be enough to say that it seems especially demanded by the subject. A series of didactic essays, however useful for dogmatic purposes, would ill accord with the freedom which necessarily pertains to philosophical inquiry. Another advantage not less marked is the formal recognition of divergent standpoints in the contemplation of truth, without which indeed Free-thought and free discussion are mere contradictions in terms, while a third reason of a different kind seems to be the expediency of investing philosophical subjects, whenever possible, with a humane, homely, and familiar interest. Writers on philosophy are too apt as a rule to affect the position of hierophants, they are careful watchers over sacred and incommunicable mysteries, they are teachers of esoteric lore, and in harmony with their high vocation their language is oftentimes pedantic and unduly technical. But whatever might have been urged in defence of such exclusiveness some centuries ago, it is certainly indefensible in these days of general culture. There are few problems that have emerged in the history of human speculation which might not profitably be discussed by well-informed and candid disputants, and few minds not hopelessly stunted by excessive dogma that might not benefit by such earnest and friendly

colloquy. All such discussions must tend to engender intellectual independence, to awaken and stimulate thought, as well as to promote its truthful and ingenuous expression. This indeed represents one chief object of the work—its didactic as distinct from its historical aim. Writing the history of truthseekers, the Author incidentally advocates untiring and disinterested search for truth as the duty alike of the scientist, the philosopher, and the Christian. Hence he adopts as the text of his subject the remarkable saying of LOCKE, that to love Truth for Truth's sake is the principal part of human perfection in this world, and the seed-plot of all other virtues.

Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching; or, a Voice from the New Church Porch, in Answer to a Series of Articles on that subject by the Vicar of Frome Selwood. By the Rev. AUGUSTUS CLISSOLD, M.A. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Post 8vo. pp. 184, price 3s. cloth. [April 8, 1881.]

THE controversy which forms the subject of the present work is one of fundamental principles, involving questions of momentous consequence in their bearing on Catholic progress and the Church of the future. It is admitted, on all sides, with rapidly increasing frankness, that we live in days of grave anxiety as regards the religious life of the nation.

The minds of the more thoughtful among the Clergy are especially exercised in view of the present strangely fluctuating and disturbed state of religious opinion. The Essays by the Editor of *The Old Church Porch*, to which the present publication is a reply, afford an instructive example in point. That on the 'Methodists and Swedenborgians' abundantly proves how unfairly SWEDENBORG and his teachings have been dealt with by the Clergy.

Had the Vicar, in the defence he has undertaken of what appears to him to be Catholic Teaching, faithfully executed his task in the case of SWEDENBORG, the present reply would in no wise have been needed. Unhappily, however, the actual teachings of SWEDENBORG, be they true or otherwise, have been (no doubt unintentionally) misrepresented throughout, in the Essay just referred to. Various charges of heresy are made without the least attempt to verify them by specific reference to any single passage in the writings thus accused.

In the present work direct appeal is always made to the published works of the Swedish theologian, who is thus made to speak in his own defence. The Author has been induced to make the present reply solely from a sense of duty, in

the interests of literary justice, as well as of truth and fact. Nor will he have succeeded in fully effecting the object of his desire, unless a perusal of these pages shall have induced the reader to consult for himself the original writings of SWEDENBORG. They will be found to contain much to help the teaching power of the Church at large in these days of wide-spread doubt and denial of revealed religion.

Some *errata* in the previous Editions have been corrected, one or two brief statements omitted, and such additions made as to constitute the present almost a new work.

English History Reading-Books, a New Series of Reading-Books for the use of Schools, designed to impart a knowledge of English History in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 C. I. of the New Code for 1880, by means of Reading-Lessons. In Six Volumes, each adapted to a single Standard of the Code of the Board of Education.

* * STANDARDS I. II. III. and VI. see pp. 60 and 61 in the preceding Number of *Notes on Books*.

Standard IV. Outline of English History, Second Period, A.D. 1603 to A.D. 1880. By S. R. GARDINER, Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. Pp. 284, with 41 Woodcuts and Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [May 2, 1881.]

THE second part of this little book is intended for children a little older than those for whom the first part was written. It is divided into twenty-eight chapters as follows.

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- VI. The Commonwealth and the Protectorate (1649-1660).
- VII. The first Twelve Years of Charles II. (1660-1672).
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As in some schools the children now pass at a very early age from the Infant School into the Standard classes, it may be found desirable in such schools to substitute the book containing the lives of Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror for that containing the lives of Richard I. and Edward I. as an easier Reading Book for Standard II. To meet the wants of schools in which this substitution is made, a very simple Reading Book for Standard I. will shortly be published, intitled '*Stories from English History*, by F. YORK-POWELL, M.A.

Outline of English History, B.C. 55–A.D. 1880. By S. R. GARDINER, Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. Pp. 498, with 96 Woodcuts and Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1881.]

PROFESSOR GARDINER'S *Outline of English History* was originally intended to form part of a series, planned by the Publishers in conjunction with the Liverpool School Board, for the use of Elementary Schools. It is published in two volumes to fulfil its original purpose, and the language is sufficiently simple to be read easily by children in Standards 3 and 4 under the Education Code. The present issue in one volume is made with the view of placing an intelligible outline of English history within the reach of children in schools of all classes, and also in the school-room at home.

The Publishers would call attention to various points which distinguish this little book from previous efforts in the same direction.

The Author's object has been to select those events which are important, and to tell them in

sufficient detail to render them interesting and intelligible to children. To effect this purpose without exceeding due limits he has omitted much that would be merely burdensome to the memory. Very few dates have been inserted with the exception of those of the Kings' reigns.

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Charles II. and Catharine of Braganza.	Copenhagen.
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	Portrait of the Queen.
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making a stand against the insubordination and lawlessness which are at present so painfully conspicuous. It is proposed at all events to remind as many as may be willing to listen, of certain facts and principles which of late have been strangely overlooked; and through disregard of which, things seem to be fast drifting into a state of lawlessness and confusion, which, unless a timely check be interposed, cannot fail to result in consequences disastrous to this Church and Realm.

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[April 18, 1881.]

THIS volume contains, arranged in a systematic form, simple and concise demonstrations of all those propositions in Elementary Geometry, not given in Euclid, which are required in a University course.

The work is divided into chapters corresponding to Books I. II. III. IV. VI. of Euclid. The Supplements to Books I.-IV. consist of two Sections each: namely, Section I. Additional Propositions; Section II. Exercises. The Supplement to Book VI. contains distinct sections on the subjects of inversion, centres of similitude, theories of harmonic and anharmonic sections; coaxal circles, poles and polars, and reciprocation. As an instance of the great and rapidly increasing importance of some of these methods it may be mentioned that by means of one of them, namely *inversion*, Sir W. THOMPSON has brought some of the more difficult portions of the mathematical theory of electricity within the domain of pure geometry; and other examples might easily be given.

The exercises in the work have been selected with great care; they contain none but propositions that are important to be remembered, and include the more useful of the questions on the subject hitherto proposed at the various Civil Service and college examinations.

It is hoped the heads of schools and others engaged in mathematical tuition will find the book specially useful in preparing their classes for competitive examinations, and in imparting to them a thorough knowledge of geometry.

OXFORD TRACTS FOR ENGLISH CHURCHMEN

I.

Conscience Before Vestments. 8vo. pp. 24, price 6d. stitched. [April 23, 1881.]

II.

The Crown and the Mitre; or, Church Courts in England. 8vo. pp. 44, price 1s. stitched. [May 7, 1881.]

III.

Consecration not Transubstantiation. [In preparation.]

THE title of the first Tract of this Series (*Conscience before Vestments*) is suggestive of the spirit of the undertaking. These Tracts—written by Churchmen for Churchmen—are intended as a calm protest against the irregularities and extravagances of a school which, while it lays exclusive claim to 'Catholicity,' has already shewn that it is essentially Congregational in principle, and Sectarian in spirit. It is the *persecution* which for some years past the Church of England has undergone—conspicuously in the persons of her Bishops—at the hands of men of this school, which has suggested that the time has fully come for

Selections from the best Latin Authors. By the Rev. EDMUND FOWLE, Author of 'First Easy Latin Reading Book,' 'Second Easy Latin Reading Book,' 'Short and Easy Greek Book,' 'First Easy Greek Reading Book,' &c. and the Rev. WALTER E. WHITAKER, B.A. late Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 144, price 2s. 6d. cloth. Or in Two Parts, I. *Prose Authors*, II. *Poets*, price 1s. 6d. each.

[May 13, 1881.]

THIS volume is intended to serve as a Reading Book for the Middle Forms of our public schools. The selection of passages has been made with great care and after much thought, the plan of omitting the better known pieces having been adopted, in order that the book may be used without fear of its clashing with others of the same kind. But no particular order has been observed in the arrangement of the selections; and the master is left to choose those pieces which he may think best calculated for the pupil or class he is teaching.

The work is divided into two parts, the former containing prose selections from Eutropius, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Pliny, and Tacitus; the latter consisting of poetical selections drawn from Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Propertius, Ovid, Phædrus, Statius, and Martial.

To each part are appended easy notes; but, as the sole object of these is to help the pupil in the translation of difficult sentences, they have been termed simply helps to construing. It is scarcely necessary, however, to add that every care has been taken that the rendering shall be correct and true; the best authorities having been consulted and valuable hints having been derived from the works of Mr. Moberley, Professor Conington, Mr. Maclean, Orelli, and other Editors.

The students who have gone through these selections will be well prepared, it is hoped, for reading the different Authors themselves by the aid of the dictionary and of less helpful notes.

* * * A KEY of these Latin Selections, for the use of tutors only, price 5s. may be had of the Author, Amesbury House, Bickley, Kent.

Horses and Stables. By Major-General Sir F. FITZWYGRAM, Bart. Second Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 718, with 39 pages of Illustrations, containing very numerous Figures engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 17, 1881.]

THIS work was first published in October 1860. It has been some time out of print; and the

second edition now appears, thoroughly revised by the Author, and enlarged to the extent of nearly 100 pages, at a reduction of one-third of the original price.

The Author's object in the earlier chapters is to give the owner of horses so much information in regard to stable management and forage as is needed to render him independent of the (supposed) special knowledge of his groom.

Subsequent chapters are devoted to the consideration of the various diseases which prevail (in the Author's opinion, generally from mismanagement) among horses.

Age, as indicated by the teeth, forms one of the later chapters, and this subject is illustrated by a very complete set of drawings, shewing the changes which gradually take place in the form of the teeth with increasing years. With a little trouble and attention there is no real difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of the horse's age up to a comparatively late period of his life. Such a knowledge is always valuable to an intending purchaser. Horses of eight or nine years old are still in their prime, but from want of knowledge of the means of ascertaining the real age, and from very natural distrust of what the owner may tell them, the public are very shy of buying such horses, and consequently they may generally be obtained at prices far below their real value.

The chapter on Conformation (with which the work originally concluded) is very fully illustrated. Good points in a horse, the Author demonstrates, are not mere matters of ideal beauty, but shapes which on principles of mechanics are likely to answer the required ends. For every so-called shape a sensible reason can be given, and so likewise a mechanical objection can be shewn to every bad shape.

Six additional chapters, new in the present edition, are devoted to the law of warranty, the principles and details of shoeing, the special shoeing of the fore-feet, the diseases of the feet, and the progress of veterinary science.

Geography for the use of Schools, designed to Assist Candidates preparing for Army, Civil Service, Local, and other Examinations. By W. M. LUPTON, Army and Civil Service Tutor; Author of Approved Works on English History, Arithmetic, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 178, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[April 19, 1881.]

THIS little book is adapted for the Army, Civil Service, Local, and other examinations, and is intended as a companion to Lupton's Geo-

graphical Questions. In the latter will be found all the necessary definitions, and therefore they have not been reprinted in the present work.

The principal mountain chains will be found in each continent, and also in the countries to which they belong.

The Compiler has introduced the new arrangements that have been made with regard to terri-

tory in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, and the late war between Russia and Turkey.

Places noted in history for any particular battle have also been mentioned.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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New Historical Work by Mr. S. R. GARDINER. In the press, '*The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.*' By S. R. GARDINER, Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. Vols. I. & II. 1637-1642.

New Work by Professor TYNDALL.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air, in relation to Putrefaction and Infection.*' By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES; a Series of Works, chiefly Educational, undertaken by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trin. Coll. Dublin. Four Volumes advancing at press:—

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'*Evangeliorum Versio Antehieronymiana ex Codice 'Dublinensi.'*' Accedit Versio Vulgata ex Cod. Amiat. cum collatione duorum Codd. Dublinensium. Ed. Rev. T. K. ABBOTT, Trin. Coll. Dubl. ex Sociis.

New Edition of WEBB'S CELESTIAL OBJECTS. Nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Map, Plate, and numerous Woodcuts, price 9s. cloth, '*Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.*' By the Rev. T. W. WEBB, M.A. F.R.A.S. Incumbent of Hardwick, Herefordshire. The Fourth Edition, revised and adapted to the Present State of Sidereal Astronomical Science.

POPULAR EDITION of Mr. FROUDE'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.—In course of publication, to be completed in Twelve Volumes, published Monthly, in crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. each, bound in cloth lettered, '*The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.*' By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. The first Four Volumes may now be had.

New Work on the MARINE STEAM ENGINE.—Preparing for publication, in One Volume, with numerous Diagrams, '*The Marine Steam Engine, a Treatise for the use of Engineering Students and Officers of the Royal Navy.*' By RICHARD SENNETT, Chief Engineer, Royal Navy; First Assistant to Chief Engineer H.M. Dockyard, Devonport; Fellow of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering; Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Member of the Institution of Naval Architects: and late Instructor in Marine Engineering at the Royal Naval College. This work is mainly designed as a text-book for students of marine engineering, and for naval officers who are desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of the machinery of the ships which they may have to command. It contains descriptions of the principal details of the machinery, boilers, and propellers of modern ships; with chapters on properties of steam, indicators, diagrams, corrosion and preservation of boilers, &c. The theoretical parts of the subject are treated throughout in popular language, the application of mathematics having been avoided as far as possible. Notes on marine engine design, and some theoretical investigations requiring the use of mathematical formulæ, will be embodied in an APPENDIX.



NOTES ON BOOKS

BRIDG AM

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CVI.

AUGUST 31, 1881.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 95 and 96.

Country Pleasures; the Chronicle of a Year chiefly in a Garden. By GEORGE MILNER. Pp. 358, with Vignette engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth extra. [August 6, 1881.]

THE Country Notes presented to the reader in this volume were written at the several places and upon the successive dates which are supercribed. They record, therefore, not afterthoughts, but immediate impressions and such moods of mind, whether transient or permanent, as were actually induced by the scenes portrayed. As will be observed, the greater part of them have reference to a garden situated in an ancient parish on the south-eastern side of Lancashire. Although this parish or township is already threatened on one of its borders by the fast-

approaching outworks of a great city, it retains some nooks of sylvan greenness, and a few places where rural quiet and comparative seclusion still remain. Like that parish in which Chaucer's good parson laboured, it might even yet be fitly described as 'wide,' with 'houses far asunder.'

Of the garden itself it may be said that it possesses no especial advantages either of soil or of climate; but it is large and old—extending over several acres and having considerable variety in the shape of wood and water, orchard and lawn, dingle and meadow. The reader who cares to know anything of the adjacent country—which is not usually thought to be attractive—will find it described in some of the later Notes, and particularly in those headed 'The Glen,' 'The Clough,' and 'The Moss.'

To make the repetition of places and dates

unnecessary, it may be explained here that the year referred to throughout is that of 1878; and that where no locality is given, the writer's own homestead and garden at Moston are to be inferred.

A word of explanation, and, in some sense, of apology, may be added with reference to the numerous quotations in this book. The reader is asked to regard them not as excrescences, nor even as extraneous gems selected for the enrichment of the text, but as something correlative with, and indeed essential to, the idea and plan of that which has been attempted. It has been the writer's habit to associate certain passages of literature with certain scenes of natural beauty, or with particular phases of country life, in such an intimate way that the pleasure given by the one was in no small degree dependent upon the existence and recognition of the other; and as the writer's chief object has been to convey to the reader as completely as possible the delight which he himself felt, it became not only desirable, but necessary, to insert such passages as were already connected in his own mind with the things described. It remains only to say that the division of the work into months and weeks will facilitate its use as a Year-book of rural seasons, and will, it is hoped, shew at least how far it is possible, even in the neighbourhood of a large town, to study the common aspects of Nature, and to interest the circle of a family in the simple pleasures and home-bred observances of a country-life.

In order to avoid encumbering the text, the Quotation-references, and a few explanatory notes, have been placed at the end of the volume.

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THE HUGHENDEN EDITION.

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[July 28, 1881.]

CONTENTS:—

VIVIAN GREY.	HENRIETTA TEMPLE.
THE YOUNG DUKE and	VENETIA.
COUNT ALARCOS.	CONINGSBY.
CONTARINI FLEMING &	SYBIL.
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ALROY; IXTION IN HEA-	LOTHAIR.
VEN; the INFERNAL	ENDYMION.
MARRIAGE; POPA-	
NILLA.	

IN issuing the Hughenden Edition of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S *Novels and Tales* it has been the aim of the Publishers to produce at a moderate price a series of volumes of which the form should be worthy of their contents. In the first volume of the series (*Vivian Grey*) the frontispiece is a reproduction of MACLISE'S well-known sketch of the author of 'Vivian Grey,' originally drawn for *Fraser's Magazine*. In *Endymion* the frontispiece is a portrait of the late Earl, engraved on steel from a recent photograph by J. HUGHES. The eleven vignettes which have been engraved on wood by Mr. G. PEARSON, one for the title-page of each volume respectively, embody a series of views of Hughenden Manor and its surroundings. To the last volume, *Endymion*, is appended a brief Memoir of the Life and Career of the EARL of BEACONSFIELD.

Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, collected from his Writings and Speeches. Crown 8vo. pp. 396, price 6s. cloth extra, gilt edges. [July 30, 1881.]

IN the opinions which the most competent judges may form of the career and character of a statesman like Lord BEACONSFIELD, there must necessarily be large differences; but that his writings and his speeches present a vast storehouse of brilliant thoughts, of striking illustrations, of vivid narrative, and lifelike descriptions both of men and of places, will be questioned by none. They are scattered throughout all his books; they may be found in the records of almost every debate in which he took part. A selection of passages exhibiting the power, the versatility, and the

eloquence of the Author is presented to the public in this volume.

Such a selection must necessarily throw light on the personal as well as the intellectual character of the thinker, the writer, or the speaker; and it has been made with some care for the special purpose of laying before the reader the workings of his mind in its many-sided activity. This activity was both literary and political; and both as a writer and as a statesman Lord BEACONSFIELD here appears as he was. His opinions of his contemporaries, when he thought them worthy of any opinion, were clearly drawn and incisively expressed; and the passages which contain his judgments on CANNING and PITT, on PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, on WELLINGTON, PEARL, and GLADSTONE, will shew his method of dealing with political friends as well as with political opponents. To withhold all passages which may be adduced as specimens of the severity, or, as some perhaps may even think, the injustice of his censure, would have been as unfair to him as the unwrinkled portrait which CROMWELL feared that LELY might draw of himself would have been to the great Protector. It is necessary that the reader should see all the characteristics of Lord BEACONSFIELD, whether these characteristics lay him open to the charge of partisanship or whether they do not; but it is scarcely necessary for the Editor to add that he has merely taken a few out of the large number of personal portraits drawn by Lord BEACONSFIELD with consummate skill and brilliancy. He makes no profession of having done more than extract from the rich lode the gold which lies nearest the surface, leaving behind an ample store to reward future seekers.

The same remark applies with even greater force to the passages in the volume which have no direct connexion with the contentions and excitement of political life. It is from these, perhaps, as exhibiting the aptness and pungency of his wit as well as the richness of his colouring, that the reader may derive the most enjoyment. 'There are men,' Lord BEACONSFIELD said in his novel *Coningsby*, 'whose phrases are oracles; who condense in a sentence the secrets of a life; who blurt out an aphorism that forms a character or illustrates an existence.' The words may be taken as a singularly happy description of himself; and the reader will find in these pages a multitude of such phrases and sentences. They might, indeed, have been without difficulty so multiplied as to fill the volume; but Lord BEACONSFIELD is by no means to be regarded as merely a sayer of witty things, and as dealing out sharp and pungent epigrams. He was a keen observer of the beauties of nature, especially as these are affected by the work of man; and the reader will find here de-

scriptions of great historical cities, such as Venice, Paris, or Constantinople, with some of which he had long been familiar, and pictures also of those stately English homes, which Lord BEACONSFIELD evidently felt a special satisfaction in delineating.

The task of selection, of which the present volume is the fruit, was begun before Lord BEACONSFIELD's last illness; but although his illness made it impossible to submit the manuscript to his judgment, he expressed his approval of the work and looked forward to its publication with interest. For himself the Editor feels that his purpose will be more than accomplished if the extracts given in these pages induce the reader to look for further treasure in the writings and speeches of BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

POPULAR EDITION.

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. By his Nephew, GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P. New Edition, being the Fourth; complete in One Volume, pp. 710. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [September 1, 1881.

THIS work was originally published in March 1876. The second library edition appeared before the end of the same year. A third edition in the cabinet form, thoroughly revised with a few additions, was issued in December 1877. The present popular edition is a reprint of the third, complete in one volume, and is published at one-sixth of the original price.

PREFACE to the SECOND EDITION.

When publishing the Second Edition of Lord MACAULAY's *Life and Letters*, I may be permitted to say that no pains were spared in order that the First Edition should be as complete as possible. But, in the course of the last nine months, I have come into possession of a certain quantity of supplementary matter, which the appearance of the book has elicited from various quarters. Stray letters have been hunted up. Half-forgotten anecdotes have been recalled. Floating reminiscences have been reduced to shape—in one case, as will be seen from the extracts from Sir WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL's letter, by no unskillful hand. I should have been tempted to draw more largely upon these new resources, if it had not been for the examples, which literary history only too copiously affords, of the risk that attends any attempt to alter the form, or considerably increase the bulk, of a work which, in its original shape, has had the good fortune not to displease the public. I have, however, ventured, by a very sparing selection from sufficiently abundant material, slightly to enlarge, and, I trust, somewhat to enrich the book.

If this Second Edition is not rigidly correct in word and substance. I have no valid excuse to offer. Nothing more pleasantly indicates the wide-spread interest with which Lord MACAULAY has inspired his readers, both at home and in foreign countries, than the almost microscopic care with which these volumes have been studied. It is not too much to say that, in several instances, a misprint, or a verbal error, has been brought to my notice by at least five-and-twenty different persons; and there is hardly a page in the book which has not afforded occasion for comment or suggestion from some friendly correspondent. There is no statement of any importance throughout the two volumes the accuracy of which has been circumstantially impugned; but some expressions, which have given personal pain or annoyance, have been softened or removed.

There is another class of criticism to which I have found myself altogether unable to defer. I have frequently been told by reviewers that I should 'have better consulted MACAULAY's reputation,' or 'done more honour to MACAULAY's memory,' if I had omitted passages in the letters or diaries which may be said to bear the trace of intellectual narrowness, or political and religious intolerance. I cannot but think that strictures of this nature imply a serious misconception of the biographer's duty. It was my business to show my Uncle as he was, and not as I, or any one else, would have had him. If a faithful picture of MACAULAY could not have been produced without injury to his memory, I should have left the task of drawing that picture to others; but, having once undertaken the work, I had no choice but to ask myself, with regard to each feature of the portrait, not whether it was attractive, but whether it was characteristic. We who had the best opportunity of knowing him have always been convinced that his character would stand the test of an exact, and even a minute, delineation; and we humbly believe that our confidence was not misplaced, and that the reading world has now extended to the man the approbation which it has long conceded to his books.

INDEX SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, Cabinet Edition, 1878. By PERCEVAL CLARK. (Published with Mr. Trevelyan's sanction.) Small 4to. pp. 100. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July 29, 1881.

THIS, the latest of the INDEX SOCIETY's publications, is a full record of the matter contained in Mr. TREVELYAN's volumes. The story of such a life as that of MACAULAY, containing

countless memorials of men famous after their kind, has been thought by the Council of the Index Society to be one that must hold a permanent place in the field of historical and literary research, and, as such, that there was still wanting one thing to complete its usefulness. Hence this little volume. The Compiler, adhering to a rule laid down by MACAULAY himself on the subject of Index-making, has kept close to proper names, the most distinguished of which have, under their respective headings, the cause of every reference specified. Surnames that are without their Christian appellations have been supplied with them, and care has been taken to prefix to hereditary titles their correct numerical designation, so that the unwary may not think, for instance, that the Lord THURLOW, whose poetry MACAULAY could quote so largely, was the Lord Chancellor; or that the HORACE WALPOLE, antithetically described by SMOLLETT, was the gentleman-usher of MACAULAY's famous essay. The heading MACAULAY occupies fourteen pages. Under it will be found recorded the leading events of his life, his characteristics personal and literary, his work as a writer with a list not only of what he wrote, but what he discussed as subjects for writing on; a list of his speeches and characteristics as a speaker; his remarks, opinions, sentiments, and a list of the letters written by him that are published in his Biography.

Mr. CLARK adduces two reasons for choosing the Cabinet Edition of 1878. It contains somewhat more matter than does the Library Edition; and from its convenient size is likely to be more read than the Library volumes.

American Farming and Food. By FINLAY DUN, Author of 'Landlords and Tenants in Ireland,' 'Veterinary Medicines, their Actions and Uses,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 486, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [July 18, 1881.]

THIS volume presents the Author's investigations on the food resources of America contributed to the 'Times' in a series of letters in 1879 and 1880; a great mass of personal observation on farming and food being supplemented by official information and statistics. The land system of the States, the simple mode of registration, and the incidents of taxation are explained. Descriptions are given of farming in different states and territories, of various agricultural exhibitions, of the flour mills of Minneapolis, of timber handling, and of the great beef and hog packing establishments at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere.

The North-Western trans-Mississippi States are stated now to produce one-half the wheat of

America. Throughout these wide areas, still very partially occupied and imperfectly cultivated, the best virgin land, whether prairie, plain, or timbered, costs from ten to thirty shillings an acre; is equipped with the requisite house and buildings for twenty to thirty shillings an acre, and is cheaply cultivated at a cost of forty shillings an acre. The yield of wheat ranges from twelve to twenty bushels per acre, which hence gives an average cost of about three shillings per bushel, and in favourable seasons when uninjured by drought, blight, or insect pests, earns profits sufficient to buy the land on which the crop is raised.

The cheap handling and transport of grain by rail, river, and lake are fully described, and it is calculated that when undisturbed by rings, American wheat can be laid down at British ports at about forty-two shillings per quarter. With the great areas of good lands in suitable climates still made little use of, with capital and emigration flowing West, with railways and other cheap means of transport continually extending, and worked with careful economy, with the tillage area steadily widening, with a surplus latterly reaching one-third of the total wheat produce, it is urged that no alteration is probable in the abundance and cheapness of American breadstuffs.

With cheap land and plenty of inexpensive vegetable food, live stock are readily reared and fed. On Western and Southern ranches the cost of cattle raising ranges from one to three dollars per annum. In Indian corn regions beef and bacon can be profitably furnished at fourpence per pound. Cattle, sheep, and hogs multiply at the rate of about a million a year, and are moreover improving in quality. The surplus of beef, bacon, and dairy produce available for export increases.

American competition fittingly occupies the last chapter of the book; it becomes every year more diversified and intense. North America now furnishes more than one-third of the breadstuffs consumed annually in Great Britain, about one-fifth of the beef and mutton, nearly one-half of the bacon and hams, besides a considerable proportion of the dairy produce annually valued at nearly £4,000,000. It is consolatory, however, to know that the importation of American barley is declared unlikely materially to increase. The liberal supplies of Indian corn and feeding cakes must benefit rather than injure British stock owners. Mutton for some years cannot rival the American beef in quantity or quality. The Author disbelieves in any considerable or profitable exportation of store cattle, still less of store sheep. In successfully competing with their American cousins, British agriculturists must emulate their assiduity, adaptability, and resource. In suitable

circumstances, dairy produce, vegetables, and other perishable products which will not stand long transit will be more cultivated. Greater use must be made of economical refrigerating processes. Increased facilities will be given for cheap transport. Salutary lessons, may, moreover, be learned from the simpler American land laws, and the absence of restrictions in the free application alike of landlords' and tenants' capital.

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| I. Introductory. | XIV. Manitoba. |
| II. Statistics of American Farming. | XV. St. Paul, Minnesota. |
| III. Land, Land Laws, and Taxation. | XVI. The Minneapolis Flour Trade. |
| IV. Landowners, Farmers, and Labourers. | XVII. Lumbering and Prison Life. |
| V. The Cheap Movement of Grain. | XVIII. South - Western Minnesota. |
| VI. New York Meat Supplies. | XIX. Prairie Farming in Minnesota. |
| VII. Fruit and Vegetable Culture. | XX. Land and Crops in Southern Dakota. |
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| IX. Pennsylvania Farming. | XXII. Farming in Kansas. |
| X. Agriculture in Ohio. | XXIII. Missouri Farming and St. Louis Trade. |
| XI. An Agricultural Exhibition in Michigan. | XXIV. Kentucky Agricultural Resources. |
| XII. Chicago Grain and Cattle Trades. | XXV. American Competition in Wheat & Meat. |
| XIII. The Red River. | |

The Enlarged Alpine Club Map of the Swiss and Italian Alps, on the Scale of Three English Statute Miles to One Inch. In Eight Sheets, price Eighteenpence per Sheet. Each Sheet sold separately. The Complete Map, fully coloured, price £1. or, mounted to fold in case, £1. 10s. [July 15, 1881.

THIS Map has been enlarged very carefully from the elaborate map drawn and engraved under the superintendence of a Committee of the Alpine Club, and Edited by R. C. NICHOLS, F.S.A. F.R.G.S. It extends to the Jura Mountains on the west, to the Ortler and Adamello Groups on the east, reaches Bern and Chur on the north, and includes the Aosta Valley and the Italian Lakes on the south. It thus covers all the most interesting and attractive portion of the Alpine country, including the Bernese Oberland, Mont Blanc, and the Graian Alps, the Valais, the Upper Engadine with Pontresina, the Val Tellina, &c. &c.

The glaciers are distinguished by colour. The railways and stations, the great highways, the carriage roads, char roads, mule paths, foot paths, and glacier routes are engraved in special characters; and the bridges, waterfalls, ferries, landing places, baths and inns (in solitary places and small villages) are indicated by symbols. The heights of mountains &c. and the depths of lakes are given in English feet.

SHEET

- 1—Includes the country lying between the Jura Mountains and the Lakes of Geneva and Neuchatel.
- 2—Has Interlachen in the centre and extends to Brieg and Bern.
- 3—Includes Andermatt and the St. Gothard Pass, Dissentis and the Lukmanier Pass, the Splügen Pass and Chiavenna.
- 4—Includes Davos Platz, Pontresina and the Upper Engadine, the Stelvio and Ortler Spitze.
- 5—Includes Geneva and Mont Blanc.
- 6—Has Zermatt in the centre and extends to Sion, Aosta, and the Simplon.
- 7—Includes the Lakes of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como.
- 8—Includes Bergamo, the Lake of Iseo, Sondrio, and the Adamello.

Sunshine and Storm in the East; or, Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople. By Lady BRASSEY, Author of 'A Voyage in the Sunbeam.' Pp. 512, with 2 Maps and 114 Illustrations (including 9 full-page) engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, chiefly from Drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, with gilt edges. [September 1, 1881.

ON her return from a cruise to the Arctic Circle in 1874, the 'Sunbeam,' after remaining but a few days in England, started on a voyage to the East. It had always been a dream of the Author's youth to visit Constantinople, the city of gilded palaces and mosques, of harems and romance—to skim the placid waters of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn; and the present seemed to be an excellent opportunity for doing all this, as well as for revisiting the Ionian Islands. The Author continued her old practice of writing long journal letters home to her father, to be afterwards circulated among other relations and more intimate friends; and the favourable reception given to the *Voyage in the Sunbeam* has encouraged her to present these letters also to the public.

Four years later the voyagers in the 'Sunbeam' found themselves once more in the Mediterranean. This cruise included a visit to Cyprus and a second visit to Constantinople. Melancholy

indeed seemed the change wrought in the Turkish capital during the four years which had passed since their last visit, a change from all that was bright and glittering to all that was dull, miserable, and wretched. It may, perhaps, be interesting to the reader to compare impressions formed under circumstances so widely different, though the narrative must necessarily appear disjointed and disconnected on account of the intervening years. The title of the book is meant to indicate the change which had passed over Constantinople in the interval.

A journal kept while cruising in the Mediterranean, though less novel than the story of a family yachting voyage round the world, may yet present some points of interest to the many friendly readers of *A Voyage in the Sunbeam*. They will find in it some account of countries and places, the fortunes of which have been greatly changed within the last ten or twenty years, some for the better, some for the worse; Corfu, the 'Flower of the Levant,' being amongst the latter. In 1874 the Author here found the departure of the English as administrators of the government bitterly lamented by all who had any interest in good order and security for person and property; while the existing government was described as a system of bribery and corruption. A visit to Athens and Euripo (the ancient Chalcis) exhibited modern Greek life in some other of its many phases. At Constantinople the state of the Turkish harems shewed signs of coming changes, which may be either deferred or hastened by the recent struggle between the Turks and the Russians. In this wonderful city the Author sought simply to note the impressions made on her mind by its many striking sights in its mosques, bazaars, and gleaming waters; in its Treasury, with its vast wealth of jewels; in its long series of palaces, deserted almost as soon as they are built; in its gorgeous military pomp, and the picturesque paraphernalia of its Oriental despotism. Steaming along the coast of Asia Minor, the yacht conveyed the travellers to Ephesus and Chios, and thence by Milo, Syra, and Cape Malea back to the Ionian Islands. Crossing to the river Butrinto, they had an opportunity of testing the variety of sport furnished by the Albanian hills. Their homeward course enabled them to see some singularly beautiful points of Sicilian scenery; and the voyage was, for the Author, ended at Nice.

When the 'Sunbeam' was again in the Mediterranean, four years later, the island of Cyprus had passed into British occupation; and thither the yacht proceeded, taking Sardinia on its way from Gibraltar. The antiquities of that island are unquestionably noteworthy; but the lovers of beauty may appreciate even more highly the description quoted from the traveller DELESSERT,

of the orange forests which constitute the charm of the earthly paradise of Millia, near Oristano. Going on to the Italian mainland, the voyagers visited Pompeii, and were present when some interesting and valuable discoveries were made. From Capri they steamed to Cyprus, of which the Author gives a description which, it is hoped, may be found tolerably complete, as well as accurate, in such particulars as may fall under the notice of ordinary observers, especially with reference to the fever which has caused so much apprehension and even dismay. On reaching Constantinople they found that the war had sadly changed not only the outward appearance of things, but the conditions of society, even among the wealthiest and the highest in rank. Many amongst the richest families were living in the simplest way, having got rid of their retinues and their equipages in order to be able the more effectually to succour those whom the struggle had brought either to extreme misery or to absolute ruin. After a visit to Adrianople the travellers returned to Constantinople, which they left with a painful impression of the melancholy contrast between its present state and its happier aspect during their former visit. These gloomier feelings were dispelled by a short sojourn in the bright and cheerful capital of Malta.

For the design on the cover of the volume the Author is indebted to M. GUSTAVE DORÉ. The artist seeks to convey the idea that the good genii of the sea, pleased with the 'Sunbeam's' frequent and lengthened visits to their ocean home, are spreading out before her a panorama of all the countries of the world, to tempt her to start once more for 'fresh woods and pastures new,' Constantinople and Cyprus being faintly indicated on the scroll.

The APPENDIX contains, amongst other entries, the log of the Yacht's homeward journey from Nice in 1874, together with summaries of the two voyages, and a table of the temperature of Cyprus during the year.

MAPS:—

Map shewing tracts of the 'Sunbeam' in 1874-5 and 1878.

Map of the Island of Cyprus, shewing the track of the 'Sunbeam.'

FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Headquarters, Nikosia.

Dining Saloon of the 'Sunbeam.'

The 'Sunbeam' in a gale off Milo.

Vigo Bay.

Kyrenia.

Convent of La Pais.

Meeting Sir GARNET WOLSELEY.

Naumachia at Cyzicus.

Adrianople—Bridge over the Tunja.

Woodcuts in the Text:—

Disembarkation of the Sultan at Mosque at Fundukli.
 A Peep through a Port-hole.
 A Rough Night for Boating Cape St. Vincent.
 Tangier.
 Bargaining in the Bazaar.
 Moorish Musician.
 Woman of Tetuan.
 Gibraltar.
 Deck View.
 Greek Costume.
 Athens.
 Woman of Athens.
 The Promenade at Euripo.
 Castle of Euripo.
 General View of Constantinople.
 Tower of Hero and Leander, in the Bosphorus.
 Fountain St. Sophia.
 Turkish Waist Clasp.
 Palace of Dolmabahgatcheh.
 Yacht's Deckhouse.
 Turkish Lady.
 Dancing Dervishes.
 Turkish Cemetery.
 Soldiers' Cemetery at Skutari.
 The Sultan's Caïque.
 Broussa from Hôtel d'Olympe.
 The Sultan's Youngest Son
 Original Sketch by the Sultan.
 Smyrna Camel.
 Aqueduct near Ephesus.
 A Camp on the Road.
 Muñie, Mr. Crake, Evie Robinson, and Félice.
 Ruins of Amphitheatre at Milo.
 The 'Sunbeam' when first launched.
 A Church at Zante.
 Olive-Gathering in Cephalonia.
 An Extra Bath.
 Some of our Crew.
 Citadel of Corfu.
 An Unpleasant Demand for Ammunition.
 The Smoking Room.
 Amphitheatre at Taormina.
 Harbour at Bastia.
 Last of the 'Eurydice.'
 The 'Assistance' running into us.
 Dining under Difficulties.

A small Derelict.
 Off the Bayona Islands.
 Tobacco Manufactory at Seville.
 A Water Party.
 Colliding nearly.
 Spanish Market Boat.
 Oran Harbour.
 Moorish Girl.
 Our State Room.
 Amphitheatre at Cagliari.
 Sardinian Clothes-dealer.
 Bay of Naples.
 'The image of him!'
 Landing-place at Capri.
 Woman of Capri.
 Steps at Anacapri.
 Cape Spada.
 Earring from Curium.
 Port Papho.
 Mounting the 'Minotaur.'
 Earring from Curium.
 Larnaka.
 Gold Earring.
 'Will they ever hear?'
 Asking for a Pilot.
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 'Get up, you lazy man!'
 A Heavy Load.
 Kind Attentions.
 Prison at Rhodes.
 Rhodes.
 Street of the Knights.
 'Ma's Donkey Man.'
 Upside Down.
 Bonner's Pigeon.
 'Sunbeam' aground.
 'Why, here's the Owl!'
 Lunch with a Turk.
 'You are not a tennis ball!'
 Mosque of Sultan Achmed.
 Refugees at Princess Nazli's door.
 Pigeons at the Mosque.
 Pick-a-back.
 Princesses embarking.
 Turkish Bracelet.
 Bulgarian Earring.
 Bulgarian Earring.
 Refugees on Train.
 Earrings and Necklet in one.
 Bulgarian Child's Bracelet.
 Children's Nursery.
 Braving the Elements.
 Syra.
 Hermit of Malea.
 A Quiet Time.
 The Meet at Battle Abbey.

POPULAR EDITION.

A Voyage in the 'Sunbeam,' Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months. By Lady BRASSEY. Popular Edition, pp. 64, with upwards of 60 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, chiefly after Drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham. Quarto, price 6d. sewed. [September 2, 1881.

MRS. (now LADY) BRASSEY'S *Voyage in the 'Sunbeam'* was originally published, price 21s. in March 1877, and immediately attained a popularity which it has constantly held. A cheaper edition, price 7s. 6d. appeared in April 1879. A still cheaper edition, price 2s. slightly compressed and arranged by the Authoress as a reading-book for schools, was issued in September 1880, in consequence of numerous requests to the Publishers that the work should be made available for school use. All three of these editions remain in steady demand. With a view to extend this great popularity, and in order to place the work within the reach of the poorest purse, the present edition has been prepared. It is the full text slightly compressed and legibly printed, with nearly all the original illustrations, and is issued at the low price of sixpence.

Studies of Modern Mind and Character at Several European Epochs. By JOHN WILSON. 8vo. pp. 452, price 12s. cloth. [June 14, 1881.

CONTENTS:—

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|--|---|
| I. Guicciardini and his 'Golden Maxims.' | IX. Guizot's 'Owa Time.' |
| II. Giordano Bruno and Galileo. | X. Caesarism in France Resurgent—Napoleon the Nephew. |
| III. Jonathan Swift. | XI. The Napoleonic Augustan Age in Paris. |
| IV. Junius and Francis. | XII. The Land Question in France (1870). |
| V. Voltaire. | XIII. Prevost-Paradol and the Franco-German War. |
| VI. The Old Régime in France, and its Fall. | XIV. Bismarck, Prussia, and Pan-Teutonism. |
| VII. The Reign of Terror and its Secret Police. | |
| VIII. Through Anarchy to Caesarism—Napoleon the Uncle. | |

THE first European epoch characterised in these *Studies* is the melancholy transition-epoch from Italian medieval autonomy and Italian 'Renaissance' to the dull despotism which followed, whether of Spain or Rome. A second subject treated, in connection with the 'Life of SWIFT,' is the un-national policy of the last

STUART reigns in England, terminating in the Revolution of 1688. Such a character as JONATHAN SWIFT's could only have had scope for action and influence after that event; and to the influence of SWIFT principally may be traced the rise and growth of the emancipation-spirit in Irish politics, though 'Catholic emancipation' in his days was a question not yet looming in the future. The paper on '*Junius and Francis*' aims at saying the last word in a protracted controversy, and at exhibiting FRANCIS not only as the Great Unknown of the newspaper press of the last century, but as the first public man who brought India fairly to the front on the arena of English politics. VOLTAIRE is described by the present writer as having imported into France from England—the England of LOCKE, POPE, and BOLINGBROKE—that sceptical philosophy which passed in Europe for French through the latter half of the eighteenth century. But VOLTAIRE's Deism was too religious still for the D'HOLBACHS and DIDEROTS of his day. '*Ne me parlez pas de ce bigot-là,*' said a strong-minded lady to HORACE WALPOLE, '*il est Déiste.*'

The paper on '*The Old Régime in France and its Fall*' illustrates its subject by citations from TOCQUEVILLE, TAINE, ROUSSEAU, SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, ARTHUR YOUNG and BURKE. The '*Reign of Terror and its Secret Police*' begins with the rise and ends with the fall of ROBESPIERRE, the anti-Jacobin reaction, and the anti-Jacobin exploits of the '*Jeunesse Dorée*.' The paper entitled '*Through Anarchy to Caesarism*' brings evidence to show that the French revolutionary wars from 1792 to 1802 did not originate in Austrian, still less in English, aggression. The military and political débuts of BONAPARTE under Jacobin auspices, his first Italian campaign, his return from Egypt and seizure of the helm of State in France on the decisive day of the 18th Brumaire, designated and established the Autocrat in fact, under whatever name. 'Monsieur GUIZOT's *Own Time*' describes LOUIS-PHILIPPE as 'prudent and moderate,' though his prudence and moderation did not save him—according to his eminent ex-Minister—from yielding at critical epochs to sudden impressions and impulses from without. But his compaisant proneness to participate for the moment in popular impulses was constantly kept in check by his fixed policy, which was determinedly pacific. He represented the prose of the French people and not its poetry, yet ever and anon aimed at 'doing the poetical' as a requisite element of French politics. Witness his acres of battle-pictures in the galleries of Versailles, and his pompous re-burial of NAPOLEON's mouldering remains, transported to Paris from their first sepulchre.

If LOUIS-PHILIPPE sent to St. Helena to

exhume an emperor, LOUIS NAPOLEON warred on Mexico to enthrone one, in the person of an Austrian archduke. 'How was it,' asks the Author, 'that LOUIS NAPOLEON failed, while OTTO VON BISMARCK succeeded in remodelling the Map of Europe to his mind, and to the advantage of the Empire he represented?' Omitting disputes of detail, the decisive difference between the French Emperor and the German Chancellor was difference of character, difference of insight into actual situations and circumstances—difference, above all, in promptitude of action to carry out matured design. LOUIS NAPOLEON, whether as President or Emperor, was by no means deficient in abstract power of thought; but his thought was solitary, the thought of the recluse of Arenenberg, or of the prisoner of Ham. 'He had passed through no training which could give him a trustworthy faculty for adapting, from time to time, the results of reflection to the real course of affairs. He formed sufficiently clear conceptions of the general ends he had in view, and foremost always of those ends was the recovery of the Imperial influence and the political and military preponderance of France in Europe. But he neither measured the limits within which those ends were attainable, nor his means to compass them, or to conciliate the tempers and interests he had to deal with in third parties concerned.'

'Five years back (this was written in 1871) few would have singled out Count BISMARCK as the Sphinx destined to devour a ruler who could not read his riddle.' NAPOLEON III. had himself hitherto been the great propounder of enigmas in recent European politics. All had been attentive to hearken to all that LOUIS THE SILENT thought fit to utter at rare intervals. 'He thinks reticence is his talent,' Count BISMARCK is reported to have said in 1865 to a Spanish retired statesman, sojourning, like himself, at Biarritz. The reverse of reticence certainly is the talent of the North German Chancellor. To know distinctly what he is driving at, and to drive straight at it when circumstances appear favourable, is a main element of his power; a species of straightforwardness not by any means excluding simulation or dissimulation, as there may be occasion for either, but decidedly excluding all superfluous subtleties and aimless irresolutions. The main object which Count BISMARCK's policy has effected had been the main object of German popular aspirations for a whole generation. That object is unity of national organisation and national force. The Prussian Minister's past successes and present ascendancy are owing mainly to the clearness with which his eight years' embassy to Frankfurt led him to discern that object, and the boldness and decision for which his accession to power gave scope in pursuing it. '*Quand on sait ce qu'on*

rent, et qu'on le veut vite et bien,' says a French historian (MIGNET), '*on l'obtient toujours*'—always with the proviso that what one wills shall lie in the direction of the natural course of events, and shall take due account of the nature of men and things.

Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Muniments of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

By GEORGE F. WARNER, M.A. of the Department of MSS. British Museum. Published for the Governors. 8vo. pp. 444, price 15s. cloth. [June 30, 1881.]

THE Dulwich Collection of Manuscripts is well known, but until now it has never been arranged or catalogued. It derives its unique interest and value from the light which it throws upon the history of the English drama in the lifetime of Shakspeare, including the correspondence, accounts, and papers of EDWARD ALLEYN, the actor, and PHILIP HENSLOWE, his father-in-law, joint proprietors of the Fortune Theatre. Every document connected with the stage is here fully described or printed at length, and notes have been freely added. Care has also been taken to point out the modern fabrications which by some means have found their way into the collection, and have been published as genuine in various quarters during the present century. These forgeries relate to Shakspeare and other early dramatists, and shew very considerable skill and audacity. Some of them were exposed twenty years ago during the controversy excited by the notorious Perkins Folio, but the majority have hitherto escaped detection. In the latter class are several important passages in the invaluable theatrical diary of PHILIP HENSLOWE; and unsuspected falsifications have also been found in the later diary of EDWARD ALLEYN. From the last-named volume copious extracts are given, embracing every entry of general interest. Other volumes of the Alleyn Papers include a very curious series of documents on the subject of the Royal Bear Garden and the mastership of the Royal Game, which was held jointly by HENSLOWE and ALLEYN; together with much interesting matter concerning ALLEYN himself and his times, and the College at Dulwich of which he was the Founder.

In addition, the Catalogue treats, more or less fully, of a number of manuscripts of a miscellaneous character. Among these may be noticed an early English poem on the Life of Christ, with other pieces of the 13th and 14th centuries; a copy of ROBERT of BRUNNE's *Handlyng Synne*; political and other pamphlets, temp. Elizabeth, some of which are signed originals pre-

sented to Lord Chancellor HATTON; the famous plot or outline of TARBLETON's *Seven Deadlie Sinns*; a comedy entitled *The Tell-Tale*; and the Register of Dulwich College from its foundation. Of later date is a list, by W. CARTWRIGHT, of the portraits and other pictures bequeathed by him to the College in 1887. As special interest attaches to the portraits, the titles are printed as they stand, with notes identifying, as far as possible, the persons represented. With regard to the distinct and more famous collection of pictures known as the Dulwich College Gallery, valuable information is contained in a volume of correspondence &c. of NOEL DESSENFANS, its original possessor; and, in addition to other particulars, the highly curious and interesting letters of LE BRUN, the art-critic and picture-dealer of Paris, have been reproduced in full.

The Muniments, exclusive of the Court Rolls of Dulwich Manor, which go back to 1333, comprise 594 documents, each of which is separately described. They are arranged in three classes, 72 relating to the Theatre and Bear Garden, 1546-1662; 112 to property in Bishopsgate, Southwark, &c., 1537-1626; and the remaining 410 to Dulwich, 1323-1626. For local and family history the series cannot fail to be extremely useful; and every name, both in this and the other division of the Catalogue, will be found in the Index.

The Preface covers fifty-four pages, and contains a history of the collection catalogued, a memoir of EDWARD ALLEYN, general remarks upon the so-called 'Dulwich Forgeries' and their origin, and a selection from the most noteworthy entries in the manorial records.

Essays on the Floating-Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection. By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. (M.D. Tübingen) LL.D. D.C.L. Oxon. & Cantab. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Pp. 358, with 24 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[August 8, 1881.]

THE virtual triumph of the Antiseptic system of surgery, based as that system is on the recognition of *living contagia* as the agents of putrefaction, is of good augury as regards the receptivity of the public mind to new views respecting the nature of contagia generally.

To the credit of English surgeons it stands recorded that, guided by their practical sagacity, they had adopted in their hospitals measures of amelioration which reduced, almost to a minimum, the rate of mortality arising from the mortification

of wounds. They had discovered the evils incident to dirt; and, by keeping dirt far away from them, they had saved innumerable lives, which would undoubtedly have succumbed under conditions prevalent in many of the hospitals of continental Europe.

In thus acting, English surgeons were, for the most part, wiser than they knew. Their knowledge, however momentous in its practical applications, was still empirical knowledge. That dirt was fatal they had discovered; but why it was fatal few of them knew. At this point LISTER came forward with a scientific principle which rendered all plain. Dirt was fatal, not as dirt, but because it contained living germs which, as SCHWANN was the first to prove, are the cause of putrefaction. LISTER extended the generalisation of SCHWANN from dead matter to living matter, and by this apparently simple step revolutionised the art of surgery. He changed it, in fact, from an art into a science.

The effects of this change, it may safely be said, are becoming continually more manifest, and must soon be all-pervading. Never before was medicine manned and officered as it is now. The work is being carried on upon the old Baconian lines of observation and experiment; and the intercommunication of scientific thought plays here a most important part.

The Essays presented to the reader in this volume belong to the A B C of this great subject touched upon in the foregoing Note. The first two were prepared for the Royal Society, and are published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1876 and 1877. But, though writing for that learned body, the Author sought to render their style and logic so clear as to render them accessible to any fairly cultivated mind. The Essays on Fermentation and Spontaneous Generation have already appeared elsewhere; while the first Essay, on Dust and Disease, has been for some years before the public. It may be regarded as a kind of popular introduction to the more strenuous and original labours which follow it.

The Essay most likely to try the reader's patience is No. III. On the whole, however, and particularly in its bearings on the Germ Theory of Disease, it is probably the most important of all. The difficulties which sometimes beset the experimenter in these investigations are best illustrated by this Essay. It shows, to the author's mind in a very impressive manner, the analogy of the spread of infection among organic infusions with its mode of propagation among human beings. The vital resistance of certain germs to heat is strikingly illustrated in the third Essay, one infusion being there proved to maintain its potentiality of life intact after eight hours' continuous exposure to the temperature of

boiling water. Under the plain guidance of the Germ Theory, it is however shown that an infusion of this stubborn character may be infallibly sterilized by discontinuous heating, in one hundredth part of the time requisite when the boiling is continuous. Another question, to the Author's mind of fundamental importance, is also disposed of in Essay III., where it is shown that the germs which exhibited the foregoing resistance are neither contained in the air, nor attached to the surface of the vessel, above the liquid, but that they manifest their extraordinary vitality in the body of the liquid itself.

In a country where sanitary matters are left so much in the hands of the public as they are in England, the sanitary physician has to rely for support mainly on public sympathy. But sympathy without cause—that is to say, without some basis of knowledge—is hardly to be expected. It is as a contribution to such knowledge that these Essays have been collected, and thrown into their present handy form.

CONTENTS:—

On Dust and Disease.
Optical Department of the Atmosphere in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection.
Further Researches on the Department and Vitality of Putrefactive Organisms.
Fermentation, and its Bearings on Surgery and Medicine.
Spontaneous Generation.
Appendix.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied, for the use of Colleges and Schools. Translated and edited from GANOT's *Éléments de Physique* (with the Author's sanction). By E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Staff College, Sandhurst. Tenth Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 986, with 4 Coloured Plates and 864 Woodcuts. Large crown 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

[August 31, 1881.]

IN the present edition the fresh matter has increased by about twenty-five pages the size of the book as it stood in the last edition. The new matter includes twenty-four additional illustrations.

The continued and increasing favour with which this work has been received, both as a Text-Book for colleges and schools, and also as a work of reference for the general reader, renders any apology for omissions unnecessary. The Translator and Editor however points out once more in his advertisement prefixed to the present

edition, that the book is intended to serve as a general Elementary Treatise on Physics; and that, while it accordingly aims at giving an account of the most important facts and general laws of all branches of Physics, an attempt to treat completely and exhaustively of any one branch, would both be inconsistent with the general plan of the book, and impossible within the available space.

Annals of Chemical Medicine; including the Application of Chemistry to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Toxicology, and Hygiene. Edited by J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M.D. VOL. II. 8vo. pp. 346, price 14s. cloth. [August 5, 1881.

THE First Volume of these *Annals* was published in October 1879. The principal object of this periodical, of which it is intended to publish a complete volume at intervals, is the advancement of the sciences named on its title especially by the chemical method. The several means by which it is hoped to contribute to the attainment of that object will be the publication of original researches to be carried out in physiological, pathological, chemical, and pharmaceutical laboratories in Great Britain and abroad, and the communication and diffusion of the results of the progress of chemistry, as far as it relates to medical objects, which has been made on fields and communicated through channels not commonly accessible to medical readers. Results which are of too technical a nature to be readily appreciated will receive interpretation and adaptation to particular wants. The chief scientific questions of our time will, however, receive a thoroughly practical treatment, including the communication of technical details which may be necessary to enable the reader to control, or the student and inquirer to repeat and extend, the operations of which the data furnished are the result.

Thus the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* are intended to co-operate in the solution of the problems concerning the nature of the causes of infectious diseases, and the nature of the processes of diseases engendered in the organism by these causes. It is admitted that these latter act after the manner of ferments; and while some of them are undoubtedly organised self-reproducing parasitical beings, others are supposed to be unorganised or shapeless, and in this respect to resemble the normal ferments of particular organs of living beings. The proximate and final effects of both kinds of disease-causes are always massively chemical; the ferments decompose materials of the body into substances which either engender increased consumption of oxygen and excessive production of organic heat, the complex of symptoms

commonly termed fever, or act as poisons upon the nervous and muscular systems: some are eliminated, causing loss of power and material, others are left as useless or hurtful hindrances in organs and tissues. All infectious diseases have, therefore, at one period or another, chemical results, and these are amongst the principal objects of the inquiries proposed to be expounded in the *Annals of Chemical Medicine*.

The progress of physiology will be illustrated principally in relation to its obvious connection with the healing art, but without excluding concise philosophical views or instructive generalisations extending to fields of natural history.

While the chemical processes of disease are to be measured with the aid of physiological methods, their quality also is to be unfolded by the aid of the information obtainable from the products of forced decompositions of organoplastic substances by merely chemical agencies.

It is intended to give to the pathological experiment due scope, even though it should in some cases not directly or at once lead to any chemical development. The pathic process shows the chemical share of its composition when it has to be counteracted, be it by prevention or antidosis. Even the most modern treatment of wounds relies to a large extent upon chemical agents, and what is commonly termed antiseptic might, in a wider and perhaps better sense, be termed chemical surgery. The practice of the healing art in all its branches is therefore literally interwoven with chemical principles and problems. To assert these principles and aid in the solution of these problems, and subsidiarily to effect the union in a focus of data which by distribution would be weak and inert, are parts of a programme which it is hoped may be found not unworthy of the kind attention and generous support of the medical profession.

It is hoped that the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* may be useful to several classes of readers. To the medical practitioner they will aim at affording information on the chemical aspects of the most important questions of the science of which he represents the executive authority; collaterally they will afford information on the most trustworthy methods of diagnosing morbid chemical conditions, and on the significance of these conditions with regard to prognosis and treatment. To the scientific inquirer they will present in turn all the latest data from which he will have to start as a basis, if seeking to enlarge the present information on any one of the subjects within their range.

All contributions of original information, whether these be the result of observation or of experiment, will be as welcome as deductive or inductive meditation, provided only they are based upon the data and principles of actual science.

With the aid of the List of Articles, which for the information of the readers of *Notes on Books* we give below, and the alphabetical Indices, one of Matters, the other of Authors, at the end of the volume, the inquirer after information will be fully able to find any general subject or any matter of detail.

Many of the articles will be found complete monographs on the subjects of which they treat; and therefore the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* will in this respect be a supplement to every, even the most extensive, handbook of chemistry. Other articles will be readable philosophical essays on chemical and medical subjects; while a third variety of articles will contain instructions to be used in the laboratory, by the side of the statement of new information.

The *Annals of Chemical Medicine* will thus be exponents mainly of advanced and advancing science, but will endeavour to attain the utmost permanent value by the observation of the law of the most accurate methods and the avoidance of ephemeral sensational productions.

CONTENTS of the SECOND VOLUME:—

- I. Researches on the Chemical Constitution of the Non-Phosphorised Group of Nitrogenised Principles of the Brain. (By J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D. F.R.C.P. Lond. &c.)
- II. Hemisymmetry in the Chemical Constitution of Gelatin. Semiglutin and Hemicollin. Relation of Collagen to Gelatin. Existence of Chondrinogen and Chondrin questioned. (Summary.)
- III. On the Colouring Matter of the Rods, and the Cells of the Choroid Coat of the Retina. (Summary.)
- IV. Chemical Constitution of the Crystalline Lens of the Eye, with reference to the Causes and Conditions of Cataract. (Summary.)
- V. Anæsthesia by Volatile Alkaloids as illustrated by Opium Smoking. (By J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D. F.R.C.P. Lond. &c.)
- VI. On the Fate of Morphia in the living Organism. (Summary.)
- VII. On the Chemical Products and the Stoichiometric Bases of the Cupric Test for Diabetic Sugar, and some proposed modifications of it. (Summary.)
- VIII. On the Albuminous Substances, Amides, Amido-Acids, and Ammonium Salts as Sources of the Urea formed in the Animal Body. (Summary.)
- IX. On the Nature and Functions of the inorganic Constituents and Ingredients of Food, Tissues, and Liquids. Production of Rhachitis. Analytical Methods. (Summary.)
- X. On Mercurammonium (Millon's Base) as an Analytical Power. (Summary.)
- XI. On the Phosphorescence of Organic and Organised Bodies. (Summary.)
- XII. On Acid Calcium Glycerophosphate, as obtained by Chemolysis of Alcohol Extracts of Ox-Brains. (By George Thudichum, Student at St. Thomas's Hospital.)
- XIII. On the inorganic Bases and Salts which are found in Combination with the Educts of the brain.
- XIV. On the distinction between circulating and organised Albumin and its importance in the Consideration of the Laws of Nutrition of the Animal Body. (Summary.)
- XV. On Peroxyhemochrom. (Summary.)
- XVI. On Modern Text-Books as Impediments to the Progress of Animal Chemistry. (A Deduction.)
- XVII. On the Chemolytic Products of Casein, Albumin, Mucedin, Legumin, Conglutin, Gluten-casein, and Vegetable Albumin, with special reference to Glutaminic and Asparaginic Acid. (Summary.)
- XVIII. On the Albuminous Substances of Blood, Serous and Lymphatic Liquids, which contribute to the Formation of Fibrin. (Summary.)
- XIX. On the Phenomena of Circular Polarisation exhibited by Solutions of various Organic Bodies as a means of Diagnosis and Quantitation in Chemical Biology, and Medical Practice. (Summary.)
- XX. On the Decrease of Hemochrom in the Blood in Diseases and under Insalubrious Influences. (Summary.)
- XXI. The Specific Biliary Acids of the Ox, of Man, of the Hog, and the Goose. (Summary.) The Isomers of Cholic Acid of the Ox. (Original Research by J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D. F.R.C.P. Lond. &c.)
- XXII. On Diabetic Coma, its Chemical Causes, and Anatomical Conditions. (Summary.)

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LIST OF AUTHORS.

* * * Contributions for insertion in the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* may be forwarded to the Editor, 11 Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, London, W., or to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co., Paternoster Row, E.C.

A Manual of Practical Assaying. By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S. Fifth Edition, revised and re-edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. Pp. 893, with 188 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [August 2, 1881.]

THE experience of the last eight years has shewn that Mr. MITCHELL's *Manual of Practical Assaying* still meets the demands of practical men better than any other work in the language. A number of improvements and additions have, however, been rendered necessary in

consequence of the rapid progress of chemical science. Some of the methods laid down in the earlier editions have been superseded by more accurate, rapid, and convenient processes, and have consequently been omitted.

The Editor's object has been, not to enumerate every known method, but simply to present the reader with such as are found most useful under different circumstances. The hopes entertained at one time that spectroscopic processes would become available in the assay of the precious metals and their alloys have so far been doomed to disappointment, for reasons which will be found in the body of the work.

The gradual introduction of the new chemical nomenclature and notation into all works of reference has induced the Editor to take the same step in the present volume. The change has been made, however, in a manner which, it is hoped, will not occasion perplexity. The atomic weights of the elementary bodies have been corrected according to the most recent determinations.

CONTENTS:—

Chemical Nomenclature.
Implements, Weights & Balances.
Calcination, Roasting, Reduction, Fusion, Solution, Distillation, Sublimation, Scorification, Cupellation.
Production & Application of Heat.
Fuel.
Reducing Agents; Hydrogen Gas, Carbon, Oxygen, Oxides.
The Blowpipe & its Use.
Volumetric Analysis.
Assay of Iron.
Assay of Copper.
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Assay of Antimony.
Assay of Zinc.
Assay of Mercury.
Assay of SILVER.
Assay of GOLD.
Assay of Platinum.
Assay of Bismuth.
Assay of Chromium.
Assay of Arsenic.
Assay of Manganese.
Assay of Nickel & Cobalt Ores.
Assay of Sulphur.
Discrimination of Gems & Precious Stones.

Appendix:—

TABLE I. Shewing the quantity of fine gold in 1 oz. of any alloy to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a carat grain of the mint value of 1 oz. of each alloy.

TABLES A, B, and C. To convert mint value into bank value when the standard is expressed in carats, grains, and eighths.

TABLE II. Table of relative proportions of fine gold and alloy, with the respective mint values of 1 oz. of each alloy when the standard is expressed in thousandths.

TABLE. To convert *mint value* into bank value when the standard is expressed in thousandths.

TABLE III. Assay table, shewing the amount of gold and silver, in ounces, pennyweights, and grains, contained in a ton of ore, &c. From the weight of metal obtained in an assay of 200 grains of mineral.

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Completion of the Third Supplement.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences. By HENRY WATTS, B.A. F.R.S. F.C.S. Editor of the Journal of the Chemical Society, assisted by eminent Scientific and Practical Chemists. THE THIRD SUPPLEMENT, PART II. [or VOL. VIII. PART II.] completing the Record of Chemical Discovery to the end of the year 1878. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,340, price 50s. cloth. [July 1, 1881.]

* * WATTS's *Dictionary of Chemistry* may now be had complete in 9 vols. medium 8vo. price £15. 2s. 6d. cloth.

THE present Second and concluding Part of the EIGHTH VOLUME (or Third Supplement) of this Dictionary brings the Record of Chemical Discovery down to the end of the year 1878, including the more important discoveries which have appeared in 1879 and 1880.

The Author in his Preface acknowledges, with thanks, the assistance of the following gentlemen who have contributed Articles to this Part:—

H. E. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution.	} <i>Isomerism — Naphthalene—Circular Polarisation (in part).</i>
JAMES T. BROWN, Esq. F.C.S.	
WALTER FLIGHT, Ph.D. of the Mineral Department British Museum.	} <i>Meteorites.</i>
G. C. FOSTER, B.A. F.R.S. Professor of Physics at University College.	
G. F. RODWELL, Esq. F.C.S. of Marlborough College, Wiltshire.	} <i>Effects of Heat on the Haloid Compounds of Silver—Volcanic Products.</i>
ARTHUR SCHUSTER, Ph.D. F.R.S. of St. John's College, Cambridge.	
T. E. THORPE, Ph.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry in the Yorkshire College of Science, Leeds.	} <i>Specific Volumes—Water.</i>
R. WABINGTON, Esq. F.C.S.	
	} <i>Nitrification.</i>

Conic Sections Treated Geometrically. By S. HOLKER HASLAM, B.A. Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and JOSEPH EDWARDS, B.A. Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Pp. 146, with 90 Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth.

[June 11, 1881.]

THE twofold object aimed at in this volume is to present a concise method of proof and a uniform order of propositions; and at the same time to shew the relation which the three species of conics bear to one another and to the circle, without using solid figures. The first chapter contains all the propositions which are common to the three species of conics, and all the proofs depend on one construction which is simply an extension of the ordinary Auxiliary Circle. The order of propositions is the following:—

- (1) Rectangular Coordinates.
- (2) Corresponding Propositions in Oblique Coordinates.
- (3) Focal and Miscellaneous Properties.

The Contents are as follows:—

1. General Properties of Conics.
2. The Parabola.
3. The Ellipse.
4. The Hyperbola.
5. The Rectangular Hyperbola.
6. Curvature of Conics.
7. The Cone.
8. Transversals.
9. Focal Projection.
10. Orthogonal Projection.

Focal Projection is a method of plane projection which is a further deduction from the use of the auxiliary circle. It is applied to prove the same properties as conical projection and to obtain some well-known analytical results.

Historical Outline of the English Constitution for Beginners. By DAVID WATSON RANNIE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 192, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[August 30, 1881.]

THE aim of the Author in this little manual is to exhibit in the simplest possible form the growth of the great fabric of the English Constitution, from the foundation laid for it by a people determined to govern themselves by obedience to laws to which they had given their own sanction. Hence the arrangements for self-government made by the English conquerors of this country are traced to the times preceding their departure from their ancient homes on the European continent, and are therefore sharply distinguished from the system followed by the Romans in Britain, or by the Celtic inhabitants of the island. Thus made acquainted with the first beginnings of English polity the reader is prepared, by the sketch of its aftergrowth furnished in the subsequent chapters, for the study of the elaborate text-books of HALLAM and STUBBS, and of the volumes which deal with the details and machinery of the Constitution in its full development.

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New Historical Work by Mr. S. R. GARDINER. In the press, '*The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.*' By S. R. GARDINER, Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. Vols. I. & II. 1637-1642.

New Edition of WEBB'S CELESTIAL OBJECTS. In One Volume, crown 8vo. with Map, Plate, and numerous Woodcuts, price 9s. cloth, '*Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.*' By the Rev. T. W. WEBB, M.A. F.R.A.S. Incumbent of Hardwick, Herefordshire. The Fourth Edition, revised and adapted to the Present State of Sideral Astronomical Science, will be published in October.

POPULAR EDITION of Mr. FROUDE'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.—In course of publication, to be completed in Twelve Volumes, published Monthly, in crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. each, bound in cloth lettered, '*The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.*' By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. The first Seven Volumes may now be had.

The CONTINENTAL PICTURE GALLERIES.—Preparing for publication, in crown 8vo. volumes, fully illustrated, '*Notes on Foreign Picture Galleries.*' By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. Keeper of the National Gallery, London; Author of '*A History of the Gothic Revival.*' '*Hints on Household Taste.*' &c.

I. The Brera Gallery, Milan.

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III. The Pinacothek, Munich.

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The ordinary amateur of pictorial art, when visiting the public Picture Galleries of Continental towns, during a holiday of limited length, often experiences some difficulty in selecting out of a large National Collection the pictures most worthy of notice, and not unfrequently, after examining numerous works of minor importance, finds little or no time left for the inspection of finer examples to which he should first have directed his attention.

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Being intended for the general public, these notes, whether critical or descriptive, will not attempt any scientific analysis of principles, or technical dissertation on art. Vexed questions of authenticity will also be generally avoided, as involving more space for discussion than would be consistent with the limits of small volumes, which aspire to no higher aim than that of a popular handbook.



NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CVII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at page 112.

The Marriages of the Bonapartes. By the Hon. D. A. BINGHAM, Author of 'The Siege of Paris.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp 738, price 21s. cloth. [October 8, 1881.

THESE volumes deal with the matrimonial alliances of the Bonaparte family and more especially with those marriages by means of which NAPOLEON I. endeavoured to consolidate his Empire. They open with the marriage of CHARLES BONAPARTE and LETITIA RAMOLINO in June, 1764, and bring us down to the wedding of ROLAND BONAPARTE and Mademoiselle BLANC in 1881. There was nothing very extraordinary in the first marriage beyond the fact of the family of LETITIA RAMOLINO objecting to the match. The result of this union exercised an extraordinary influence on the history of the world. CHARLES BONAPARTE died young, but his wife lived to see

one of her sons an emperor, three sons kings, one daughter a queen, another daughter a grand duchess, and the third a princess; and before she died all these thrones and dominations had vanished.

The widow of CHARLES BONAPARTE and her children, driven from Corsica, were living in the south of France on a small government pension, when JOSEPH BONAPARTE had the good fortune to marry JULIE CLARY, the daughter of a retired soap-boiler, who brought him a dowry of £20,000. NAPOLEON wished to marry her sister DÉSIREE, but her father thought one Bonaparte in the family quite sufficient. DÉSIREE CLARY was not destined to become Empress of France, but she married BERNADOTTE and became Queen of Sweden.

The story of the marriage of JOSEPHINE DE LA PAGERIE with ALEXANDER DE BEAUHARNAIS is

then related; how JOSEPHINE was repudiated; how she was afterwards received back by her husband; how she became a widow, and after mixing in very dissolute society, became the wife of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. There was first a civil marriage which was very irregular, and on the eve of the coronation a religious marriage is said to have been secretly performed in the Tuileries, on the express demand of the Pope. The proceedings which took place on the occasion of the divorce throw doubts on the validity of this marriage, and in fact render it doubtful whether such ceremony ever took place. However this may be, NAPOLEON, anxious for a direct heir, obtained a dissolution of his first marriage and, after demanding the hand of the sister of the Czar, finally married MARIE LOUISE, the daughter of the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. It was hoped that this alliance would induce NAPOLEON to change his warlike policy; such however was not the case. Austria gained a short respite, but she was afterwards obliged to join the allies and to aid in dethroning NAPOLEON, who recklessly gambled away his crown, and who lost at one blow his empire, his wife, and his son. He managed to regain his throne for a hundred days; but after the abdication of FONTAINEBLEAU he never saw either MARIE LOUISE or the KING of ROME. The former married again, the latter died an officer in an Austrian cavalry regiment.

The marriages of LUCIEN BONAPARTE (who married first an innkeeper's daughter and then a divorced woman) are interesting not only in consequence of the dissensions which they produced, and the vain attempts which NAPOLEON made to induce his brother to repudiate his second wife, but because one of LUCIEN's daughters was mixed up with the invasion of Spain and the Peninsular war. Had CHARLOTTE BONAPARTE, in accordance with the plans of NAPOLEON, married the PRINCE of ASTURIAS, a ruinous war might have been avoided, CHARLES of Spain have remained on his throne, and WELLINGTON have lost his chance of shedding lustre on the British arms. The marriage of LOUIS BONAPARTE with HORTENSE, the daughter of JOSEPHINE, was a sad affair and gave rise to much scandal in connexion with the succession and the birth of his three sons, the youngest of whom afterwards reigned as NAPOLEON III. Bride and bridegroom consented to this union with great reluctance; they saw little of each other during their married life, and a separation was obtained as soon as possible.

JEROME BONAPARTE greatly incensed his brother by marrying Miss PATTERSON, and the dissolution of this marriage brought about a passage of arms between the French Emperor and the Pope, which ended in the latter being confined as a prisoner at Fontainebleau. JEROME

after his divorce married a German princess, who made him a most admirable wife.

The marriages of NAPOLEON's sisters ELIZA, PAULINE, and CAROLINE are also described in this work, as well as that of NAPOLEON III. and of other members of the family. Reference too is made to NAPOLEON's mania for match-making in general, and to his ideas of operating a fusion between the past and the present by marrying young ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain to his most distinguished officers.

Some of the liaisons of NAPOLEON I. are naturally dwelt upon in connection with the moral torture endured by JOSEPHINE. It will be seen that the Emperor left two illegitimate sons—Comte WALEWSKI, who died towards the close of the Second Empire, and Comte LEON, who died only a few months ago.

As for the succession, which was the object of so much intrigue and harshness, we see how NAPOLEON, after wishing to leave his crown to the eldest son of his brother LOUIS, refused to leave it to his second son. When the Emperor died he left nothing but his pardon to LOUIS, and yet it was to the third son of LOUIS that the Imperial crown eventually passed.

CONTENTS:—

- I. The Marriages of the Bonapartes.
- II. Charles and Lætitia Bonaparte.
- III. Joseph Bonaparte.
- IV. Josephine and Napoleon.
- V. The Divorce.
- VI. The Second Marriage.
- VII. Josephine after the Divorce.
- VIII. Lucien.
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- X. Jerome Bonaparte.
- XI. Eliza Bacciochi.
- XII. Pauline Borghese.
- XIII. Caroline Murat.
- XIV. The Beauharnais.
- XV. Stephanie.
- XVI. The Taschers.
- XVII. Berthier.
- XVIII. Napoleon III.
- XIX. Count Leon.

Recollections of the Last Half-Century. By COUNT ORSI. Pp. 328, with a Portrait of Napoleon III. engraved on Steel, and 4 Woodcuts from Drawings by Dr. Conneau illustrative of Scenes in the Early Life of the late Emperor of the French. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [October 26, 1881.]

IT has been the Author's lot to take part in some of the most important enterprises and adven-

tures of the Emperor NAPOLEON III; and he has thus a personal knowledge both of incidents and motives which have been very generally misrepresented or imperfectly understood. This knowledge goes back to a time preceding the revolution which drove CHARLES X. from his throne in 1830, and comes down to the short-lived ascendancy of the Commune in Paris in the war which proved fatal to the Second Empire. Of all the events in the career of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the one on which adverse criticism has most fastened is the Boulogne expedition of 1840; and of this expedition the Author is enabled from his own experience to give an exact circumstantial account. He is also able to furnish a correct narrative of the Prince's escape from Ham, and of the negotiations with the Duke of BRUNSWICK which preceded it.

The papers, relating to these and other events, recently contributed by the Author to *Fraser's Magazine*, excited an interest which seems to justify their inclusion in the present volume, along with narratives of some other affairs in which he has borne a part since 1828, when he became acquainted with the Prince NAPOLEON LOUIS, the elder brother of the late Emperor, NAPOLEON III.

He has trusted, not merely to his memory, but mainly to his diary, in which he recorded from day to day accounts of important occurrences and of the conversations which passed between various persons of note and himself.

If to any it should appear that he has laid himself open to the charge of dwelling on details having but slight connexion with matters of more general interest, he ventures, by way of answer, to plead his conviction that details of a private nature are sometimes more useful to future historians than documentary evidence from public sources, which often fails to unveil the *real* causes to which great events are mainly due; and the reader will, he hopes, understand that he simply narrates what he has himself seen, heard, or done, with a view of recording actual facts as well as opinions and ideas prevailing at that time, upon which he was requested by Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON at various times to speak his mind freely.

For the imperfections which, after all his efforts to remove them, may still be seen in these pages, the Author may be allowed to offer the apology that he is writing in a language which is not his own.

CONTENTS :—

My First Journey to London in 1829.
 Revolution in France of 1830.
 My Interview with Prince NAPOLEON LOUIS.
 My Departure for Philadelphia.
 Our Arrival at Burdettown.

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON's Expedition to Boulogne, August 1840.

Interview with Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Preparations and Anxieties.

On Board.

Landing and Struggle.

The Citadel of Doullens.

The Escape of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON from the Fortress of Ham.

My Interview with H.R.H. the Duke of BRUNSWICK, December 3, 1845.

The Escape.

Lui!!!

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON's First Visit to Paris (1848).

The Prince's Departure for Paris as Representative of Five Departments in the National Assembly.

An Interview with the Prince President.

Mexico.

My Life in Paris during and following the Commune.

The Emperor and the Empire.

The Life of Giuseppe Garibaldi. By J. THEODORE BENT, B.A. Oxon. Author of 'A Freak of Freedom, or the Republic of San Marino,' 'Genoa, how the Republic Rose and Fell,' &c. Pp. 320, with a Portrait from a Photograph engraved on Steel by H. Adlard. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 10, 1881.]

THE primary object of the present work is to discuss the character and life of General GARIBALDI from a thoroughly impartial point of view. In the first place it is shewn how from the commencement of his career up to the present date his actions have almost invariably been influenced by those around him. Politically he is shewn to be as helpless as a child, whilst in war-like manœuvres of his own peculiar kind no one of the present century can equal him. Again, the various features of his world-wide popularity are pointed out at length, and shewn to be the natural result of his urbanity of manner coupled with his dauntless courage. Each phase in his career is taken into consideration more from a political than a strategical point of view, details of his various campaigns having been so thoroughly discussed in the papers and periodicals of the time. Aspromonte and Mentana have been materially illustrated by correspondence placed in the Author's hands by friends of GARIBALDI's and of his opponents; also the visit to England and the altercation it caused between Lord PALMERSTON and the General's ardent admirers has received much elucidation from hitherto unpublished sources. GARIBALDI's private and home life at

Caprera has been given in as much detail as was consistent with the peculiar circumstances attending them. The Author visited the island to investigate the truth of assertions he heard on the main land, and is personally acquainted with several members of the General's family, who have been kind in assisting his research and in warning him against many errors into which any one who wishes to become acquainted with the details of GARIBALDI's life may be led by his enemies among the Roman Catholic priesthood.

CONTENTS:—

- Introduction.
- I. Early Life.
- II. GARIBALDI's Exile comes to a Close.
- III. The Siege of Rome.
- IV. The Wanderer.
- V. GARIBALDI at Caprera.
- VI. The Campaign of 1859.
- VII. Commencement of Sicilian Campaign.
- VIII. From Palermo to Naples.
- IX. Close of the Campaign.
- X. Aspromonte.
- XI. Wounded GARIBALDI.
- XII. GARIBALDI's Visit to England.
- XIII. The Campaign in the Lakes.
- XIV. Mentana.
- XV. The Campaign in the Vosges.
- XVI. Latter Days.

The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles the First, 1637-1649. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER. Vols. I. & II. 1637-1642. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,012, price 28s. cloth. [Dec. 1881.

THESE volumes contain the history of England from the first signs of the trouble which afterwards developed into the Puritan Revolution, to the day when the King raised his standard at Nottingham.

The First Volume opens with the Star Chamber Trials of PRYNN, BURTON, and BASTWICK, and after a sketch of ecclesiastical parties, takes up HAMPTDEN's Ship-Money case, and gives an account of the opposition roused by the incidence of the new monopolies. Then follows a narrative of the disturbances in Scotland leading to the National Covenant and the Assembly of Glasgow, and the two so-called Bishops' Wars, and the abortive meeting of the Short Parliament. The volume closes with the wreck of the King's hopes and the issue of writs for the Long Parliament.

The Second Volume consists of eight chapters, of which seven are occupied with a detailed account of the first fourteen months of the Long Parliament. In going over this well-trodden path, the Author has had the advantage of using

a considerable amount of new material, especially the despatches of ROSETTI, the Papal agent at the Court of HENRIETTA MARIA, which have enabled him to trace the intrigues of the Court in a way which has hitherto been impossible. By this means, and by a close investigation of other evidences, he hopes to have been enabled to discuss the causes of the Civil War from a point of view which has up to this time been unattainable.

A Compendium of Italian History from the Fall of the Roman Empire. Translated from the Italian of FATHER BASCO, and continued to the Present Time, by J. D. MORELL, M.A. LL.D. formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Pp. 200, with Illustrations engraved on Wood. Royal 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth. [December 1881.

ON the Ancient History of Italy, i.e. of the Roman Republic and Empire, we already possess works without number, suited either to the scholar or the schoolboy. But as soon as we come down to the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, the abundance of material for studying that portion of Italian history at once ceases. The young student has to wade through volumes before he can get a connected view of the mediæval and modern history of the country in its regular chronological development. And yet it is not too much to say, that the modern history of Italy is much more closely connected with the rise and progress of civilisation in Western Europe than is that of the Ancient Roman world. It is from mediæval Italy that a great portion of the countries of Europe received the languages they now speak; from mediæval Italy they borrowed the rudiments of law and letters, of art, science, and poetry. We need only add to this the fact that Western Europe, on emerging from barbarism, took the whole type of its religious ideas and institutions from Mediæval Rome, to make it sufficiently apparent that a correct knowledge of Italian History from the fall of the Roman Empire downwards is almost synonymous with a knowledge of the whole process by which the various countries of Europe were nurtured in the first rudiments of everything that goes to make up the whole complex fact of their modern civilisation.

One thing which has greatly prevented and repelled the general study of Italian History is the extremely complicated nature of the political relations of the entire peninsula since the extinction of the Roman power. We have first a long series of struggles between the Emperors of the East and the various tribes of Goths, Huns,

and Vandals, who sought to establish a permanent settlement on Italian soil. Next follows the rise of the Papal Power, which has ever formed so distinctive a feature in the politics of the country. CHARLEMAGNE next appears upon the scene, reviving the Holy Roman Empire, and attempting to consolidate the heterogeneous population of the country under his new imperial sway. Then, as the Empire of CHARLEMAGNE crumbles away, the whole of Italy becomes split up into an indefinite number of independent States. Sicily and Naples acknowledge the rule first of the Normans and then of Spain, while Northern Italy falls under the dominion of Feudal Lords. Next comes the rise of the free towns and small Italian Republics. Venice, Genoa, Florence, Pisa, Siena, and Amalfi become great centres of independent political power, and absorb well-nigh the whole commerce of Europe. As the power of these cities decreases, Italy becomes the theatre of incessant struggles between Spain, Austria, and France, each of which alternately obtains supremacy over the population of the country. Lastly, we see the Counts of a small principality on the western side of the Alps gaining a footing in Piedmont and Lombardy—becoming Dukes of Savoy, then Kings of Sardinia, and ending at last by uniting the whole of Italy under one great political organisation headed by VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The present Compendium of the History of Italy is for the most part translated from the work of GIOVANNI BASCO (a learned Italian Priest), intitled *La Storia d'Italia raccontata alla Gioventù*. The History, as written by Basco, terminates with the Franco-Austrian war, leaving all the subsequent political events which led to the unification of Italy to be supplied. This latter portion of the History has accordingly been added from trustworthy Italian sources, bringing the whole narrative down to the death of VICTOR EMMANUEL and the accession of the present Sovereign. A brief notice has also been added of the rise and development of literature, painting, sculpture, and music in that country; and the work is illustrated by views of some of the principal cities.

The New Man, and the Eternal Life, Notes on the Reiterated Amens of the Son of God.
By ANDREW JUKES, Author of 'The Types of Genesis' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 316, price 6s. cloth. [November 28, 1881.]

THE subject of this volume is Renewed Humanity—its growth and development, its struggles, and its future prospects. The great

fact which CHRIST announces, that man is son of God, with hopes far higher than the present world, is accepted as a truth confirmed by the consciousness of universal humanity. The Writer follows, as the clue to his enquiry, the remarkable series of sayings of our LORD, recorded by the Apostle JOHN, which are prefaced and marked by the very unusual asseveration, 'Verily, Verily.' It does not seem to have been hitherto noticed that these Twelve Sayings form in themselves a distinct and perfect series, giving a complete outline of the varied stages and labours of the New Man, that is of Renewed Humanity. The first tells us of the true Sphere or Home of the New Man. The second shews how alone we enter this home, by a New Birth, in the power of God's Spirit. The third tells out the Law of the life of this New Man. The fourth describes his Meat or Support. The fifth shews us the Liberty which he has and gives. The sixth declares his Divinity. The seventh gives us his Service. The eighth more fully opens his Sacrifice and its results. The ninth depicts his Lowliness and Humiliation. In the tenth we are shewn his Glory. In the eleventh we have his Sorrow and his Joy. The Twelfth and last shews us his Perfecting. Each stage unveils some additional feature of this new and heavenly life.

In addition to these chapters the volume contains an Introduction as to the varied forms in which truth is gradually received, and a concluding chapter, summing up the results of the whole enquiry, and calling attention to the signs which are now abroad, indicating some further great advance for man, when the race shall come, as it has not yet done, to higher glories and a fuller knowledge and experience of the unseen spirit-world. The motto upon the title-page expresses the Writer's view throughout: 'Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men.'

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles; to which are added Correspondence with Shelley, and Southey's Dreams. Edited with an Introduction by EDWARD DOWDEN, LL.D. Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin. Pp. 420, with a Portrait of Caroline Bowles photographed from a Crayon Drawing by Herself. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [November 14, 1881.]

IT was SOUTHEY's wish that this Correspondence should at a fitting time see the light. SOUTHEY's son-in-law, the Rev. J. WOOD WARTER,

announced his intention of publishing it, but he died before that intention was carried into effect. A selection from the letters, including what is of chief interest, appears in the present volume, a selection sufficiently extensive to furnish an unwritten chapter in SOUTHEY's life—the chapter which tells of the most important friendship of his elder years.

In 1818 CAROLINE BOWLES, then a stranger to SOUTHEY, wrote informing him of her solitary way of life in a home endeared by the memories of her father and mother; and of the threatened loss of this home consequent upon the loss of her fortune through a guardian's unfaithful conduct. Would SOUTHEY give her his opinion of a manuscript tale in verse, the publication of which might possibly help her to retain possession of this beloved home? SOUTHEY replied promptly and kindly, encouraging his new acquaintance, yet guarding her against disappointment. A little later her poem, *Ellen Fitzarthur*, was published by Messrs. Longmans & Co. and after a short interval appeared a second volume, *The Widow's Tale and other Poems*. 'You have the ear and the eye and the heart of poetry,' wrote SOUTHEY on receiving *The Widow's Tale*, 'and you have them in perfection.' The correspondence was carried on somewhat slackly until the autumn of 1823, when CAROLINE BOWLES visited Keswick. After her return to her home at Buckland, near Lymington, letters passed quickly to and fro, and then it was that SOUTHEY proposed that intellectual union of which a poem, written by ROBERT SOUTHEY and CAROLINE A. BOWLES, was to be the fruit. *Robin Hood* was begun, but SOUTHEY's incessant occupation hindered its progress; nor could his literary coadjutor ever master the rhymeless verse of *Thalaba* chosen for the projected poem.

SOUTHEY visited Buckland in 1823, and plans for *Robin Hood* were discussed. This was the first of several visits paid during his summer and autumn wanderings. Nowhere out of his own study could he carry on his literary work as he could in the quiet sitting-room of Buckland. To CAROLINE BOWLES these visits were the central hope and the central memory of the year. Next to his personal presence SOUTHEY's letters were the best cordial to revive and support her during the frequent attacks of shattering illness to which she was subject. To SOUTHEY, in her sympathy there was sustenance for a heart often exhausted by anxiety during the long insidious approaches of his wife's mental malady. The friendship begun in middle life had grown, after twenty years, to be an essential part of SOUTHEY's existence. When after change and grievous loss in his home he set himself to apply the remains of

life to worthy ends, looking forward to a quiet eventide of toil, he found that his friend, whose age approached his own and whose sympathy with his thoughts and toil was always instinctively right, would be the most helpful companion of his closing years. In 1839 CAROLINE BOWLES became SOUTHEY's wife, foreseeing, some declare, the impending doom and giving herself up a willing sacrifice to her loyal love. While any trace of intelligence remained, her presence was a pleasure to SOUTHEY, and his dulled eye would brighten even at her name. 'Saint and martyr' she is styled by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The selected Correspondence extends from April 1818 to January 1833. A portrait of CAROLINE BOWLES, from a crayon drawing by herself, is photographed as frontispiece.

In the APPENDIX appears a brief correspondence with SHELLEY hitherto unpublished. The first letter, one from SHELLEY, accompanied a presentation copy of *Alastor*. It shows that the feeling towards SOUTHEY, approaching hostility, with which SHELLEY left Keswick in 1812, had wholly passed away, although he recognised how widely apart lay their political convictions. The second letter (from Pisa) inquires whether SOUTHEY be the writer of an article in the *Quarterly Review*, in which SHELLEY's domestic calamities are spoken of. SOUTHEY, conceiving that there is something of menace in SHELLEY's letter, replies that no man has a right to call upon him to repudiate an anonymous article, which, however, as a fact, did not come from him. He takes the opportunity to urge SHELLEY to consider what has been the effect of his principles upon his heart, his life, and his conduct towards his first wife. SHELLEY replies with solemn and eager earnestness, denying that guilt lies at his door. Finally SOUTHEY returned to the subject, pressing home his charges with sorrowful sternness. A fragment in verse (about 50 lines)—hitherto unpublished—of a 'Satire on Satire,' by SHELLEY, suggested probably by this correspondence, is added in a NOTE.

In the APPENDIX is also given a collection of fantastic dreams, some grotesque, some terrible, noted down from time to time by SOUTHEY in his manuscript '*Dream-Book*.' They demonstrate that much of the wild scenery and incidents of *Thalaba* and the extravagant fancies of the *Ballads* was not gathered as book-lore by SOUTHEY but sprang from his own inventive genius, and was native to his brain. They furnish perhaps some new materials for a study of the psychology of poets.

The INTRODUCTION is mainly occupied with a sketch of the life and a notice of the writings of CAROLINE BOWLES.

The Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man; Mental and Social Condition of Savages. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart. M.P. F.R.S. D.C.L. LL.D. President of the British Association, of the Linnæan Society, and of the Institute of Bankers; Author of 'Prehistoric Times' &c. Hon. Sec. of the London Bankers; Fellow of the Royal Soc. of Antiquaries, and of the Geological, Entomological & other Societies. Fourth Edition, with numerous Additions; pp. 568, with Twenty-three Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[December 1, 1881.]

IN his work on Prehistoric Times the Author devoted several chapters to the description of modern savages, partly because the weapons and implements now used by the lower races of men throw much light on the use and significance of those discovered in ancient tumuli, or drift gravels, and in part because a knowledge of modern savages, and their modes of life, enables us more accurately to picture and more vividly to conceive the manners and customs of our ancestors in bygone ages.

In the present volume, which was originally based upon a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in the spring of 1868, his object was more particularly to describe the social and mental condition of savages, their art, their systems of marriage and of relationship, their religions, language, moral character, and laws. Subsequently he hopes to deal with their condition in other ways.

The materials for such a work as the present are immense, and are daily increasing, and the number of readers interested in the subject becomes every year more and more numerous; but although the Author well knows how much more remains to be done, yet after ten years of study he was anxious to publish this portion of his work, in the hope that it might contribute something towards our progress in a science which is in itself of the deepest interest, and which has a peculiar importance to an Empire such as ours, comprising races of men in every stage of civilisation yet attained by man.

The first edition was published in the year 1870. The work has been twice revised for press in the interval, and now appears in its Fourth Edition, enlarged throughout and appended to the extent of nearly two hundred pages, including a full INDEX.

CONTENTS:—

- I. Introduction, on the IMPORTANCE and DIFFICULTIES of the Investigation and Study of Early Savage Life.

- II. ART and ORNAMENT.
- III. MARRIAGE and RELATIONSHIP.
- IV. RELATIONSHIPS.
- V. VI. VII. RELIGION.
- VIII. CHARACTER and MORALS.
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- XI. Difficulty of obtaining Conclusive Evidence—The Stationary Condition of Savages—No Evidence of Earlier Civilisation—Evidence derivable from Domestic Animals and Pottery—Indications of Progress among Savages—Savages not incapable of Civilisation—Indigenous Origin of Mexican Civilisation—Progress as indicated by Language—Traces of Barbarism in Civilised Countries—Arbitrary Customs—Unity of the Human Race—Mental Differences in the Different Races.
- XII. The Weapons of Monkeys—True Nature of Barbarism—Sequence of Customs—The Diffusion of Mankind—The Influence of External Conditions—The Esquimaux—Original and Universal Barbarism—Supposed Inevitability of Degradation—The Survival of Customs—Progress of Religious Ideas—Fetichism—Totemism—Idolatry—The True Theory of the Four Ages—Evidence from Crossed Races—Similarity existing between Savages and Children—Language of Savages—Tendency to Reduplications—Ancient Ceremonies and Modern Games—Development of the Individual, and that of the Species.

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History of the Two Ulster Manors of Finagh, County Tyrone, and Coole otherwise Castle-Atkinson, County Fermanagh, and of their Owners. By the Right Hon. the EARL of BELMORE, K.C.M.G. M.R.I.A. 8vo. pp. 396, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 31, 1881.]

IN his Preface the Author states that his main object in compiling this work was 'to form a record of family documents;' but he has added in the text and in the appendices (pp. 297-383) a mass of interesting matter relating to the districts in which the two Manors of Finagh and Coole, the property of his family, are situated; and to the early history of the Parishes of Termonmaguirk and Clogherny, Diocese of Armagh, in connection with the former manor, and of Derryvullen, Diocese of Clogher, in connection with the latter. This additional matter will for the local antiquary have a special interest in the extracts from the Ancient Annals and Ecclesiastical Registries relative to the Parish of Termonmaguirk (pp. 319-324) and of Derryvullen (pp. 350-356); in the lists of names of all Farmers, Servants, and Labourers in the Parish of Termonmaguirk assessed for 'Pole Money' in the year 1608, and of all the householders in the same Parish assessed for 'Hearth Money' in the same and some later year (pp. 304-315), while the Irish scholar will find ample exercise for his skill in interpreting ancient Irish local names in the lists of the Denominations and Subdenominations included in the Manor of Finagh, as set forth in a Deed of Conveyance, A.D. 1672 (pp. 4-8), and in the Manor of Castle Coole, as given in a similar Deed, A.D. 1640 (pp. 88-90), and in a Fine of the same date (p. 95), and tabulated with remarks in Appendix R. (pp. 344-7). Most of the names, it may be remarked, of the principal Divisions or Denominations, now called Townlands, are still in use; some, however, have been changed, and the names of some of their Subdenominations adopted in their stead. The names of the Subdenominations have mostly become obsolete in districts occupied by the descendants of English or Scotch settlers, but are still retained to a considerable extent where any large proportion of the inhabitants are of the old Irish stock.

The Author represents the families of LOWRY, of AHENIS and MELBURY, near Caledon, County Tyrone, from whom he has received his Tyrone property, and of CORRY, of Castle Coole, from whom he derives his Fermanagh property. The marriage, in 1733, of GALBRAITH LOWRY with SARAH CORRY led to the concentration, in 1779, of the large estates of the two families in Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, Longford, Monaghan, and Dublin, in the person of their son ARMAR LOWRY

CORRY, created Baron BELMORE, of Castle Coole, in 1780, Viscount BELMORN in 1789, and Earl of BELMORE in 1797.

The plan of the work is as follows: In Part I. (Chapters I.-V. pp. 1-47), the Author traces the history of the Manor of Finagh, which was originally granted, at the Settlement of Ulster, in 1611, to GEORGE TUCHET, Lord AUDLEY, of Heleigh Castle, in Staffordshire, subsequently created Earl of CASTLEHAVEN, and ELIZABETH, his (second) wife, under the name of the Manor of Hely. Being found forfeited for non-compliance with the Articles of the Plantation, it was surrendered and regranted, about 1619, to Sir PIERCE CROSBIE, who had married Lord CASTLEHAVEN's widow, and, being again found forfeited for the same reason, and again surrendered, was again granted to Sir PIERCE in 1630, under the name of the Manor of Finagh. Licence of alienation having been obtained, Sir PIERCE sold this property, in 1639, to Sir WILLIAM USSHER, Clerk of the Council, whose son, JOHN USSHER, sold it, in 1672, to Lord GLENAWLEY. In 1705 it was purchased by ROBERT LOWRY, father of GALBRAITH LOWRY, mentioned above, from Lord GLENAWLEY's daughter, ARABELLA SUSANNA HAMILTON, wife of Viscount DUNGANNON, and Sister of NICHOLA SOPHIA, wife of Sir TRISTRAM BERESFORD, the heroine of the celebrated Beresford Ghost Story, an account of which, contained in a letter from his Grace the present Lord Primate to the Author, is given in Appendix N. p. 335.

In Part II. (Chapters VI.-XVII. pp. 48-256) the Author gives the history of the Fermanagh Manor, detailing its grant, under the name of the Manor of Coole, in 1611, to Captain ROGER ATKINSON—whose letters patent with translation are given *in extenso* (pp. 61-76)—its regrant under the name of Manor Atkinson, in 1640, and its sale, under licence of alienation, in the same year, to ARTHUR CHAMPION, who was killed in the rebellion of 1641 by RORY MAGUIRE, brother of MAGUIRE, Lord of Fermanagh. Castle Coole was also burnt. In 1646, CHAMPION's brother JOHN conveyed the property to JOHN CORRY, of Belfast. Mr. CORRY's title, however, was questioned, first by JOHN PEMBRIDGE, who claimed under a prior conveyance to himself and another, from JOHN CHAMPION in 1641, and, secondly, in 1676, by a son of JOHN CHAMPION. Mr. CORRY compromised both these claims, and passed the property to his son JAMES, known in local history as Captain CORRY in connection with the Siege of Enniskillen in 1688, and the burning of his house at Castle Coole by the garrison of that town, to prevent its falling into the hands of King JAMES's troops. Captain CORRY, subsequently, in 1691, claimed compensation for this and other losses, and obtained from

the Government, in 1693 and 1694, two grants, which afterwards turned out to be of but small value. Mr. FROUDE, however, in his 'History of the English in Ireland,' and Professor WITHEROW, in his 'Derry and Enniskillen in 1688-9,' speak slightly of Captain CORRY's losses, and characterise the compensation granted to him as an abuse. In reply to these writers the Author brings forward documentary evidence from family papers to justify the conduct of his ancestor and the Government in this transaction. In 1692 Capt. CORRY was elected M.P. for Fermanagh, and appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Horse Militia. In 1710 he built a house at Castle Coole, which, like the former, was burned in 1797. He died in 1718, and was succeeded by his son JOHN, who also held the Commission of Colonel, and represented the county in Parliament. He held the property for only eight years, and died in 1726. His son and successor, LESLIE CORRY, was only fifteen years of age at the death of his father, who appointed his nephew, MARGETSON ARMAR, a joint executor of his will and guardian of his children. LESLIE CORRY died without issue in 1741, the last of his family in the male line, having bequeathed his Castle Coole property to his cousin and brother-in-law, MARGETSON ARMAR, married in 1736 to his sister MARY. He left surviving him four sisters:

- (1) MARTHA, married to Captain EDMOND LESLIE, M.P. for Newtown Limavaddy, who took, in addition, the name of CORRY. She died without issue in or about 1759, and her property in Fermanagh, Longford, and Dublin passed to her sister SARAH.
- (2) SARAH, married, in 1733, to GALBRAITH LOWRY, as before mentioned. They took the additional name of CORRY on Captain EDMOND LESLIE CORRY's death. She succeeded to her sister MARTHA's property in 1764, and to her sister MARY's in 1774.
- (3) MARY, married, in 1736, to MARGETSON ARMAR. A whole chapter (Chap. XV. pp. 193-243) is devoted to Mr. ARMAR, whom the Author describes as a model country gentleman. He was a sincere friend, a faithful guardian, a wise and prudent manager of the property entrusted to his charge, and a kind and affectionate husband. In his will—he predeceased his wife—he makes a graceful reference to the confidence she had placed in him by marrying him without settlements, and, in the disposition of his property, shews a similar confidence in her. In 1737 he appears as owner of the Blessingbourne property,

County Tyrone, which he bequeathed to his nephew, HUGH MONTGOMERY, ancestor to the present proprietor, HUGH DE F. MONTGOMERY. In 1741 the Castle Coole property was left to him by his cousin, LESLIE CORRY: this he bequeathed to his wife. On her death it passed to her sister SARAH. Mr. ARMAR's methodical habits led him to preserve various letters and poetical pieces addressed to him or composed by his friends, several of which are given in pp. 203-218, as also a letter from the Lords Justices, in 1760, to the Duke of Newcastle, then Prime Minister, and a Judgment of Lord Chancellor BOWEN in a case affecting the Earl of ELY (pp. 219-228).

- (4) ELIZABETH, married, first, to ARCHIBALD HAMILTON; secondly, to JAMES LESLIE, of Ballybay, County Monaghan.

This part of the work enters into copious family details, purchases of property, marriage settlements, wills, &c., chiefly interesting to members of the family, and useful for the purpose specified by the Author in his preface. It contains much, however, to interest the general reader, in references to old customs, now obsolete, and to the modes of life, habits, and tastes of former generations. In several places, for instance, we find reference to the custom, universally prevalent in the last century, of binding the tenants to have their corn ground in a mill on the landlord's property—a custom still well remembered, on account of the inconvenience and even danger to which it sometimes exposed the tenants of isolated and outlying townlands, who were obliged to bring their corn to distant mills, in the short days and bad weather of winter, across dangerous fords, and along bad roads, infested, in disturbed times, by Tories, Rapparees, and Waylayers. We find evidence, too, of the change which has taken place in the value of money in the fact that, in 1737, a labourer's wages in spring were only 3½d. a day, and a mower's 1½d. The reference in Mrs. ARMAR's will (p. 247) to her 'Amber snuff-box mounted in gold' recalls Pope's

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain;

and though there is no direct evidence that Mrs. ARMAR kept this box to hold for her own use

The pungent grains of titillating dust,

yet it is most probable that she did so, as we find she had also an 'oval paper snuff-box,' for everyday use, doubtless, while the former was reserved for solemn occasions. In the particularity, too, with which she enumerates and distributes among

various legatees different articles of ornamental and table china and household linen—her china jars, china dogs, and coloured images; her best service and her octagon service of china, each containing so many pieces, and her Chelsea plates and dishes and sauce-boats; her rich stitched quilts and pillows, her suits of damask and small Dutch diaper, her finest diaper and damask linen, her eighteen old Dutch napkins, her forty-eight fine towels and forty-eight coarse ones, her thirty-two pairs of long sheets and seventeen pairs of short ones; and then her books, her Baskerville Milton and Prayer Book, her Pomet's 'History of Drugs,' and her Blackwell's 'Herbal,' two volumes folio,—we catch interesting glimpses of the æsthetics and economics of a Fermanagh household one hundred years ago.

Part III. (Chapters XVIII.—XX. pp. 257–288) contains the family history from the accession of ARMAR LOWRY CORRY to the property in 1779 to the present day. It records the elevation of Mr. CORRY to the dignity of Earl of BELMORE, his improvement in the demesne of Castle Coole, his building of the present house there, and the conduct of himself and his son, Lord CORRY, in the last Irish Parliament in resisting the legislative union with Great Britain. He died suddenly at Bath in 1802, and was succeeded by SOMERSET, the second Earl, sometime Governor of Jamaica. In his time a considerable portion of the family estates in Fermanagh and all of those in Longford were sold to pay off incumbrances and charges. He died in 1841. His son, ARMAR, who succeeded him, held the property for only four years. He died in 1846, and was succeeded by the Author, the present Earl, then a minor. In consequence of the pressure caused by the potato famine of 1846–7 and of remaining incumbrances, mainly created by his grandfather, notwithstanding his own extensive sales, the Author's trustees were obliged to take advantage of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1848 and sell what were known as the unsettled estates in Fermanagh and Tyrone, thus reducing the large property inherited by the first Earl in six counties to the Manor of Castle Coole, and the Manor of Finagh (except two town-lands), and a few adjoining town-lands in Tyrone.

The Author concludes with some remarks in Chapter XXI. (pp. 280–296) on the rise in the value of land during the last two centuries, owing mainly to the depreciation in the value of money, as shown by the jointures and provisions for younger children in successive family settlements, on the social habits of the gentry during the same period, and on estate rules, fee farms, long leases, and reclamation of waste lands, in connection with the recent Land Act.

Old Yorkshire. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. With an Introduction by the Rev. Canon RAINE, M.A. York, Secretary of the Surtees Society. Vol. II. pp. 340, with 9 Portraits on Steel and in Photo. and 86 Illustrations, chiefly Woodcuts, of which 12 are full-page. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth; large-paper copies (a few only printed) price 15s. each. [October 3, 1881.]

THE First Volume of this work was published in March 1881. The aim of the Editor is to furnish the topographer, the historian, and the antiquary, with a medium by which the archaeological and other treasures of the County of Yorkshire may be presented to the reading public. Many of the articles in the first two volumes have originally appeared in the *Leeds Mercury*; some other original contributions have also been admitted. The table of contents conveys an idea of the variety and scope of the contributions. The copious classified Indices appended to the volume enable the reader to find easily any detail of the subjects treated upon.

CONTENTS of the SECOND VOLUME:—

1. Yorkshire Abbeys.	13. Yorkshire Ancient Families.
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3. „ Artists.	15. „ Manuscripts.
4. „ Brasses.	16. „ Constituencies.
5. „ Battlefields.	17. „ Corporations.
6. „ Castles.	18. „ Peerages.
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8. „ Churches.	20. „ Regicides.
9. „ Civil Engineers.	21. „ Religious Houses.
10. „ Clergy Sufferings.	22. „ Royalists.
11. „ Etymologies.	23. „ Famous Trees.
12. „ Fairs & Festivals.	24. „ Worthies.

Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes. By the Rev. T. W. WEBB, M.A. F.R.A.S. Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire. Fourth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged; pp. 508, with a corrected Map of the Moon on a large scale, a new Chart of Mars, a Diagram of the Comet of 1819 in transit over the Sun, and 14 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 9s. cloth. [October 3, 1881.]

THE Third Edition of this work, enlarged and brought up to the then existing state of astronomical science, was published in March 1873. The unprecedented diffusion of a taste for astronomical observation during the last seven years has brought with it such a corresponding increase

in the optical capacity of telescopes in private hands that the very title of this treatise would convey an inaccurate impression unless its contents were modified in accordance with the requirements of the time.

Without abandoning that elementary character which may still make it serviceable to beginners, its compass must now be greatly extended, if it may hope for acceptance as a manual by the more advanced student; and with this object, as the increase of telescopic range chiefly affects the sidereal portion, recourse has been had for additional Double Stars to the great catalogue of STRUVE I. as well as in a lesser degree to those of his Son and BURNHAM, and as regards Nebulæ to that of HERSCHEL II. with a total increase of about 1,500 objects, some of which are chosen as tests worthy of the finest instruments, but occasionally, as is well known, within reach of those of more moderate dimensions.

The amount of care and attention involved in selecting, arranging, classifying, reducing, and passing through the press such a multitude of minute details can hardly be appreciated by those unacquainted with similar tasks, but it may be pleaded as an apology for the length of time which has elapsed since the last impression was exhausted. It will also in some measure account for the numerous corrections and additions included in the First Part of the APPENDIX. The new Catalogue of Meteoric Showers appended, will, it is hoped, be found an acceptable addition.

The Author, instead of encumbering his pages by constant and repeated references to known and accessible authorities, which could never be superseded by a popular compilation, has availed himself of much unpublished matter, kindly placed at his disposal by many scientific friends.

Bibliotheca Cornubiensis; a Catalogue of the Writings, both Manuscript and Printed, of Cornishmen and of Works relating to the County of Cornwall. By G. C. BOASE and W. P. COURTNEY. VOL. III. comprising a Supplementary Catalogue of Authors, Lists of Acts of Parliament and Civil War Tracts, and an INDEX to the Contents of the three volumes. Imperial 8vo. pp. 602, price 21s. cloth. [November 29, 1881.]

FROM the days of LAMBARDE and CAREW until now county topography has found favour in the eyes of Englishmen. Twenty works, at least, have issued from the press on the history of the smallest county in England; on the history of the ridings of York more than twenty times that number of volumes have been published. The

mass of literature, both in separate works and in the transactions of learned societies in connection with the history and the topography of the chief shires of England, has produced a set of antiquaries devoted to the task of collecting the particulars of the publications concerning their native counties. One gentleman has interested himself in the bibliography of Kent, a second has given himself up to the literature of Lancashire, and a third has taken in hand the publications of Yorkshire. All of these antiquaries, however, have found it necessary to circumscribe their works within narrow limits. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* still remains the only work which contains both the details of the books and papers on the history or characteristics of a county and complete lists of all the works which have been written by its natives. There is no other bibliography in the English language which can compare with it in fulness of plan or in minuteness of execution, and as twelve years have passed away since the first sheet was struck from the press, it is probable that many years will elapse before a similar undertaking shall have been executed. The third volume contains a catalogue of all the works published on Cornwall or by Cornishmen since its predecessors were compiled, a vast quantity of miscellaneous matter which could not be classed under authors' names, and is now arranged under subjects or parishes, and an exhaustive index to the three volumes. In the first part of this concluding volume the reader will find many new and interesting particulars relating to eminent Cornishmen or to such illustrious Cornish families as ARUNDEL and BULLER. The most valuable divisions of the second part are the lists of Acts of Parliament and Civil War Tracts relating to the county. It is unnecessary to refer to the distinguished part which the men of Cornwall played in the war between CHARLES and his parliament; it is written in history, and of the valour of their ancestors Cornishmen may well be proud. The Index, occupying 147 pages, contains more than 12,000 separate headings, and by a reference to its columns the inquirer will be directed to information on every subject in connexion with Cornwall which he may desire to study.

The Unicorn; a Mythological Investigation. By ROBERT BROWN, Junr. F.S.A. Pp. 108, with a Frontispiece and 5 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 3s. sewed. [October 4, 1881.]

THIS monograph endeavours to trace to a natural basis, and in so doing to explain, the remarkable myth of the Unicorn and its supposed

contest with the Lion, and is a small contribution to the study of primitive psychology. Amongst other matters illustrated and explained are the Lion and the Unicorn as the supporters of the Royal Arms, the connexion between mythology and heraldry, the Unicorn in Archaic art, including an explanation of its remarkable representation on the famous Horn of Ulf now in the vestry of York Minster, the Moon-god, the Night-goddess Hekaté, the contest between Perseus and the Gorgon Sisters, the myth of Inó and Melikertes, the Persian myth of the famous Three-legged Ass, the mythic and heraldic contest between the Lion and Leopard, and lastly, the renowned struggle between the Lion and the Unicorn for the Crown. Many incidental, historical, and mythological matters are referred to and explained, and the work will, it is hoped, be found of interest alike to the psychologist, the comparative mythologist, and general reader. Modern developments of mythology, both English and Continental, have been carefully considered, and the long-standing views respecting the terrestrial existence of the Unicorn are also fully noticed.

Hypermnestra, a Graeco-Egyptian Myth. By GEORGE GLADSTONE TURNER. Crown 8vo. pp. 98, price 5s. cloth. [Nov. 18, 1881.]

THE struggle between filial affection and wifely love as illustrated in the story of HYPERMNESTRA needs no introduction to readers of HORACE. The Eleventh Ode of the Third Book is one of the two rare instances in which the genial Epicurean lets his philosophic cloak of selfish sensuality slip for one moment from his shoulders, and shews to us the splendid flights of passion and genius of which he had been capable under different influences and in a different age.

The Author, believing that this myth had its origin in Egypt, has not hesitated to adopt the version which identifies ÆGYPTUS with the Great SESOSTRIS. The gradual fusion of the exiled DANAIDES with the autochthonal people of Argos is marked by the use of the names from the Greek Theogony in the later cantos. The subject has been treated simply, for the Author has found no stand-point in these early and simple times of the Myth for any modern theories—Æsthetic—Agnostic—or Fleshly. The Argument runs as follows:—

In ages long past there reigned in Egypt (Misar) a great king and conqueror, ÆGYPTUS (Sesostris). His arm had been long and his soldiers successful, so that his great name was known and inscribed from the Caucasus to the Pillars of HERCULES, and Nineveh yet smoked beneath the fire of his tread. Many of these victories he owed to the skill and organising

power of his brother DANAU (Armais). Now when he returned from his seventh expedition, it so came about that the spirit of envy and ambition had birth in the younger brother's brain, and he plotted to burn the great king and his fifty sons on one festival night. But the Good Gods who watch and the priests who have knowledge of them prevented this, and ÆGYPTUS and all his were saved. Then in his great mercy, he remitted the exact punishment assigned to such a crime (at once of fratricide, parricide, regicide, and murder, for the king is the father of his people), and contented himself with the banishment of his brother DANAU and all his kin (fifty fair daughters who were betrothed to his own sons). DANAU swore revenge, and departed in his own ship the 'Armais,' and arrived in Hellas, the first of all ships which thither came. And in Argos he landed, and by reason of the arts and knowledge of the East which he brought and by force of intrigue was hailed as god and king by the simple people. Then he oppressed them sorely and levied mercenaries. And it came to pass when he found his strength enough that he sent loving and deceitful messages to his brother, and a prayer for the completing of the long delayed nuptials 'twixt the cousins. ÆGYPTUS gladly consented, and sent the young men in the brave array of bridegrooms. But DANAU ordered his daughters each to kill her husband on the wedding night when in a sleep, to give which he made ready a draught. All did so save one, HYPERMNESTRA, 'Una de multis,' who spared her husband LYNCEUS, and sent him safe away. And her father DANAU punished her with stripes and chains. But LYNCEUS returned to his father, and by him comforted him, and furnished with a veteran army, returned, and defeated, and captured DANAU, and was about to slay him when HYPERMNESTRA begged his life, and for love LYNCEUS yielded, and his hate died. And DANAU went forth an outcast, and LYNCEUS and HYPERMNESTRA ruled the land right justly and well for many years.

A Treatise on Orthopædic Surgery. By J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, F.R.C.S. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Pp. 184, with 30 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [October 1, 1881.]

THIS work is intended to supply the Student and Practitioner with a description of the principles and practice of that part of surgery which deals with the deformities of the human body. Although the Author has had, at the Hospital for Sick Children, and as Surgeon in Charge of the Orthopædic Department of St. George's Hospital, extended opportunities of studying and practising Orthopædic Surgery, he has treated the subject, not from the point of view of specialism, but as part of general surgery. It is questionable how far Surgery has benefited by the state of division in which it is now the custom to

practise it; for while it cannot be doubted that our knowledge of some diseases, and still more of some operations, has been greatly advanced in consequence of the special attention which has been by some devoted to them; yet, on the other hand, it seems no less certain that an exclusive devotion to one part of Surgery is apt to interfere with a just appreciation of the proportion which that part bears to the whole, and to lead to its being regarded with a harmfully restricted view.

The Author considers that there is no good reason for the separate practice of Orthopædic Surgery, although in hospitals it may be convenient for the purpose of teaching, and for the division of labour, to make a separate department for this branch of Surgery.

One disadvantage of the separation which Orthopædic Surgery has to some extent undergone, seems to be that the average student as a rule knows very little about it; and the present work was suggested by the frequent requests of students to be referred to some book from which its details might be learned.

While deprecating the separate practice of Orthopædic Surgery, the Author believes that its separate teaching may be not only justified, but desired; because such separation permits the more elaborate consideration and explanation of minutiae, without which it cannot be thoroughly understood.

The details of treatment therefore are described with some minuteness, because it appears that success in Orthopædic Surgery depends greatly upon accurate attention to details; and because it is just in such details that most of the existing treatises have seemed to be deficient.

The subject is treated not as a special mystery, but as a part of general surgery, based upon the same principles, only to be rightly learned in connection with the rest, and herein considered by itself only as a matter of convenience.

The book is divided into eight chapters, devoted respectively to (I.) Talipes, (II.) Wry-Neck, (III.) Distortions of the Upper Extremity, (IV.) Distortions of the Lower Extremity, (V.) Contracted Cicatrices, (VI.) Ankylosis, (VII.) Rickets, (VIII.) Lateral Curvature of the Spine. The Author has throughout endeavoured to combat a too mechanical view of the treatment of these deformities, and to insist upon the value of proper physiological treatment. In the chapters upon rickets and lateral curvature of the spine he has been careful to point out the constitutional conditions from which the deformities result, and thereupon argues in favour of constitutional treatment, and the avoidance as far as possible of mechanical appliances, which, though sometimes needful, often do more to impede than to promote a cure.

Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical; an Elementary Text-Book designed Primarily for Students of Science Classes connected with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. By WILLIAM JAGO, F.C.S. Assoc. Inst. Chem. First Class Honours Certificated Teacher in Chemistry, Head Science Master of the Brighton School of Science and Art, Science Master at the Brighton College, &c. With 37 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. pp. 212, price 2s. cloth. [October 6, 1881.]

THE Science and Art Examination in Chemistry is unanimously conceded to be a fair one; aiming at no more than should be expected from students with even the limited opportunities of study which evening classes afford. In writing and preparing this little work, the Author has throughout borne in mind the particular sections of the subjects with which in this examination students are expected to be acquainted, and has endeavoured to explain them clearly. Where he has felt it necessary, he has introduced explanations of laws not specifically mentioned in the syllabus, but a knowledge of which he is convinced enables the subject-matter of that syllabus to be more easily understood, and at the same time renders the elementary teaching of chemistry a surer foundation on which to base the further acquisition of a more extended knowledge of that science.

This, it is hoped, will render the task of getting through the second year's work, for the advanced examination, less difficult than it has hitherto been. Every care has been taken to make the experimental part of the book thoroughly plain and practical, and thus to familiarise the student with general laboratory operations. He should thus be prepared to begin the second year's course as if quite at home in the work, instead of being in a measure groping in the dark, and clumsy with his tools.

In explaining atomicity, the laws of combining proportions, and kindred parts of the subject, he has avoided mention of the possible modifications which may have to be made in the views held on these points; but in order that the student may not be taught anything which is erroneous, he has indicated those bodies which are exceptions to the general rules.

It may be well to say that the student should first read through each chapter, and the laboratory hints given at the close, before commencing his experimental work. Although intended primarily for students working under the supervision of a teacher, most of the experiments may be performed by the self-taught student. There are certain ex-

periments which, according to the discretion of the teacher, may be omitted the first time the book is worked through, and afterwards performed.

In addition to its use in science classes, the Author hopes that this work may be found suitable for students in middle and higher class schools. It embodies the method adopted by him in teaching for some years; he has been gratified by its success in securing high results at the Science and Art, London Matriculation, and Civil and Military, examinations; and in now presenting it to the public, it is his desire that it may be similarly useful to a larger circle of students.

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Theory of Equations; with an Introduction to the Theory of Binary Algebraic Forms. By WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin; and by ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 404, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 12, 1881.]

THE Authors of this work combine some of the modern developments of the Higher Algebra with the subjects usually included in treatises on the Theory of Equations. In the opening chapters, which are occupied with the propositions

ordinarily found in works on the subject, the modern notation is employed wherever it is calculated to afford simplicity or comprehensiveness. The second or more advanced part of the book is introduced to the reader by a chapter on Determinants. In the following chapters, Symmetric Functions, Elimination, Covariants, and Invariants are treated. In the chapters on the latter subject an attempt is made to bring the treatment of this important class of functions into harmony with the discussion of equations by means of the functions of the differences on the roots of equations—this appearing to the Authors a simple and attractive mode of presenting the subject to beginners. In illustration of these functions an exhaustive account of the covariants and invariants of the cubic and biquadratic is given. The concluding chapter on the Complex Variable is a novelty in treatises on this subject. It contains a discussion of the nature of the variation of a polynomial corresponding to the assumption of different values by the complex variable $x + y\sqrt{-1}$, together with a proof of CAUCHY's theorem and the general theorem relating to the number of roots of any equation.

The following summary of chapters will give an idea of the nature of this work:—

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- XIII. Elimination.
- XIV. Covariants and Invariants.
- XV. Covariants and Invariants of the Quadratic, Cubic, and Quartic.
- XVI. Transformations.
- XVII. The Complex Variable.

Three NOTES of a critical and historical character are appended: 'The Algebraic Solution of Equations,' 'The Solution of Numerical Equations,' and 'Determinants.' The work contains numerous examples in all departments of the subject, many of them being selected from the Dublin University Examination Papers.

The Book of Scales, principally designed for the use of Students preparing for Entrance into the Royal Military Academies at Sandhurst and Woolwich. By AMBROSE WHEELER HOLOHAN. Pp. 48, with 51 Figures engraved on Wood. 4to. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 5, 1881.]

A KNOWLEDGE of the construction and use of scales, in the study of fortification and topography, is of paramount importance to students entering the military academies at Sandhurst and Woolwich; and though many excellent treatises have been published on geometrical drawing, in each of which one or two chapters are devoted to scales, the number of examples in these books are too few, hence the student has a difficulty in getting a well-grounded knowledge of their construction. When a student, who has done something in geometrical drawing but needs further instruction, is asked what is his weak point on the subject, his answer is almost invariably, 'Scales.' A knowledge of this deficiency has led the author to conclude that something more extensive—more explanatory—more illustrative is needed for pupils than what is already accessible to them on the subject of Scales; and this admitted want it is the object of the present volume to supply.

Key to Cassal and Karcher's Graduated Course of Translation from English into French Cours de Thèmes Français Gradués, Junior Course, i.e. PART I. By CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D. University College, London, and Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Crown 8vo. pp. 132, price 5s. cloth.

[September 10, 1881.]

* * Supplied to Teachers only on written application to the Publishers.

IT has often been suggested that a 'KEY' to the *Graduated Book of Translating* is indispensable, especially where the book is to be used by masters not thoroughly conversant with idiomatic and practical French. To supply this want this Translation of the *Junior Course* is now published. It is intended for masters only, or for persons who are preparing for public examination without a teacher, and who have to pass the difficult ordeal of translating into French. Two objects have been kept in view by the Translator: 1st, to give the exact and full value of the original texts; 2nd, to render them into good idiomatic French, such as would be used by a native. Literal translation has been adhered to whenever this could be done without impairing the clearness of expression or the purity of style.

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The CONTINENTAL PICTURE GALLERIES.—Preparing for publication, in crown 8vo. volumes, fully illustrated, 'Notes on Foreign Picture Galleries.' By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. Keeper of the National Gallery, London; Author of 'A History of the Gothic Revival,' 'Hints on Household Taste,' &c.

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Others to follow.

'HISTORY of the PAPACY during the REFORMATION.' By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. VOLS. I. & II. in 8vo. in the press.—A great gulf separates the modern from the mediæval world, the idea of which was that of a Christendom united under the supremacy of a single Vicar of Christ. The revolution which has destroyed that idea for many of the nations of Europe has been brought about not by one process, but by many, which from being violated, have acted and re-acted on one another; and however important each one of these processes may be in itself, it cannot be profitably studied when considered apart from the rest.

The object of the work now announced is to trace the working of these causes within a certain definite sphere; but in this investigation the Papacy, from its supreme importance in the political system of the middle ages, and as gathering round itself much that was characteristic of the intellectual life then going on in Europe, furnishes necessarily the widest field.

This reformation, which to some appeared revolution, involved a downfall for the Papacy, from which it was in great part rescued by a reaction skilfully used; but it is the Author's purpose to shew how, instead of profiting by their adversity, the Popes sought to minimise the concessions wrung from them, and by seeking to make the Papacy a great political power in Italy, drifted away from Germany, and so brought about a Teutonic rebellion against the Papal monarchy, which has brought to light differences of national character unnoticed until conflict forced them into conscious expression.

Completion of JERROLD'S LIFE of NAPOLEON III. In January will be published, in 8vo. 'The Life of Napoleon the Third. Derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from Personal Testimony.' By BLANCHARD JERROLD. With Portraits and Facsimiles. VOL. IV. (completion) with a General Index to the whole work, price 24s.

NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—In the press, in One Volume, 8vo. 'A Dictionary of Medicine.' Edited by RICHARD QUAIN, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Brompton; assisted by numerous Eminent Writers.

SUPPLEMENT to ARNOLD'S MANUAL of ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Early in 1882 will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. 'English Authors; Specimens of English Poetry and Prose from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; with References throughout to the Fourth Edition of the Editor's "Manual of English Literature."' Edited by THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. of University College, Oxford.

New Work by Sir THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P.—Preparing for publication, in Six Volumes, 8vo. 'Recent Naval Administration.' By Sir THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B. M.P.

VOLS. I. & II. English and Foreign Ships of War. With Illustrations by the Chevalier E. de Martino.

[In December.]

VOL. III. Naval and Professional Opinions on Ship-building for the Purposes of War.

VOLS. IV. & V. Miscellaneous Speeches and Papers on Naval Subjects.

VOL. VI. The Merchant Service.

New Work on the MARINE STEAM ENGINE.—Preparing for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, price 21s. 'The Marine Steam Engine, a Treatise for the use of Engineering Students and Officers of the Royal Navy.' By RICHARD SENNETT, Chief Engineer, Royal Navy; First Assistant to Chief Engineer H.M. Dockyard, Devonport; Fellow of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering; Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Member of the Institution of Naval Architects; and late Instructor in Marine Engineering at the Royal Naval College. This work is mainly designed as a text-book for students of marine engineering, and for naval officers who are desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of the machinery of the ships which they may have to command. It contains descriptions of the principal details of the machinery, boilers, and propellers of modern ships; with chapters on properties of steam, indicators, diagrams, corrosion and preservation of boilers, &c. The theoretical parts of the subject are treated throughout in popular language, the application of mathematics having been avoided as far as possible. Notes on marine engine design, and some theoretical investigations requiring the use of mathematical formulae, will be embodied in an APPENDIX.



NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CVIII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS of the CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Selected Speeches of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. Arranged* and edited, with Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by T. E. KEBBEL, M.A. Pp. 1,312, with a Portrait engraved on Steel from a recent Photograph. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth. [January 31, 1882.

OF the speeches recorded in these two volumes, nearly half a century has elapsed since BENJAMIN DISRAELI gave utterance to the first, and it is scarcely a year since LORD BEACONSFIELD spoke the last. Consequently the Editor's task has been a difficult one, inasmuch as the material for selection is the result of fifty years of constant public speaking.

But in this task the Editor has had valuable assistance from the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, SIR

STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, LORD ROWTON, Mr. E. STANHOPE, SIR PHILIP ROSE (one of LORD BEACONSFIELD's executors), and last, but not least, from BARON DIMSDALE, late member for Hertford, assistance not only in the process of selection, but in the revision of proof sheets, the communication of many interesting details, and in the supply of the key to LORD BEACONSFIELD's tactics in more than one Parliamentary campaign.

The Editor has been guided by three principles of selection. He has chosen (1) those speeches which exhibit in the strongest light the character of the speaker, and the views of history and politics which were peculiar to himself; (2) those which form an essential part of the history of great public questions and which are indispensable to the full comprehension of them; and (3) those which are of general and permanent interest, con-

taining maxims and arguments, which, in the opinion at least of LORD BEACONSFIELD's admirers, all future generations may consult with profit.

His early speeches are in some respects the most interesting of all, because in these the most original side of his mind is turned towards us. After he became one of the recognised chiefs of the Conservative party, and was enrolled among the dozen leading men on whom the country relies in turn for the administration of affairs, the difference between him and others was one less of kind than of degree. His policy on public questions was the policy of a great party moulded to a large extent by its political traditions and based on accumulated experience. His financial policy, his foreign policy, his reform policy might be better or worse than the views espoused by other statesmen; but they were not views of which it could be said that nobody else could possibly have entertained them. They were founded on considerations familiar to all politicians; and though Mr. DISRAELI would have impressed his own idiosyncrasy upon everything he undertook, it cannot be said that he imported any absolutely new ideas into the practical questions of the day. But in his conceptions of our political history, and in the creed which he endeavoured to found upon them, he stands entirely alone; nor does the Editor think it improbable that posterity will attach at least as much importance to these as to those more solid achievements in the domain of practical statesmanship, which, during the latter part of his life, threw them completely into the shade. He has accordingly been careful to give as many speeches as he could in which these opinions find expression.

Of Mr. DISRAELI's financial speeches, beyond what he has written in the paragraphs prefixed to each, the Editor is able to say little. Mr. DISRAELI never commanded a majority of the House of Commons while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it would have been impossible for him, as SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has pointed out, to achieve any of those dazzling financial exploits which have distinguished the career of Mr. GLADSTONE, even had he been so minded. Such achievements require for success the support of an unflinching majority and the control of the public revenue for a considerable series of years.

The speeches here given on Parliamentary Reform, though not as specimens of oratory among Mr. DISRAELI's best, possess considerable value. They vindicate the right of the Tory party to deal with the question as soon as the Whigs had reopened it, and shew that Tories had been the earliest Reformers, as they also had been the earliest Free Traders.

On Foreign affairs in general his own government was accused of very much the same propen-

sity which he himself condemned in the policy of LORD RUSSELL and LORD PALMERSTON. But the Editor thinks all candid and impartial critics will allow that there was a vast difference in the circumstances of the two governments. The Italian question, the Danish question, the Polish question, were not in the first place questions which touched the British Empire, while the charge brought against LORD RUSSELL in connexion with them was that he irritated and estranged foreign Powers by perpetual and injudicious interference, without diverting them from their objects by the legitimate use of British influence. No reader of these speeches can bring the same charge against LORD BEACONSFIELD. The questions on which he interfered were those in which he believed our Empire to be at stake, and his remonstrances, far from being futile, produced important and valuable results. He would probably have said himself that his foreign policy steered a middle course between a policy of isolation and a policy of intrusion; that it was strictly a defensive policy, vigilant and energetic, but neither vexatious nor ambitious.

James Mill; a Biography. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Emeritus Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Pp. 498, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[January 14, 1882.]

JOHN STUART MILL, in speaking of his father, in his Autobiography, says: 'His place is an eminent one in the literary, and even in the political, history of his country; and it is far from honourable to the generation which has benefited by his worth, that he is seldom mentioned, and, compared with men far his inferiors, so little remembered.'

Hitherto the elder MILL has been both underestimated and misconceived. He is often regarded as mainly devoted to working out the ideas of JEREMY BENTHAM; while, as to character, he is stigmatised as cold, harsh, and unsympathising.

A closer acquaintance with his actual career shews the groundlessness of both these views. It so happens, however, that little pains has been taken to set forth even the leading facts of his life. He himself gave no aid to the undertaking. He was a self-raised man; but he left behind him no record of his early history, and did not even impart it to his family or friends. His son was content with supplying a general eulogy, coupled with a small number of the incidents that affected himself.

The present work professes to give all the facts respecting him that are now ascertained after the fullest inquiry and research. Some considerable

gaps remain in the narrative; yet there is provided a body of material sufficient to rectify the prevailing misapprehensions respecting him, to shew what manner of man he really was, and what was the extent of his influence upon his own time.

As many of his most important writings consisted of articles in periodicals, and of his contributions to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to all which it is now very difficult to find access, some account of the more remarkable of these articles appeared to be essential to make up the picture of his mind and his activity.

It was also requisite to introduce notices of his more intimate friends; most of them men of mark. Foremost of all is JEREMY BENTHAM, the connexion with whom is fully described; next are BROUGHAM, ROMILLY, RICARDO, HUME, MIRANDA, FRANCIS PLACE, JOHN BLACK, WILLIAM ALLEN, GROTE, BICKERSTETH, M'CULLOCH, JOHN and CHARLES AUSTIN, MACAULAY, STRUTT, the VILLIERSES, FONBLANQUE, MOLESWORTH, &c.

The Reform movement, to which JAMES MILL gave both impetus and direction, is recounted with some degree of fulness. In doing this, the less known incidents of the final struggle receive their due share of prominence.

John Stuart Mill; a Criticism, with Personal Recollections. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Crown 8vo. pp. 218, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 14, 1882.]

THIS volume, devoted to JOHN STUART MILL, falls short of a full biography. It is a complete review of his writings, commencing with his earlier articles in the *Westminster Review*, most of which have never been re-published.

The criticism of his books from the *Logic* onwards is interspersed with personal recollections, which help to throw light upon his character and aims.

By the help of family documents, many interesting particulars are given regarding his early years, in addition to those furnished by himself.

A chapter, in conclusion, is devoted to a full and detailed estimate of his character and influence.

In Trust; the Story of a Lady and her Lover. By M. O. W. OLIPHANT, Author of 'Chronicles of Carlingford' &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 844, price 12s. cloth.

[January 16, 1882.]

ADMIRERS of Mrs. OLIPHANT's novels will welcome the appearance of her latest work, *In Trust, or the Story of a Lady and her Lover.*

The style and character of Mrs. OLIPHANT's writing are too well known to need description here, and to analyse the contents of the book would be unfair to Author and reader by robbing the novel of half its interest. But the Publishers of *In Trust* are in hopes that this book may be welcomed by even a larger circle than Mrs. OLIPHANT's admirers, for this reason, that they have departed from the usual custom of bringing out novels in three volumes at 10s. 6d. a volume, a price prohibitive to the mass of the book-buying public. It is hoped that by reducing the price to 4s. a volume they will be placing *In Trust* within the reach of a much larger circle.

The Life of Napoleon the Third, derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from Personal Testimony. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. With Family Portraits in the possession of the Imperial Family, and Facsimiles of Letters of Napoleon I. Napoleon III. Queen Hortense, &c. VOLUME the FOURTH (completion) from 1854 to 1873, including Thirteen Documentary Appendices and a General Index to the whole Work; pp. 648, with Seven Plates, including Winterhalter's Portrait of the Prince Imperial painted in 1864. 8vo. price 24s. cloth. The Work complete in 4 vols. 8vo. price £3. 18s. cloth.

[January 11, 1882.]

WITH this volume the Author concludes a task, in the accomplishment of which he feels that he may at least claim to have been actuated wholly by a disinterested desire to ascertain and to speak the truth. Whatever may be the force of the objection that we are still too near to the events which mark the career of NAPOLEON III. to be enabled to form a dispassionate judgment about them or even to see them in their true proportion, it must surely be admitted that the attempt to lay as securely as possible the foundations on which such a judgment may be formed hereafter cannot be premature. Such an attempt is rendered the more necessary, when the principal personage in the great drama which closed with the disaster of Sedan has been made the object of constant and almost unmeasured misrepresentation. Of not a few of the pictures thus drawn of NAPOLEON III. the Author felt assured, before entering on his task, that he could successfully expose the falsehood; and now that his task is done, he feels that in the opinion of ordinarily fair-minded men he will be regarded as having fulfilled his promise.

The first announcement of the work stated that the Author had begun to collect materials for it not many years after the establishment of the Empire. When he so began, it was impossible for him to foresee the astonishing turn of events which were in no small measure to change the face of Europe; and probably he will not stand alone in the confession that the issue has in some cases falsified his anticipations. Fifteen or twenty years ago, he believed that the permanence of the new or restored dynasty might be reasonably counted on. Its downfall has not only dispelled this expectation, but may in the opinion of some, or many, be taken as proof that it deserved no other fate. Such a conclusion would not, he thinks, be wholly in accordance with facts; and it is his opinion that the misdeeds and mistakes which may be laid to the charge of NAPOLEON III. are trivial as compared with those of which many sovereigns, whose lives have ended peaceably, have been guilty. The truth is, that such questions cannot be settled except by a reference to the circumstances in which the sovereign and his advisers find themselves. But in justice to himself, as well as to the subject of these memoirs, the Author feels it his duty to call attention to the clearness with which he has spoken of the faults as well as the good points in the government of the Third Napoleon. With regard to the former generally, his opinion virtually reflects that of the PRINCE CONSORT, who pointed out, with singular force, the special dangers to which it was exposed, and which in the end led to the great catastrophe.

The Author's object, in short, throughout these volumes has been, not the glorification of an idol, but the delineation of a career which all will allow to be memorable, and in which few Englishmen can fail to find something to admire. He has nowhere dissembled his own high opinion of the Emperor as a ruler and as a man, while he has frankly acknowledged the faulty way in which NAPOLEON III. not unfrequently dealt with his surroundings. He has admitted that more might have been done and should have been done to counteract the evil influence of some of his advisers whose lives and schemes were far from creditable. But at the same time Englishmen, he insists, ought not to forget the unswerving fidelity of the Emperor to the land of his exile, and the solid benefits which England has derived from his rule, not only in the form of commercial treaties but in the removal of the traditionary suspicion and hatred which for centuries had been the bane alike of France and of England.

The Author feels therefore that he may with reasonable confidence submit this book to the judgment of the public as an important contribution towards the history of our age. Some of his con-

clusions may be hereafter modified or refuted, but he believes that, far from being set aside, his picture will, as time goes on, be accepted generally as a faithful portraiture of the THIRD NAPOLEON.

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Plates in the Fourth Volume:—

- The Prince Imperial, 1864.
 Facsimile of the Emperor Napoleon's Address from Milan to the Italian People.
 Sketches by the Prince Imperial (2 Plates).
 Facsimile of Lines written by Napoleon III. with the Signature of the Prince Imperial.
 The Prince Imperial, aged 21.
 The Chamber of Death. January 9, 1873 (from a Photograph).

Our Little Life; Essays Consolatory and Domestic, with some others. By A. K. H. B. Parson &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 336, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [January 10, 1882.

THIS Volume consists of Twenty Essays. Twelve of these were contributed in 1881 to *Life and Work*, a Parochial Magazine which has a large circulation in Scotland. The others were contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, with the exception of that on 'The Ideal of a National Church,' which contains the substance, with much alteration, of two papers published eight years ago.

The following is the TABLE of CONTENTS:—

- I. Of Life: What always hangs over it.
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- XVII. LORD CAMPBELL.
- XVIII. Of Mistakes: A Consolatory Essay.
- XIX. The Ideal of a National Church: An Unpractical Imagination.
- Conclusion.

Greek and Roman Sculpture; a Popular Introduction to the History of Greek and Roman Sculpture. By WALTER COPLAND PERRY. Pp. 730, with 268 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Square crown 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [January 24, 1882.

THE principal objects which the Author has had in view in the present work are:—

1. To supply the first step to the student of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture.
2. To set before the artist the principles by which the greatest masters in the greatest period of art were guided, and the influences to which they were subjected.
3. To furnish the inexperienced amateur with the knowledge requisite to enable him to under-

stand and appreciate the remains of ancient plastic art in the museums of his own and foreign countries.

4. To direct the attention of the student of ancient history to one of the most interesting and characteristic sides of Greek life, and to shew him the intimate relation between Greek art and the religious, political, and social life of the Greek people.

The prosecution of these objects necessarily implies a popular treatment of the subject. It also precludes the Author from entering at any length into controversial discussions, or exhaustive descriptions and analyses of works of art, which his scope and limits render at once unnecessary and impossible.

The work is mainly based, as all such works must be, on the researches and criticisms of German archæologists. But while the Author has gladly availed himself of their aid, as well as that of the many distinguished writers on the same subject in England, France, and Italy, he has endeavoured, by a diligent study of the sources of art-history, and, above all, by a familiar and loving acquaintance with the originals of all the works of art referred to in the following pages, to free himself from the tyranny of great names and to form an independent judgment.

It is hardly necessary to say that the ILLUSTRATIONS are not offered as works of art, or as representative of the *beauty* of the originals from which they are taken. With some exceptions they aim at nothing more than to remind one class of readers of what they have already seen, and to indicate to another what they are to look for on entering for the first time a museum of ancient marbles.

Whatever may be thought of the Author's mode of treating his subject, few will deny the importance of the subject itself. The interest it awakens is altogether independent of the view which we may take of the future of modern sculpture. If, as many think, and notably the more eminent sculptors themselves, Sculpture is a lost art, it has, at any rate, the interest and value of a dead language—a language in which the noblest thoughts and tenderest feelings of the most highly gifted people of the world have been written in characters of surpassing clearness and beauty.

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SECOND PERIOD.

From O.L. 70 (B.C. 500) to the Beginning of the Career of PERICLES, O.L. 80 (B.C. 460).

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it will be possible to decide to which side the balance of testimony in each case appears to incline. In order to accomplish the task which has been undertaken, it will be necessary to make this work consist to a great extent of figures and statements of fact. These will be taken from the writings of the highest professional authorities, and from published official or other authentic sources. The opinions quoted are chiefly those tendered by eminent witnesses under circumstances imposing a due sense of responsibility.

A review of recent naval construction is best carried out by giving descriptions, more or less detailed, of the most important representatives of the various classes of ships to be found in our own and foreign navies. An examination of the condition to which the latter have been brought will exhibit the influence that the existence of a particular type in a foreign fleet is likely to exert upon the efficiency of our own, and will serve to shew the standard of strength at which the British Navy should be maintained. It also enables the reader or student to trace the development of that remarkable process of transformation which has culminated in the mastless turret-ship and the mastless *barbette* ship, as the supreme embodiment of fighting power in the fleets of the present epoch.

The lines laid down in their work *Die Marine* by Vice-Admiral RUDOLF BROMMY and Captain HEINRICH VON LITROW are in general followed. In the first part of the book an endeavour has been made to deal with the following subjects:—the classification of modern ships of war; the qualities to be desired in the several types, and the distinctive features of armoured and unarmoured vessels. Special chapters have been devoted to the earlier ironclads and floating batteries; the progress of armoured shipbuilding in France in the period 1861–73, and in England prior to 1868; English converted ships; Sir E. REED's system; and to Italian, German, Russian, Austrian, and other armoured vessels built between 1861 and 1873. The monitors and early armoured craft for harbour defence, coast-service, and service in rivers, later examples of the same classes, special types, such as unarmoured cruisers and the Austrian 'bow-battery' ships, the later central battery ships, and seagoing turret and *barbette* ships, both mastless and masted, are successively described. These descriptions are followed by a chapter devoted to the unarmoured vessels of the chief navies of the world. A special section of the work is occupied with the consideration of miscellaneous subjects, including armour and armour-experiments, guns and gunnery, torpedoes and torpedo-boats, and similar matters of naval interest. The strength and resources of the principal maritime Powers are

examined, and tables added containing details as to British and foreign ships and guns.

These subjects complete the first two volumes. The remaining portion of the work will be occupied with an examination of the opinions on designs of ships of war expressed by British and foreign authorities, and with various other subjects of a naval character.

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[March 1882.]

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Appendix.

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[February 27, 1882.]

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[January 12, 1882.]

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[January 6, 1882.]

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sent volume. To give an instance—the character of HEYWOOD's *Interludes*, referred to in ch. III. § 30 of the 'Manual,' may be understood with considerable clearness after studying art. 40 in the present volume, for this article illustrates at once HEYWOOD's humour, his manner, and his metre.

Some acquaintance with the MS. and other treasures of a great library (the Bodleian), has driven the Editor to the conclusion that the work of arranging and describing the materials of which English literature consists is still in quite an early stage, and that scholars of the calibre of THOMAS WARTON are greatly needed to carry it on. When, probably through the combined labours of a group of like-minded students, this work of appreciation is in a more forward state, it will be much easier than it now is to frame, without any material omission and without doing injustice to any school of thought or fashion of writing, an illustrative work like the volume which forms the subject of this analysis.

Six Lectures on Harmony, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1867.
By G. A. MACFARREN. Third Edition, revised; pp. 242, with numerous engraved Musical Examples and Specimens. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [February 16, 1882.]

SINCE these Lectures were delivered at the Royal Institution the principles enunciated in them have been largely accepted. This fact seems to justify the Author's belief that this work may have been useful in the explanation of those principles which are drawn from the theory of fundamental harmony by the late ALFRED DAY, and the distinction of this from the laws of the ancient strict or diatonic style.

The plan of the course is to exhibit the contrast between the style of the ancient contrapuntal writers and that which has been developed in the compositions of the last two centuries, and to shew that the latter, being grounded upon natural laws, rests upon a genuine scientific basis, whereas the arbitrary limitations in force before and immediately after the Reformation controlled rather than guided the genius of musicians.

The Lectures are argumentative rather than dogmatic, and each step in the explanations is illustrated by an extract from the work of some standard composer; so proving that, though the theory be new, the practice has been common with all the great masters. The work may, it is hoped, give an insight into the rules of music, which may be a guide to lovers of the art who have not leisure for the working of exercises.

Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted. By Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, Bart. K.C.B. Being a Lecture delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 31, 1881, followed by an Article on the Thugs or Secret Murderers of India contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* in 1836. Crown 8vo. pp. 94, price 6d. sewed. [December 15, 1881.]

THE Author has submitted again to public notice his account of the Hindu system of Thuggee and its history (originally published as an article in the *Edinburgh Review*), under the conviction that the essential superiority of Christianity to all other religious systems can be shewn most clearly by exhibiting the ideals aimed at by itself and by other systems. The ideal of Christianity would convert earth into a paradise; the ideal of Mahometanism would only establish the predominance of a persecuting horde. Buddhism, again, is virtually a system of Quietism, which in strictness of speech can scarcely be considered a religion at all. Of Hinduism, in the Author's belief, it is enough to say that it could adopt and consecrate a system like that of Thuggee. The relations of this system to others in the great Indian peninsula lead naturally to an examination of the state of popular feeling throughout the country on questions of religion, and the Author believes it to be such as will warrant the expectation of momentous changes at no very distant day.

Maria Wuz and Lorenz Stark; or, English Prints of Two German Originals. By F. and R. STORR. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 198, price 4s. 6d. bound in parchment-cloth, with red edges. [December 24, 1881.]

THE first of these two stories, *Maria Wuz, Schoolmaster and Organist in Auenthal*, is in its main outline an autobiographical fragment of its Author, JEAN PAUL RICHTER. The second story, *Lorenz Stark*, by ENGEL, a German littérateur contemporary with JEAN PAUL, is a truthful although idealised picture of German family life in the last century. These two characteristic German novelettes are now for the first time presented in an English dress.

DEDICATION.—'To the memory of our English JEAN PAUL, who by his Translations no less than by his Essays and Criticisms first revealed to Englishmen the riches of German literature, this attempt to translate a masterpiece of RICHTER is reverently dedicated by the TRANSLATORS.'

The 'Festus' Birthday Book. Extracted from the Poem of that name by PHILIP JAMES BAILEY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 194, price 3s. 6d. cloth extra, with gilt edges.

[December 14, 1881.]

ALTHOUGH most of the matter comprised in the present volume is taken out of 'Festus,' a few extracts will be found from another work of the same Author, now out of print. The extracts, which average four lines each and in no instance exceed six lines, are 365 in number, one for each day in the year, with a blank calendar interpagated for MS. entries.

Certain slight alterations have been here and there introduced for the sake of distinctness or completeness, in passages now for the first time separated from their context. The references are made throughout to the tenth edition of 'Festus' published by Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. in 1877.

What has been aimed at in the choice of quotations is not so much variety of ideas or picturesque expression as an elevated and serious range of thought in harmony with the purpose for which these selections have been provided.

Lessons on Form for the use of Teachers and Pupils in Elementary Schools. By RICHARD P. WRIGHT, Teacher of Mathematics in University College School, London; Author of 'The Elements of Plane Geometry.' Pp. 112, with 174 Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [January 13, 1882.]

THE course pursued in this Elementary Treatise is founded on PESTALOZZI's system of teaching Geometry. This system, which has long been practised in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany; is no doubt often unconsciously adopted by teachers of elementary classes in English schools, although there are at present no recognised text-books suggestive of the method. Its chief characteristic is to move step by step from the simplest notions to the more advanced geometrical truths.

The lessons are designed for schools where time does not admit of the pupils reading the advanced text-books on Pure Geometry in ordinary use. Notwithstanding their elementary character, they will be found to cover a good deal of ground in that subject. It is moreover hoped, and is in fact intended, that they should be suggestive to teachers of those amplifications which beginners always need in an abstract subject like Geometry.

In a few cases it was not convenient to adhere to a strictly logical sequence of the articles. The Author is aware that, considering the nature of the subject and the mental discipline which re-

sults from a sound course of it, this is a defect, yet in the present instance it is more than counterbalanced by certain advantages.

Essays on Some Aspects of Human Nature.

By JAMES KERR, M.A. Author of 'Domestic Life in India,' 'Glimpses of India,' &c. Second Edition, enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 206, price 5s. cloth. [February 14, 1882.]

THE following are the subjects discussed:— I. Castism; II. Sectism; III. Contrast Lessons, or the Good of Evil in Human Life; IV. Characteristics of Genius.—'Castism,' as here used, means a tendency to caste; it points to that milder form of caste which prevails in this and other European countries as compared with India. The word 'Sectism' is used to denote the tendency which may be observed in all churches to separate into distinct sects. Neither of these terms is used in an offensive sense. They only express tendencies in human nature, which may be good or bad, accordingly as they are restrained within due limits, or pass beyond these bounds. Under the head of the Good of Evil the Author draws his illustrations from what we see taking place around us, without touching upon the theological aspects of the question.

Essentials of German; with Poetry and Proverbs for Learning by Heart. By the Rev. R. H. QUICK, Author of 'Essays on Educational Reformers,' sometime Assistant-Master at Harrow. Crown 8vo. pp. 178, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 13, 1881.]

THIS little book has grown by degrees out of the writer's work with his pupils. He has always started from a simple German poem (the 'Lorelei') and taught this and a few others, also some proverbs and epigrams, with variations on them, and exercises. Concurrently with the learning of these, he has given what he considers the essentials of German grammar and word-building without regard to the usual distinction between accidence and syntax. Thus the book is in two sections to be studied at the same time, the first consisting of the elements of German grammar, and the second of material for learning by heart, this material being accompanied by an English translation and vocabularies and by German variations. In the two the writer has endeavoured to put before the student the most vital part of the German language.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

English Colonisation of AMERICA.—In preparation, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Map, '*The English in America—Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas.*' By J. A. DOYLE, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

SHILLING EDITION of LORD MACAULAY'S LAYS. In a few days will be published, in fcp. 8vo. price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth, '*Lays of Ancient Rome, with Iry and the Armada.*' By Lord MACAULAY. New Edition.

Continuation of Mr. LECKY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.—In April will be published, price 36s. '*History of England in the Eighteenth Century.*' By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, Author of '*History of European Morals,*' '*History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism,*' &c. Vols. III. & IV. 1760-1784.

Mr. FROUDE'S BIOGRAPHY of CARLYLE.—In March will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. '*Thomas Carlyle, a History of the First Forty Years of his Life—1795 to 1835.*' By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. With Two Portraits and Four Illustrations etched on Steel.

'HISTORY of the PAPACY during the REFORMATION.' By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. Vols. I. & II. containing the Great Schism, the Reforming Councils, and the Papal Restoration 1378-1464, in 8vo. price 32s. will be published shortly.—A great gulf separates the modern from the mediæval world, the idea of which was that of Christendom united under the supremacy of the Emperor and the Pope. The revolution which has destroyed that idea for many of the nations of Europe has been brought about not by one process, but by many, which have acted and re-acted on one another; and however important each one of these processes may be in itself, it cannot be profitably studied when considered apart from the rest.

The object of the work now announced is to trace the causes of this revolution within a certain definite sphere; and for this investigation the Papacy, from its supreme importance in the political system of the middle ages, and as gathering round itself much that was characteristic of the intellectual life then going on in Europe, furnishes the widest field.

The first attempts at reformation within the Church involved a downfall for the Papacy, from which it was in great part rescued by a reaction skilfully used; it is the Author's purpose to show how, instead of profiting by their adversity, the Popes sought to minimise the concessions wrung from them, and by seeking to make the Papacy a great political power in Italy, drifted away from Germany, and so brought about a Teutonic rebellion against the Papal monarchy, which brought to light differences of national character unnoticed until conflict forced them into conscious expression.

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The OXFORD MOVEMENT.—In the press, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 18s. '*Reminiscences of Oril College and of the Oxford Movement.*' By T. MOZLEY, formerly Fellow of Oriel, successively Perpetual Curate of Moreton Pinckney, Northants, Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, and Rector of Plymptree, Devon; Rural Dean of Plymptree and of Ottery.

The CONTINENTAL PICTURE GALLERIES.—Preparing for publication, in crown 8vo. volumes, fully illustrated, '*Notes on Foreign Picture Galleries.*' By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. Keeper of the National Gallery, London; Author of '*A History of the Gothic Revival,*' '*Hints on Household Taste,*' &c.

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No. CXV.

NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.

By ALFRED EDERSHEIM, M.A. Oxon. D.D.
Ph.D. Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,622, price 42s. cloth.
[October 25, 1883.]

THE primary object of these volumes is to present the History of Christ, as furnished in the Gospels, in the setting of the times and surroundings of His Life on earth. For this purpose two things were necessary: to make a careful and, in a sense, a fresh study of the text of the Gospels; and to make an equally careful study of the time and country in which Christ lived—but, above all, of the intellectual and religious state of the Jewish people, whether

Palestinians or Hellenists. For this the fullest materials exist, although scattered over a very large literature. And, as regards the state of society, politics, thought, and religion at the beginning of the Gospel History, the student may be placed in almost the same position as the reader of Lord Macaulay's History in regard to the condition of England at the accession of James II. It is scarcely necessary to point out how greatly such a picture of life must contribute to the vivid realisation of the Gospel narratives.

But this is not all. The most superficial reader is aware that some knowledge of the land and people is absolutely necessary for the intelligent perusal of the Gospels. But

only those who have made it their special study can know what light may thus be shed on the sacred history. Jesus Christ was born, lived, and taught in Palestine; and, although His teaching and mission were wide as the world, He appeared as, in the first place, the fulfilment of Old Testament hope and of Jewish expectancy. His Words must have been intelligible to those to whom He spake; His teaching must have reached upwards from their standpoint. At every step in this History we ask ourselves: What were the circumstances which called it forth? what was the meaning which the Jews would attach to His Words and Deeds? what were the views and opinions which He would either meet or contravene? And if we clearly understand all this, the whole scene becomes a living reality, in which we know the actors, comprehend their sayings, and can almost anticipate the issue.

But in measure as we realise the truth to history of the scenes and the men, a most important question is forced upon us. Are not these narratives, which so truly reflect that period, perhaps not so much the record of facts as rather the embodiment of religious thoughts and Messianic expectancies at that time, which afterwards found expression in certain legends that gathered around the Person of the loved Teacher of Nazareth, who was regarded as the Messiah? This, broadly speaking, is the foundation of the so-called mythical theory which, in the opinion of the writer of these volumes, is the only one, in opposition to the truth of the Gospel narratives, deserving and requiring the serious consideration of the historical student. It is to this line of objections that the main argumentation has been directed in these volumes—where such was necessary for the vindication or explanation of the Gospel history. At every step it has been asked, whether or not what is told of Christ in the Gospels is in accordance with Jewish expectancy, and His teaching the outcome of, or at least kindred to, prevailing Jewish opinions. And the historical result of this inquiry has been that, with the greatest similarity of form, there is not only difference between Christ and His contemporaries, but absolute contrariety. So far from the History and Teaching of Jesus of Nazareth being the outcome of Jewish ideas, His rejection from the first by the religious leaders of Israel was the necessary logical sequence of the system which they represented.

To sum up, then, the three-fold task of these volumes. *First*, a fresh study has throughout been made of the text of the Gospels, every part and passage in them (as the Scripture-Index shews) being separately considered—and

that in its historical connexion. Thus these volumes may also truthfully claim to be a Commentary on the four Gospels.

Secondly, a full account has been given of society, life, and intellectual and religious development in Palestine at that time, to serve as the frame and background for the picture of the Christ.

Thirdly, careful inquiry has been made as to contemporary Jewish thought and expectancy as compared with what the Gospels tell us about the Christ, with the view of answering the questions raised in connexion with the mythical theory by such writers as STRAUSS, KRM, RÉNAN, and others.

And here it should be expressly stated that the Author, while occupying a definite standpoint of his own, has wished to write not for any predetermined purpose, but rather to let that purpose grow out of this History, as the course of independent investigation would point out.

It only remains to give a brief analysis of these volumes. They are arranged into five books.

Book I., which is entitled *The Preparation for the Gospel*, treats of the state of the Jewish world both in Palestine and in the Lands of the Dispersion at the time of Christ. It traces the political and social history, and describes the state of the Jewish people at the Advent of Christ, but, above all, it seeks to follow their intellectual and religious development both as regards Traditionalism in Palestine and Hellenism in the West.

Book II. is entitled: *From the Manger in Bethlehem to the Baptism in Jordan*. Beginning by placing the reader 'in Jerusalem when HEROD reigned' (Chap. I.), it follows the Gospel History from the Annunciation of St. John the Baptist to the Temptation of Christ.

Book III. is entitled: '*The Ascent from the River Jordan to the Mount of Transfiguration*.'

Book IV. tells '*The Descent from the Mount of Transfiguration into the Valley of Humiliation*'; while, lastly, Book V., which begins with the History of Passion-Week and ends with the Ascension, is called: '*The Cross and the Crown*.'

These general headings will sufficiently indicate the plan and contents of the work. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add, that there are separate Chapters on subjects of special importance in this History—such as 'What Messiah did the Jews expect?'; Jewish Sects, their origin and doctrinal differences; the Synagogue, its order, and arrangements, &c. The text of the book is throughout intended for *General Readers*—all subjects of special interest to students being reserved for the foot-notes and Appendices. Of the latter there are altogether

nineteen of varying length. Among those of greatest importance is a sketch of Rabbinism and its Literature, giving a historical arrangement of all the traditional laws, and explaining the prevailing views on the Canon and the interpretation of Scripture. A translation is also given of the oldest Kabbalistic Tractate and the oldest Rabbinic historical document. In another Appendix the passages in the Targum Onkelos and the other Targums, in which the well-known expression *Memra* (Logos) occurs, are enumerated and arranged in different classes, with the view of shewing the real import of that term. Another Appendix gives a list of all the passages in the Old Testament which are Messianically applied in ancient Rabbinic writings, together with the references to the Jewish works in which they are so quoted. In another Appendix is collected all that Jewish tradition has to say concerning Elijah as the Forerunner of the Messiah. Yet another Appendix gives a detailed account of Jewish Angelology and Satanology; another describes the Jewish views about demons, the demonised, and all kindred subjects. Another Appendix sketches in detail the Sabbath-Law of the Pharisees; while yet another treats of 'Eternal Punishment according to the Rabbis and the New Testament.'

It only remains to say that the Author has for the last seven years been continuously engaged on this book, and that—as the list of authorities used in its composition will shew—he has endeavoured, so far as within his reach, to read all that could bear on the great subject in hand. He has at least sought earnestly, honestly, and at whatever cost of labour and study, to ascertain the truth, and then to state what he believed it to be—irrespective of parties or of preconceived opinions.

Don John of Austria; or, Passages from the History of the Sixteenth Century, 1547–1578. By the late Sir WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL, Bart. Author of 'Annals of the Artists of Spain,' &c. LIBRARY EDITION, 2 vols. royal 8vo. pp. 1,074, price £2. 2s. cloth. [October 12, 1883.]

THIS edition of Sir W. STIRLING-MAXWELL'S *Don John of Austria* contains the whole text of the folio edition of the same work published six months ago, together with all the more important woodcuts with which that edition was illustrated. The Author of this Work was not permitted to carry finally through the press the history on which he had spent years of persevering labour. But although his life was prematurely cut short, he had already done for it far more than

even careful writers in general do for their productions. Not content with corrections made in his own manuscripts, he had the whole work more than once printed, and for the printed chapters he continued to make additions and changes which he felt to be called for in order to reach the high standard which he had set before himself. These insertions form a considerable portion of the present text; and there is not one among them which fails to evince the patient striving of the writer to make as nearly as possible perfect that which had been to him for nearly a generation a labour of love. Probably even while he was busy with his *Cloister Life of Charles V.* he entertained the design of telling the story of the high-spirited and short-lived prince, whose brief career forms the last brilliant page in the chronicles of those great Houses which were united in the person of his illustrious father under the name of Austria.

In the execution of this plan the Author had at his command, in his own library, a treasure-house of Spanish literature second to none in the possession of private persons in Europe; and he has thus been enabled to treat fully, and perhaps exhaustively, many points which have been subjects of debate and controversy. He has left, probably, nothing more to be said on the parentage of Don John himself; on the melancholy history of his nephew and playmate Don Carlos; on the tortuous intrigues and hidden motives which determined the course of the Morisco rebellion, and marked the formation of the League which had for its decisive result the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto. Nor is the picture less complete which he has drawn of Don John's administration in the Netherlands—an administration which does credit both to the heart and the head of the young prince, who may be said with truth to have fallen under a burden which the shortsightedness, the dilatoriness, and the bigotry of his brother Philip II. made it impossible for him to bear.

During the long series of years spent in the preparation of this Work, the Author spared himself no pains in bringing together a body of illustrations which should enable the reader to form a life-like idea of the age in which Don John for a few years played a prominent part, and of the chief personages who, with him, were actors in the great drama. This collection is especially rich in portraits of the victor of Lepanto; the eighteen likenesses given of him showing what he was at every stage from early boyhood onward in his short career, and bearing witness to the high powers which he had inherited from his father, in contrast with the feebler intellect and colder affections of his

brother Philip. Of a few well-known characters portraits are wanting; but the work contains portraits, and in some instances more than one portrait, of the Emperor Charles V., of his son Philip and his grandson Carlos; of his daughters the Regent Juana and Margaret of Austria; of the Popes Pius V. and Gregory XIII.; of Cardinal Granvelle, of Andrea Doria, of William of Orange; of Veniero, Loredano, and Mocenigo, Doges of Venice; of Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots; of Marc Antonio Colonna; of Luis Quixada, the trusty and tried friend of Charles V. and of his sons; and of many more.

To these portraits the Author added a large collection of engravings, illustrating the armour, weapons, art-workmanship, medals, and also the naval and military equipments of the time, many drawings being given of the galleys, frigates, and ships of the sixteenth century, a subject treated fully in the text. To these again must be added a multitude of devices, throwing light on the manners, employments, and amusements of the age; and of ornamental alphabets, attesting the richness with which such decorations were elaborated by the earlier printers. Of these various illustrations left by the Author nearly two hundred are embodied in this edition of his Work.

The following is a Selection from the List of Portraits:—

Don John of Austria (18 Portraits).	Alexander Farnese.
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King Philip II. of Spain.	The Emperor Maximilian.
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The Regent Juana.	Luis Quixada.
The Sultan Selim.	Andrea Doria.
Mahomet Sokolli.	Marc Antonio Colonna.
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Francesco de Medicis.	Pietro Loredano, Doge of Venice.
Catherine de Medicis.	Duke of Alba.
Ph. Marnix de St. Alde- gonde.	Mocenigo, Doge of Venice.
Queen Elizabeth of Eng- land.	Don Luis de Requesens.
Mary Queen of Scots.	
Ottavio Farnese.	

Scrapes; or, Scenes, Tales, and Anecdotes from Memories of my Earlier Days. By LORD SALTOUN. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 620, price 18s. cloth. [November 8, 1883.]

THE Author of these Reminiscences candidly admits he has no recollections of eminent

personages, nor piquant little bits of scandal, with which to regale the eyes of his readers; nor can he relate thrilling adventures during campaigns or on the field of battle, for he never was fortunate enough to be engaged in active service; but, having served in the Army for some years, and visited various parts of the world during his younger days, and having been fond of every description of field-sport, he has necessarily passed through scenes of greater or less excitement, and has also heard tales of adventures that befel others.

Being endowed with a pretty good memory, the Author has at times told some of these stories to friends and relatives, during the cheerful after-dinner conversation, or in the still more unrestricted intercourse of the midnight smoking-room. On some of these occasions the question has been asked, 'Why do you not write out these stories, and publish them? If we like to hear them, why should not others like to read them?'

Thus encouraged, these tales have been from time to time jotted down, and the Author now ventures to submit them to the public. Never having made any notes he has been obliged to trust entirely to memory, and hence his remembrance of places, distances, &c. is necessarily imperfect after such a lapse of time, although he believes the relation of the actual facts to be tolerably accurate.

The reminiscences, it may be added, relate chiefly to Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, to Gibraltar, Egypt, and India.

Th: Life of Martin Lu'her. By JULIUS KOESTLIN. Translated from the German. With four Facsimiles in Lithography and about 90 Illustrations engraved on Wood from Authentic Sources. Large crown 8vo. pp. 604, price 16s. cloth. [November 7, 1883.]

THE object of the Author, as he explains in his Preface, is to present in a popular form, but suitable to educated readers, the contents of his larger work of 1875 on the Life and Writings of MARTIN LUTHER, to which he refers the critical reader for further and fuller explanation of the statements contained in this volume. In a biographical sketch, interwoven with historical narrative and illustrated by extracts from the REFORMER'S own writings, he traces the career and conduct of one who, more than any other German, has influenced the religious life of his country, and reflected the peculiar features of that life and of German national history. The Author, who writes with the admiration due from a Protestant, invites and appeals to the candour

of strict historical inquiry in support of the character he has drawn, with the conviction—derived not from theological bias, but from exhaustive research—that the verdict of history must confirm the grandeur of that character as a whole. In the narrative of LUTHER's childhood and youth, the reader will find the origin and explanation of several characteristics which marked the Latin monk, then professor, and then champion of the Reformation. It will be seen how his painful experiences at the convent at Erfurt led him to a perception of those principles which formed the groundwork of his subsequent preaching of the Gospel, and how hopelessly inadequate he felt even the strictest performance of monastic duties to satisfy that sense of personal unworthiness which was the constant cause of deep spiritual struggles and sufferings throughout his life. As professor at Wittenberg, we find in him the founder of a new and purely Biblical theology in opposition to the previously dominant Scholasticism. Then comes the first act of the memorable struggle with the Papal system—the publication of the Ninety-five Theses, with the active protest against the traffic in indulgences; then the interview with the Papal legate at Augsburg, the disputation at Leipzig, the alliance with the Humanists and Nobles, and the Bull of Excommunication and the sentence of the Diet of Worms, which consummated the breach with Rome. The Author traces the progress of the contest during LUTHER's temporary exile at the Wartburg, and after his return to Wittenberg; and then the work of reformation, upheld against the excesses of religious fanaticism and social insurrection, and continued by LUTHER after the happy episode of his marriage. The controversies with HENRY VIII., with ERASMUS, and especially with the Zwinglians, are clearly and succinctly stated; and the reconstruction of the Church is described down to the religious peace of Nuremberg. Then follows an account of the further projects of reconciliation with Rome and internal union among the Protestants, in all of which the characteristic energy of LUTHER was so conspicuously shewn. The latter part of the work deals mainly with the difficulties and divisions of Protestantism, and with domestic and personal details of LUTHER's later life. These details supplement those materials for estimating his character, which are supplied by the narrative of his public life. We see the REFORMER in his home, with his wife and children and private friends, suffering from frequent illness, and afflicted by domestic sorrow, but sustaining the former with cheerfulness and even humour, and the latter with resignation. History records no character more replete with interest than that of LUTHER; and the appear-

ance of this book is appropriate at a time when the Protestant World is celebrating the fourth centenary of his birth.

Luther: a short Biography. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. Hon. Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxford. Reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*. Crown 8vo. pp. 68, price 1s. cloth. [October 25, 1883.]

DURING the present month Protestant Germany has celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of MARTIN LUTHER. Princes, statesmen, soldiers, men of letters, the Emperor himself, men of all ranks and of all professions, have united in doing honour to the memory of the miner's son, whom they regard as their spiritual liberator. Such a movement, at a period when we hear much of the Catholic revival, is a sign of the times, and a remarkable one. When the German States revolted against the Roman hierarchy, England revolted also; but there is no name, among the English apostles of the Reformation, which commands the same respect as LUTHER's. KNOX holds a position something like it in Scotland: Presbyterian Scotland is KNOX's work, and the people know this and feel it. But even the Scots do not observe KNOX's birthday. Not many of them, probably, could tell either the day or the year in which he came into the world. The great English Reformers stand in far lower esteem. For various reasons they have never been extremely honoured, and in these days seem less in favour than ever they were.

Nevertheless, the English nation is not indifferent to the Reformation, and it joins with Germany in paying respect to the memory of a man to whom we also, in part, owe our deliverance. Without LUTHER there would have been either no change in England in the sixteenth century, or a change purely political. LUTHER's was one of those great individualities which have modelled the history of mankind, and modelled it entirely for good. He revived and maintained the spirit of piety and reverence in which, and by which alone, real progress is possible.

The English people, therefore, have not looked upon this occasion as on a thing in which they had no concern. Germany has taken the first place in the celebration, because LUTHER was a son of her own. But he belongs not to Germany alone, but to the human race; and this little book is published that English readers may have before them in a comprehensive form the chief features of LUTHER's actions and character.

The Story of my Heart: My Autobiography.

By RICHARD JEFFERIES, Author of 'Wild Life in a Southern County' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 188, price 5s. cloth. [Oct. 12, 1883.

THIS book is a confession. The Author describes the successive stages of emotion and thought through which he passed, till he arrived at the conclusions which are set forth in the latter part of the volume. He claims to have erased from his mind the traditions and learning of the past ages, and to stand face to face with nature and with the unknown. The general aim of the work is to free thought from every trammel, with the view of its entering upon another and larger series of ideas than those which have occupied the brain of man so many centuries. He believes that there is a whole world of ideas outside and beyond those which now exercise us.

The Author's ideas will be best illustrated by the following extracts:—

'I remember a cameo of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR—the head of the emperor is graven in delicate lines, and shews the most exquisite proportions. It is a balanced head, a head adjusted to the calmest intellect. That head when it was living contained a circle of ideas, the largest, the widest, the most profound current in his time. All that philosophy had taught, all that practice, experiment, and empiricism had discovered, was familiar to him. There was no knowledge in the ancient world but what was accessible to the Emperor of Rome. Now at this day there are amongst us heads as finely proportioned as that cut out in the cameo. Though these living men do not possess arbitrary power, the advantages of arbitrary power—as far as knowledge is concerned—are secured to them by education, by the printing-press, and the facilities of our era. It is reasonable to imagine a head of our time filled with the largest, the widest, the most profound ideas current in the age. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, however great his intellect, could not in that balanced head have possessed the ideas familiar enough to the living head of this day. As we have a circle of ideas unknown to AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, so I argue there are whole circles of ideas unknown to us.'

For himself, for the individual, the Author desires physical perfection—he despises external circumstances.

'It is in myself that I desire increase, profit, and exaltation of body, mind, and soul. The surroundings, the clothes, the dwelling, the social status, the circumstances are to me utterly indifferent. Let the floor of the room be bare, let the furniture be a plank table, the bed a mere pallet. Let the house be plain and simple,

but in the midst of air and light. These are enough—a cave would be enough; in a warmer climate the open air would suffice. Let me be furnished in myself with health, safety, strength, the perfection of physical existence; let my mind be furnished with highest thoughts of soul-life. Let me be in myself myself fully. The pageantry of power, the still more foolish pageantry of wealth, the senseless precedence of place; I fail words to express my utter contempt for such pleasure or such ambitions.'

From all nature—from the universe—he desires to take its energy, grandeur, and beauty. He looks forward to the possibility of ideal man, and adduces reasons for the possibility of such ideal man living in enjoyment of his faculties for a great length of time. He is anxious that the culture of the soul should be earnestly carried out, as earnestly as the culture of the body was in ancient Greece, as that of the mind is at the present day. So highly does he place the soul, that if it can but retain its consciousness and attain its desires he thinks it matters not if the entire material world disappears. Yet the work teems with admiration of material beauty. He considers the idea of deity inferior, and believes that there is something higher. He ends as he commences with prayer for the fullest soul-life. The book, in fact, might have been called an Autobiography of a Soul, or of Thought. It is not an autobiography of the petty events of life; from the Author's point of view the soul is the man, and not the clothes he wears.

Flowers and their Pedigrees. By GRANT ALLEN, Author of 'Colin Clout's Calendar,' 'Vignettes from Nature,' &c. Pp. 274, with 54 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [October 18, 1883.

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| 1. The Daisy's Pedigree. | 5. The Origin of Wheat. |
| 2. The Romance of a Wayside Weed. | 6. A Mountain Tulip. |
| 3. Strawberries. | 7. A Family History. |
| 4. Cleavers. | 8. Cuckoo-Pint. |

THESE eight Essays are offered to the public as a first instalment of a work which the Author hopes some day more fully to carry out—a Functional Companion to the British Flora.

Every English plant and weed has a long and eventful story of its own. In the days before the doctrine of evolution had been preached, all we could say about them was that they possessed such and such a shape, and size, and colour: and if we had been asked why they

were not rounder or bigger or bluer than they actually are, we could have given no sufficient reason, except that they were made so. But since the great principle of descent with modification has reduced the science of life from chaos to rational order, we are able to do much more than that. We can now answer confidently, Such and such a plant is what it is in virtue of such and such ancestral conditions, and it has been altered thus and thus by these and those variations in habit or environment. Every plant or animal, therefore, becomes for us a puzzle to be explained, a problem to be solved, a hieroglyphic inscription to be carefully deciphered. In the present volume, the Author has taken some half-dozen of familiar English weeds or flowers, and tried thus to make them yield up the secret of their own origin. As a rule, traces of all the various stages through which every species has passed are still visibly imprinted upon the very face of the existing forms: and only a little care and ingenuity, a little use of comparison and analogy, are needed to unravel by their own aid the story of their own remoter pedigree. This is the method which has here been followed in the papers that deal with the various modifications of the daisy, of the grasses, of the lilies, of the strawberry, and of the whole rose family.

Again, not only has each English plant a general history as a species, but it has also a separate history as a member of the British flora. Besides the question how any particular flower or fruit came to exist at all, we have to account for the question how it came to exist here and now in this, that, or the other part of the British Islands. For, of course, all plants are not to be found in all parts of the world alike, and their distribution over its surface has to be explained on historical grounds just as a future ethnologist would have to explain the occurrence of isolated French communities in Lower Canada and Mauritius, of African negroes in Jamaica and Brazil, or of Chinese coolies in San Francisco and the Australian colonies. We know that at no very remote period, geologically speaking, Britain was covered by a single great sheet of glaciers, like that which now covers almost all Greenland: and we may therefore conclude with certainty that every plant at present in the country has entered it from one quarter and another at a date posterior to that great lifeless epoch. This, then, gives rise to a second set of problems, the problems connected with the presence in England of certain stray local types, Alpine or Arctic, Southern or Transatlantic, European or Asiatic. Questions of this sort the Author has raised and endeavoured to answer with regard to two rare English plants

in the papers on the hairy spurge and the mountain tulip.

In short, these Essays deal, first with the evolution of certain plant types in general; and secondly with their presence as naturalised citizens of our own restricted petty insular floral commonwealth.

History of the Knights of Malta, or Order of St. John of Jerusalem. By WHITWORTH PORTER, Major-General Royal Engineers. Second Edition; pp. 760, with 9 Illustrations on Steel and Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [October 12, 1883.]

THIS is a revised edition of the original work published in 1858. Since that date much has become known about the Order which had been veiled in obscurity; hence the additions made in the present volume are numerous and important.

The work embraces the history of the Order of St. JOHN from its foundation in the eleventh century down to the present time. This includes its career in Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta. Detailed narratives are given of the two memorable Sieges of Rhodes in 1480 and 1522, and of the siege of Malta in 1565. The capture of that fortress by NAPOLEON in 1798 and its subsequent blockade and transfer to England are also included.

In addition to the public and political history of the Order, several chapters are interspersed giving details of its organisation, social habits, and internal economy. A chapter is devoted to the *langue* of England, giving a full account of the establishment of the Priory at Clerkenwell and the subsequent fate of those buildings; concluding with a narrative of the revival of the *langue* and its present position, objects, and work.

Maps are given to illustrate the sieges at Rhodes and Malta, with portraits of the principal Grand-Masters and illustrations of other matters of interest. A list of these illustrations is subjoined:—

Portrait of La Valette.

Gate of St. John in the Muristan, Jerusalem.

Ruins of the Muristan, forming the Quadrangle of the Benedictine Monastery behind the Church of Sta. Maria Majora, as it appeared before the Excavations were commenced by the German Government.

Map of Rhodes, illustrating the Sieges of 1480 and 1522.

Facsimile of an Old Woodcut of Rhodes.

[continued.]

Portrait of L'Isle Adam making his Entry into the Citta Notabile.

Map of Malta, illustrating the Siege of 1565. Coats of Arms on St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; the Tomb of Sir William Weston.

Seals of the Order of St. John and of the Grand-Priory of England.

Five Great Painters; Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael, and Albert Durer. By Lady EASTLAKE. Reprinted by permission from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 514, price 16s. cloth. [October 26, 1883.]

THE history of Art is not exempted from the general inquiry and movement which marks the thought of the present day; the character both of painters and of their work is accordingly being criticised with results not always in harmony with traditional and routine notions.

The lives of the five great painters now offered to the public belong to a period presenting no common difficulties and perplexities for the solution of the patriot and moralist. The conclusions therefore arrived at will be found in many respects at variance with hitherto accepted ideas.

The writer has headed the Series with two men—namely, LEONARDO DA VINCI and MICHAEL ANGELO, the analysis of whose characters presents perhaps as extreme a contrast as ever existed between two individuals of the same country and profession, and partially of the same time.

Till the Letters of MICHAEL ANGELO were given to the world, the perpetual discord between his nature and the age in which he lived was never sufficiently appreciated. With the exception of that extraordinary man, almost every one wore, more or less, a mask—a fact contrasting curiously, and upon the whole painfully, with the freedom enjoyed by modern artists, and with the respect paid to them.

Whom Nature Leadeth. By G. NOEL HATTON. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 888, price 21s. cloth. [October 23, 1883.]

THIS story opens with a hunting-scene, wherein the principal characters and their surroundings are introduced to the reader. JOHN RAVENHILL, a jovial easy-going widower, having lately become possessed (through the vigorous exertions of his confidential agent, BENJAMIN SADLER) of a property that had long been in Chancery, has come to settle in his

newly-built house on the estate, bringing with him not only his only daughter LEONORE, but his clever factotum, SADLER, who establishes himself prosperously as an attorney in the neighbouring town of Merriton. This acute but vulgar and unprepossessing lawyer has a widowed sister living with him equally acute and infinitely more prepossessing. Both brother and sister exercise unbounded influence over JOHN RAVENHILL, and the handsome, lively, but good-natured adventuress finally succeeds in her long-cherished design, and leads RAVENHILL a willing victim to the matrimonial altar.

LEONORE's life among her stepmother's fast, lively set of friends, serves to unfold the girl's complex and many-sided character. Her father being killed in the hunting-field, LEONORE is left to the mercy of her stepmother and that lady's brother, who harbours the design, assisted by Mrs. RAVENHILL, of marrying LEONORE for the large fortune to which she is now heiress. Driven to desperation by the conduct of these two, she finally leaves her stepmother's roof and goes to live with some distant relations, a lively sporting family, consisting of four daughters and one son, residing in the same county. At Gore Court, their fine old family place, LEONORE passes the next two years of her life. Fundamentally generous and warm-hearted, and gifted with a poetic and artistic temperament, she has a fatal and inordinate love of admiration, a foible which hitherto, among her stepmother's gay associates, she has been able to indulge without much harm to anyone but herself. But now she finds that she has succeeded only too well in her thoughtless endeavour to attract the admiration of the son and heir of the house of MEREDITH, a man whom she cannot but admire and respect. She finds that what she had regarded as a slight flirtation GEORGE looks upon more seriously, and that in short she is drifting into a tacit engagement from which it is impossible to withdraw without inflicting great pain and disappointment.

LEONORE's slumbering conscience awakens, and she does her best to believe that she is willing to abide by the result of what she has brought upon herself. Meanwhile, however, her artistic talent, which was always strong, has been making vigorous growth. She feels that she has it in her to succeed as a painter if she has the chance of seriously studying her art. Her ambition rises; her naturally independent spirit chafes against the monotony and narrowness of conventional life, and she finds, in spite of all her efforts at self-persuasion, that she shrinks more and more from the thought of settling down in the vigour of youth and talent to the routine of domestic life. At this juncture she

meets AUSTIN BRADLEY, the brother of her friend PATRICIA. His artistic and literary tastes serve to confirm her own tendencies, and finally their affections become mutually engaged. In this difficult position LEONORE decides, after many struggles, to renounce affection, happiness, and ambition, rather than allow GEORGE to suffer through her vanity and coquetry. Arguing thus in a tardy rebound of conscience and remorse, she finally carries out her resolution.

The histories of the other characters of the romance—the details of Mrs. RAVENHILL's triumphant career; her pursuit and cunning management of Captain BLAKE, an experienced man of the world, who sees through her designs, or nearly so, and yet is finally captured; SADLER's revenge for an insult put upon him by SYDNEY GREY, who is involved in a company to which SADLER has lent money, and whom SADLER ruins with the help of his sister; the final discovery of a fraud of SADLER's against his old client, JOHN RAVENHILL, through this very attempt at revenge; the murder of the woman (LEONORE's mother as it turns out) who has possession of the proof; SADLER's fate; Mrs. RAVENHILL's marriage, &c.—all this can only be incidentally alluded to in an analytical notice.

Besides the implication of these personages in the plot, and their presence as studies of different types of character, the interplay of their passions and interests forms the background and atmosphere of the novel. This powerful element is shewn in full play upon the fate of the heroine and on that of the minor dramatis personæ; more especially in the latter portion of the romance. LEONORE attempts to fulfil her increasing duties, social and domestic, without neglecting her natural gifts.

The small encroachments upon time and energy, the multitude of minute but constant claims, almost destroying the power of choice and self-direction in occupation and mode of life, are described in the concluding chapters, as well as the earnestly resisted but irresistible necessity of finally abandoning the more essential side of the nature, and every impersonal ambition.

LEONORE submits to the inevitable in a spirit of rebellion; neither ill-health nor fatigue of mind can abate her conviction that such twisting of character out of its natural attitude is chargeable upon erroneous opinion and morbid popular ideas of female life and duty. This conviction is contrasted with the submissive acquiescence of her friend PATRICIA, whose less speculative intellect and strong conscientiousness incline her to accept meekly and heroically any painful task that the existing state of opinion and circumstance may offer or force upon her untiring patience.

The difference between these types of character—both well-meaning and inclined to look at life in a noble spirit—is presented to the reader with some emphasis throughout the book; and at the end we see the heroism of approved submission contrasted with the heroism of unpopular resistance, and may recognise in PATRICIA the type of female character in the past; while LEONORE—though in character imperfect, and somewhat distorted by present conditions,—shadows forth the womanhood of the future.

A History of Eclecticism in Greek Philosophy.

Translated from the German of Dr. EDUARD ZELLER, Professor in the University of Berlin, with the Author's sanction, by SARAH F. ALLEYNE. Crown 8vo. pp. 392, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 6, 1883.]

THIS is a translation of the second section of the fourth volume of Dr. ZELLER's *Philosophie der Griechen*; and contains the history of Eclecticism from the second century before CHRIST until the rise of the later scepticism. The introductory portion shews that the gradual blending of the three post-Aristotelian schools was inevitable from internal causes, and also from the relation in which Greek science and culture stood to the Roman world. The long cessation of philosophic productivity had dulled the scientific sense; discussions and controversies had revealed points of contact among the adversaries, and proved the difficulty or impossibility of dogmatic knowledge; philosophy was restricting itself more and more to practical aims and problems, and placing the standard of truth in subjective opinion. Meanwhile Greek philosophy and literature became largely diffused among the Romans; Greek philosophers lived and taught at Rome; young Romans of family and position went, as a part of their education, to be instructed at Athens. The Romans were doubtless the disciples of the Greeks; yet, on the other hand, their spirit and national character, their carelessness of theoretic science and love of practical utility, their high estimation of the callings of orators and statesmen, as compared with those of students and scholars, must have reacted powerfully upon their teachers, especially at a time when philosophy had itself already taken a practical direction. But Eclecticism, though in all these respects a product of historical relations and of the times in which it flourished, was not wholly destitute of a principle and character of its own. The practical utility of theories could not be considered the ultimate criterion of their truth; for practical problems were themselves a main object of

strife. If the individual is to choose from each system that which is true for his own use, this presupposes that each man possesses in himself the standard of decision between true and false, and that truth is directly given to man in his self-consciousness. Thus Eclecticism finds in self-consciousness a source of immediate knowledge, and herein its chief scientific importance appears to consist. Nevertheless, the vacillation of the Eclectics among the various systems was, in reality, a symptom of scepticism, which subsequently developed itself fully in the school of AENESIDEMUS; while, from another point of view, the transition was easy from the philosophy of self-consciousness to that of revelation. Eclecticism may therefore be said to contain the germs both of the later scepticism and of Neo-Platonism.

The origin and character of Eclecticism having been thus determined, its influence is then traced in the schools of the Epicureans, Stoics, Peripatetics, Cynics, and Platonists during the second and first centuries before CHRIST and onwards through the Imperial era, until they finally became extinct. Of the numerous scholars and commentators who ranged themselves under these schools, there is often nothing to record except their names and probable dates; of their writings, in many cases, scarcely even the titles have been preserved. But if such meagre chronicles are and must be somewhat dreary and monotonous, this is sufficiently atoned for by the interest attaching to the great names of CICERO, SENECA, EPICTETUS, and MARCUS AURELIUS. To these, and to others less generally known, a proportionately larger space has been devoted; and the volume closes with a chapter on LUCIAN, DIO CHRYSOSTOM, and GALEN, who were Eclectics belonging to no definite school.

Groundwork of Economics. By C. S. DEYAS.
8vo. pp. 680, price 16s. cloth.

[September 24, 1883.]

THIS work is intended to help towards the reconstruction of what is known as Political Economy. The Author, in a manner, follows the historical method of the German Economists, whose chief representatives in England have been Sir H. S. MAINE and the late Professor CLIFFE LESLIE. But he differs from them in taking Christian Ethics as the foundation of Economics, and thus is scarcely less opposed to the Sociologists of the school of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER than to the so-called 'orthodox' Political Economists. He discards altogether the term 'Political Economy'; and following the older arrangement of ARISTOTLE, that so long pre-

vailed, makes Politics and Economics two separate but kindred sciences, both forming subdivisions of the wider science of Ethics. The proper province and logical method of Economics are fully discussed in the Introduction, and a survey given of the course of economical literature from the time of PLATO onwards. The first chapter has as its object to obtain a set of economical terms that may be easily understood and applied. The rest of the book may be divided into three parts.

The first part treats of Production: the capacities of the earth, the various technical improvements and inventions, and also the injuries done by man, such as the exhaustion of the soil or the destruction of forests; again, the capacities of man, and the advantages, limitations, and drawbacks of concerted labour; also the relative advantages of production on a large or on a small scale in the various industries, and the locality of industries, the causes of the growth of great cities, and the question of free trade.

The second part treats of the enjoyment of wealth: the objections of the Socialists to the inequality of enjoyment; the varieties of food and drink, and the abuse of alcohol; dwelling-houses, and the great evil of their deficiency among the lower classes; furniture, fuel, clothing, and cleanliness; the various kinds of recreation, and the use and abuse, for example, of narcotics, of field sports, and of the theatre; expenditure for the sake of health, justice, and education.

The third part deals with the consequences of what has gone before; the enrichment of individuals and of nations, and again, their impoverishment; the question of compulsory national insurance; the facts and doctrines concerning population, civilisation, and progress.

The Myth of Kirké: including the Visit of Odysseus to the Shades. An Homerik Study. By ROBERT BROWN, Junr. F.S.A. Author of 'The Great Dionysiak Myth,' 'Language, and Theories of its Origin,' 'The Unicorn,' 'The Law of Kosmic Order,' 'Eridanus (River and Constellation), a Study of the Archaic Southern Asterisms,' etc. 8vo. pp. 180, price 5s. sewed. [October 30, 1883.]

THE Author, having in previous works treated of the influence exercised by the mythologico-religious systems of Western Asia upon Hellas, of the present position of linguistic research and the current theories respecting the origin of language, of the process by which the now abstract idea of Time naturally and neces-

sarily arose in the mind, of the Euphratean origin of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, with their reduplications in numerous constellations northern and southern, and of the close and interesting connexion which exists between Mythology and Heraldry, as especially evidenced in the history of the Lion and the Unicorn, or Crescent-moon, proceeds in the present work to illustrate further the links which bind together East and West by a full and careful consideration of the famous Homerik story of the Queen-witch Kirkê, who is said to have transformed some of the comrades of Odysseus into swine, and to have sent the hero himself to the World of Shades in order to learn his future fortunes.

The work is divided into the following Sections:—

- I. The Homerik Legend of Kirkê.
- II. Kirkê and Kalypsô.
- III. The Imaginary Moral Lesson of the Myth.
- IV. Neo-Platonism on the Myth.
- V. The name 'Kirkê.'
- VI. Aia, the Island of Kirkê.
- VII. Some Non-Homerik notices of Kirkê.
- VIII. The Mythic Relatives of Kirkê.
- IX. The Transformation.
- X. Some special points in the Story.
 1. The habitual occupation of Kirkê.
 2. The Palace of Kirkê.
 3. Kirkê's four handmaids.
 4. The Mess or Potion.
 5. 'An awful goddess of mortal speech.'
 6. The plant Moly.
 7. The curious Knot.
 8. The Passing of Kirkê.
- XI. Kirkê and the Nekyia.

SUBSECTION I.—The Voyage to Erebos.

1. The direction of the Voyage and the points of the Compass.
2. The Homerik Ôkeanos.
3. The Mouth of Erebos.

SUBSECTION II.—The Descent of Istar to the Underworld.

SUBSECTION III.—Aidês and Persephoneia.

SUBSECTION IV.—The Vision of Odysseus.

SUBSECTION V.—Some incidents in the Vision.

1. The case of Elpênôr.
2. The Sons of Leda.
3. The Sons of Iphimedeia.
4. Minôs.
5. Oriôn.
6. Tityos.
7. Tantalos.
8. Sisypheos.
9. Hêraklêas.

SUBSECTION VI.—The Flight of Odysseus.

Not a single point or feature of any importance in the Homerik account has been left

unnoticed. The curious and highly interesting Akkadio-Semitic myths, which supplied the basis of the poet's story, are analysed and explained; and the Homerik concept of the Underworld is compared with its Euphratean original, and with the pictures of the same dread abode furnished by Hebrew prophets and by the writer of the Book of *Job*. The difficulty of reconciling and explaining numerous statements in the *Odyssey* respecting the positions of various localities and the course of the voyage of Odysseus—a difficulty well known to careful students of the text,—at once disappears when it is recognised that the poet's materials are a combination of Aryan and Non-Aryan mythology, in addition to a certain actual, though very limited, geographical knowledge. Every incident in the narrative is capable of a luminous explanation, and even the reason of such an apparently trivial matter as why a north wind should be the proper breeze by means of which to sail to the Shades now clearly appears. The result will, it is apprehended, enable the Homerik student to separate between the Aryan and Non-Aryan portions of the poem, and will disclose the original and archaic matter which had descended for ages prior to the compilation of the wondrous account. Amongst other incidents of special interest treated of may be mentioned the application of the Euphratean theory of the points of the compass to the Homerik account, the history of the magical herb *moly* given to Odysseus by Hermês, the myths of the sons of Leda, of Tityos, and of Oriôn, and the voyage of Odysseus to the Shades and back again regarded as the adventures of a day and a night.

As usual, the Author has carefully considered the progress both of Oriental and of linguistic research, English and foreign; and he trusts that the work may prove an acceptable contribution alike to the study of comparative mythology and religious belief in general, and to the fascinating pursuit of Homerik investigation in particular.

A *Memoir of John Deakin Heaton, M.D. of Leeds*. Edited by T. WEMYSS REID. Pp. 322, with Portrait. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.
[October 15, 1883.]

DR. HEATON was a leading physician in Leeds, who during the greater part of his life took a prominent share in the most useful public works which were carried on in that great town. Closely connected with the Leeds School of Medicine and the Leeds Infirmary, he was also President for several years of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, a member of the first Leeds School Board, and a most active

worker in connection with many organisations designed for the social improvement of the people of his native town. His great work, however, was in connection with the Yorkshire College. He was first Chairman of the Council of this College and was indefatigable in his efforts on its behalf. The design of the present memoir is to connect the life of Dr. HEATON with the progress of Leeds during the last fifty years. Though Dr. HEATON's career cannot be called an eventful one, and although it lay apart from the more prominent centres of public thought and action, it was, as this memoir shews, one of great and unselfish industry and of much usefulness in the important town with which he was so closely connected.

The Story of St. Stephen, and other Poems.

By JOHN COLLETT, formerly of Wadham College, Oxon. Author of 'The City of the Dead' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 210, price 5s. cloth. [November 16, 1883.]

THE Story of St. STEPHEN is a poem of about 180 stanzas, in the metre of CAMPBELL'S *Last Man*. The Author endeavours to represent the character and career of the first Christian martyr, and to point out what he conceives to be the lessons to be derived from his story. The Author has considered the subject so striking and beautiful as to be worthy of a long and careful treatment.

A few short poems, mostly of a religious or moral character, are appended.

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Workshop Appliances; including descriptions of some of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments, Hand Cutting Tools, Lathes, Drilling, Planing & other Machine-Tools used by Engineers. By C. P. B. SHELLEY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Fellow of King's College, London; Professor of Manufacturing Art and Machinery. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 366, with 292 Figures engraved on Wood by G. Pearson from photographs or original drawings, of which many are New in this Edition. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth. [October 1, 1883.]

THE favourable reception accorded both at home and abroad to the previous editions

of *Workshop Appliances*, coupled with the demand for a new issue, decided the Author to undertake its revision throughout. In doing this he has endeavoured, by shortening the descriptions in some instances, and in others by substituting for them diagrams or drawings—the 'Alphabet of the Engineer', as the latter have well been called—to find space for a larger amount of new matter than the mere addition to the number of pages would indicate. The few original paragraphs relating to STEEL have been expanded into a supplementary chapter, containing several of the new engravings.

It is hoped that these alterations will render the book more complete and more useful both to students and to workmen. The latter have frequently borne gratifying testimony to its value, and have made various suggestions to the Author, which have not been overlooked in the revision. In return he would impress upon them—equally with those upon whom devolves the responsibility of directing them—that competition with foreign countries is daily becoming keener, and that we can only hope to maintain our position in the race by constantly endeavouring to improve. Students who may be inclined to regard as trivial the details which they will find described in these pages should once more be reminded that it has not unfrequently been by attention to such apparently trifling matters that eminent Civil Engineers have achieved their successes.

In his Preface the Author returns his thanks to the members of many eminent engineering and other firms, several of whose names appear in the text or on the engravings of the machines of which they have kindly supplied photographs or drawings: in particular to Messrs. Smith, Beacock, & Tannett, and Messrs. Greenwood & Batley, of Leeds; to Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, & Field, Messrs. John Penn & Son, Mr. Ralph Tweddell, Mr. Calderwood, of Price's Patent Candle Co. Messrs. L. Sterne & Co. of London; and to Mr. F. Reynolds and Messrs. S. Osborne & Co. of Sheffield.

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3. Hand Tools for Cutting Metal.
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5. Foot Lathes.
6. Power-Lathes.
7. Drilling and Boring Machinery.
8. Planing, Shaping, and Slotting Machinery.
9. Punching and Shearing Machinery.
10. The Distribution of the Motive Power to Machine-Tools.
11. Tool Steel and its Treatment.

[continued.]

APPENDIX :—

Colours of heated Steel, with corresponding Temperatures.

TABLE

- I. Comparative Table of the Principal Wire and Plate Gauges.
- II. Belgian Zinc Gauge, with English equivalents.
- III. Sizes and Weights of Tin Plates.
- IV.-VII. Tables of Whitworth's Screw Threads.
- VIII. Table of Change Wheels for 8-inch Screw-cutting Lathe.

INDEX.

English Word-Study; a Series of Exercises in English Etymology: to which are appended Exercises in Analysis and Composition. By HUGH F. CAMPBELL, M.A. Head English Master, Aberdeen Grammar School. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 118, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[September 27, 1883.]

THIS is a collection of Exercises in English Grammar more especially adapted for the Middle and Upper Forms in Higher Class Schools. The Exercises have been based mainly on the Higher English Grammar of Professor BAIN. They are intended to serve in the class room as a practical test of the pupil's attainments in English Grammar. The Exercises deal almost entirely with Etymology, including Inflection and Derivation; but an APPENDIX is added containing Exercises in Composition and the Analysis of Sentences.

A Course of Simple Object Lessons for Infants. FIRST SERIES. By W. HEWITT, B.Sc. Science Demonstrator for the Liverpool School Board. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 68, price 8d. sewed in canvas. [October 13, 1883.]

EVERY child is naturally an investigator and observer. From its birth it commences to acquire information concerning the objects by which it is surrounded; and by numerous experiences, sometimes pleasurable, sometimes painful, it gradually obtains a vast amount of practical knowledge about those objects. It is therefore important that every encouragement should be given, especially in the earlier years of school life, to any means of training which particularly develops the observing powers, and trains the reason to draw correct inferences from the observations made. With very young children the object lesson should be regarded as a source of information in only a secondary degree, its primary purpose being to cultivate and train the observing and reasoning faculties of the children. In such lessons the teacher's function is not so

much that of instructor as of guide. His aim should be to put the children in the way of acquiring knowledge for themselves; and this can best be done by exercising the observing and reasoning faculties in such systematic and logical manner as will enlarge and strengthen them, just as the muscles of the body are enlarged and strengthened by steady and regular use. The present series of lessons, which are intended for children about the age of five or six, has been arranged with a view to the cultivation of their faculties in the manner above indicated. The subjects of the lessons are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| 4. The Door. | 20. A Basket. |
| 5. The Walls. | 21. A Bottle. |
| 6. The Window. | 22. A Plate. |
| 7. The Ceiling and Roof. | 23. A Penny. |
| 8. The Sky. | 24. A Hammer. |
| 9. Rain. | 25. The Hand. |
| 10. Water. | 26. The Cat. |
| 11. The Sun. | 27. The Dog. |
| 12. A Candle. | 28. A Bird. |
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| 14. The Fireplace. | 30. A Plant. |
| 15. Day and Night. | |
| 16. A Table. | |

A SECOND SERIES of Lessons intended for children about the age of six or seven, and to supplement the first series, is in course of preparation.

Kant's Critique of Practical Reason and other Works on the Theory of Ethics. Translated by THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. (Being an enlarged edition of 'Kant's Theory of Ethics.') Including a Memoir of Kant extending to Fifty Pages. Third Edition; pp. 432, with Portrait. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [October 29, 1883.]

THIS third edition has been thoroughly revised and further enlarged. The volume now contains the whole of KANT's works on the General Theory of Ethics. It consists of four parts:—

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II. A complete translation of the *Kritik der Praktischen Vernunft* (first published in 1788).

III. A translation of the General Introduction to the *Metaphysical Elements of Moral Philosophy* (*Metaphysische Anfangsgründe der Sitten*).

lehre) and of the Preface and Introduction to the *Metaphysical Elements of Ethics* (*Metaph. Anfangsgründe der Tugendlehre*).

IV. The first portion of *Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft*, otherwise named *Philosophische Religionslehre*. This portion was first published by KANT himself separately (1792), and it appears to the Translator to be indispensable to a complete view of KANT's Ethics. The remainder of the work (first edition 1793) does not come within the sphere of Ethics proper.

The Translator has prefixed an original Memoir of KANT, and added in an APPENDIX a translation of KANT's essay *Ueber ein vermeintes Recht aus Menschenliebe zu lügen* (1797), which throws further light on KANT's application of his principles.

A Manual of Short Methods in Arithmetic; designed for the Use of Schools, and to Facilitate the Arithmetical Calculations of Business and Science. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. Fcp. pp. 64, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

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No. CXVI.

FEBRUARY 29, 1884.

VOL. VI.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 241-244.

The Story of the University of Edinburgh during its first Three Hundred Years. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart. LL.D. (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge), D.C.L. (Oxford); Principal and Vice-Chancellor in the University of Edinburgh; formerly Fellow and now Honorary Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Pp. 930, with 28 Portraits and other Illustrations, 5 in Photolithography and 23 engraved on Wood by George Pearson. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth.

[December 10, 1883.]

Abridged from the Author's Preface.

THIS book was undertaken in honour of the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh, in order that anyone who cared might be able to know by what steps the University has arrived at its present position.

There were already in existence three separate chronicles of the University of Edinburgh, produced by three of its officials: THOMAS CRAUFURD, Regent of Philosophy and Professor of Mathematics, died 1662; ANDREW DALZEL, Professor of Greek 1772-1805; and ANDREW BOWER, Assistant-Librarian, whose History of the University was completed in 1830. In none of these, however, has the history of the University been really written. Valuable as they are, they are only *mémoires pour servir*.

The primary difficulty in writing a history of the kind is to find out a method under which the facts may be arranged in continuous narrative. The method which, after consideration, the Author has adopted in these pages is to treat the College, growing into the University, of Edinburgh, as an organism, in respect of its constitution, its staff, and its educational equipment; and to trace the development of that

organism from age to age, without mention of persons, except so far as their actions contributed to the progress of the story. To supplement and relieve this somewhat abstract treatment of the history of the University, the Author has added appendixes containing many details. In one long appendix, which gives imperfect sketches of all defunct Professors who ever taught in the University, the Author has, to some extent, by placing together the successive Professors in each Chair, exhibited the progress of teaching in each separate department in the University.

The three so-called 'Histories' before mentioned are all equally deficient in any account of the constitutional forms of the University of Edinburgh. They speak of the College of JAMES VI. as if it had been quite the same as a Mediæval University; and they treat its arrangements as perfectly natural and requiring no explanation. But to the Author the existing forms and arrangements were a riddle, which he could only solve by going into antecedent history. Hence arose the necessity for his two preliminary chapters on the rise and decadence of the Papal Universities of Scotland, and on the measures adopted by the Reformers in dealing with those institutions. The events and ideas recorded in those chapters will be seen to have formed a set of conditions out of which the peculiarities in the foundation of the College of Edinburgh took their origin.

In addition to what the existing *Histories* contained, the Author found the following sources of information relative to the University of Edinburgh available: (1) The City Records, in which CRAUFURD, DALZEL, and BOWER had left large gleanings behind them; (2) the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus from 1733 to the present day, of which neither DALZEL nor BOWER had made use; (3) unprinted documents in the University Library, such as the Draft Charter of JAMES II., GEORGE DRUMMOND'S Diary, &c.; (4) the Records of 'the College Commissioners' for carrying out the new University buildings, 1816-1834, which are preserved in one of the offices of the Town Council; (5) the evidence before the Royal Commission to inquire into the Universities of Scotland, 1826-1830; (6) the printed Records of several actions before the Court of Session and the House of Lords between the Town Council and the Senatus Academicus; (7) old tracts and rare books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; (8) published biographies of many of the Principals and Professors, from ROLLOCK downwards; (9) scattered notices in contemporary memoirs and autobiographies,

and in the *Scots Magazine*, and various other periodicals and newspapers.

Out of this copious mass of materials the Author has inadvertently let escape him points of interest and perhaps even of importance. But he has also made many conscious omissions, because, in fact, his object was not to provide a work of reference containing all that can be known about the University of Edinburgh, but to produce, if possible, a readable book of moderate size, and, above all things, to tell a continuous story.

The Iliad of Homer; the Greek Text, with an English Verse Translation. By W. C. GREEN, M.A. Rector of Hepworth, Suffolk; late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master in Rugby School. VOL. I. BOOKS I.-XII. Crown 8vo. pp. 546, price 6s. cloth. [January 12, 1884.]

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE, ABRIDGED.

A TRANSLATION is itself, well or ill done, its own apology or condemnation. I would therefore have met my reader unprejudiced, had I not wished to profess my faith in verse as better than prose for translation of poetry.

Prose translations of classical poets have of late found much favour. CARLYLE has somewhere expressed his preference for them, saying 'we want what the ancients thought and said, and none of your silly poetry.' In spite of this I still hold to metre.

We best know what an author thought and said, if we receive from the translation the same impression that an intelligent scholar receives from the original. Now two things make up this impression: first, the matter, or meaning of the words; second, the form or metre. Give up the latter entirely, and you give up much.

Those who would dispense with metre in translation of poets argue:

(1) A non-metrical version may by poetic diction and rhythm read as poetry; our English Bible in the poetical parts of the Old Testament is a signal example.

(2) You cannot exactly reproduce the form or metre in another language: therefore give it up entirely.

(3) You must by metre lose in fidelity to the original.

Argument (1) rests chiefly on the one example given. But the Bible is an exceptional case: there were exceptional reasons for minute fidelity. And yet really no known metre has been given up. With classical poets the case is different. Their lines are strictly metrical; of certain lengths, framed after well-known rules

of quantity, feet, and pauses. And they produce on the ear a certain pleasing impression in virtue of all this. Will a poetical prose rendering produce the same? No doubt it will be effective in grand passages: in such as have a beauty and dignity by thought and diction independent of metre. But even the best poets are not always at this level. There is much that charms mainly by metre, that is poetry mainly because it is verse. And here the prose translation must fail to reproduce the whole effect of the original.

Briefly: In a prose translation of a poet must be lost an additional charm in the grander parts, and probably half the charm of the lower or average passages.

As to argument (2): A fairly equivalent English metre can surely be found, though it be not the identical metre: a metre, I mean, which suits the subject, which produces the same sort of pleasant impression as the original.

Argument (3) for prose is: To metre you must sacrifice meaning, more or less.

Need you sacrifice much? Of Greek poets certainly close metrical translations are possible. Blank verse is compatible with great closeness of rendering. And then there are, beside the sound, some positive advantages in metre. For though the translator bound by metre has more trouble, yet that very trouble leads him to choose words more forcible and poetic. The result will then be an absolute gain in point of sense and meaning, and a greater terseness and vigour.

The ideal of translation is 'The original, the whole original, and nothing but the original, and withal good readable English.' But this principle must be worked out differently for different authors—Homer's, whose translator need not depart much from the Greek in idiom and arrangement.

One positive objection to prose translations of poets, though specially a schoolmaster's objection, appears to me real and well-grounded. Translations from the Greek have three classes of readers: 1. Englishmen who know not Greek, but wish to know what Greek writers have thought and said. 2. Scholars who like to peruse their favourite authors and see how they can be worthily presented in English. 3. Learners, who thus help themselves to understand, appreciate, and render the classical originals. Now, for the first two classes, in poetry, metrical translations are every way the best. Remains the third class, the learners. To these a close prose translation is often a fallacious help; nay, sometimes a hindrance to sound learning. For such a translation is apt to be used merely to save trouble. Accustomed

to depend upon such helps the learner is powerless without them, and does not really improve either his Greek or his English. Therefore, as even for honest learners prose translations of poets are somewhat of a snare, one may be pardoned for wishing them fewer.

A few words on two points in my own translation.

First, as to increase in number of lines. I am longer than some of my predecessors. This comes partly from a more scrupulous retention of the recurring epithets to names, &c.; partly because I have preferred a closer reproduction, of Homer's pauses at the end of lines. I hope, however, not to be judged needlessly diffuse, having aimed at enlarging on what seemed to invite enlargement to bring out the full force of the original.

Next, as to proper names. Absolute consistency seems only possible by such a strict transliteration of Greek words as would bring upon us a host of outlandish names, intolerable to English eyes and ears. Generally I have contented myself with familiar Latin terminations and forms (e.g. Phoebus, Patroclus, Alexander, Olympus). Some well-known English forms have been used (Helen, Troy, Priam). But to please all in this matter is impossible; and should each critic change the names to his own favourite spelling, few lines would be thereby vitiated.

The Greek text is placed opposite the English—a novelty in a complete English version of HOMER, and a bold measure, as challenging criticism. But it will, I hope, make the volume more handy for scholarly readers, who, when tired of the translator, will always have as a companion HOMER himself.

Red Deer. By RICHARD JEFFERIES, Author of 'The Gamekeeper at Home,' 'Wild Life in a Southern County,' 'The Story of my Heart,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 212, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [January 10, 1884.]

IN this volume will be found a popular account of the natural history and habits of the wild red deer, drawn from actual observation in their native haunts. The chase as followed by the ancient English monarchs, by the Edwards and Henries, and further back still, yet exists upon Exmoor. All the circumstance and ceremony of this, the first of old English sports, may there be seen as if the lapse of centuries was but a day. It is indeed a part of old English life continued down to our own time. The deer are really wild and are not confined by any enclosure; the chase is earnest, and the game

is slain at the finish. From every point of view, whether it be of sport, or natural history, or of larger and more contemplative thought, the wild deer are at the head of all other animals in this country. An account of them ought therefore not to be narrowed to one or other view, but should deal with the subject in its widest aspect. With this idea the Author has not presented the sporting, or even the natural history side of his subject exclusively, but has endeavoured to put before the reader a vivid and complete picture of the deer themselves, the peculiar country they haunt, the method of hunting, and the life of the people who dwell in Red Deer Land. The chase itself differs materially from the familiar fox-hunt, and is explained in detail in the simplest possible language. Sporting slang has been avoided, but at the same time the terms in use have been explained, as for instance the mode of reckoning the antlers. The Author has hoped by this mode of treatment to render the subject plain to the general reader. The book concludes with a description of an ancient manor house amidst the hills and woods, some folk-lore, and curious anecdotes.

CONTENTS :—

I. Red Deer Land.	VII. The Hunted Stag.
II. Wild Exmoor.	VIII. Hind-Hunting.
III. Deer in Summer.	IX. A Manor House in Deer Land.
IV. Antler and Fern.	X. Game Notes and Folk-Lore.
V. Ways of Deer.	
VI. Tracking Deer by Slot.	

Myths and Marvels of Astronomy. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Author of 'The Expanse of Heaven,' 'Our Place among Infinities,' 'Pleasant Ways in Science,' 'Rough Ways made Smooth,' &c. New Edition; pp. 374, with Frontispiece engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [February 16, 1884.]

THE Author observes in his Preface that the chief charm of Astronomy, with many, does not reside in the wonders revealed to us by the science, but in the lore and legends connected with its history, the strange fancies with which in old times it has been associated, the half-forgotten myths to which it has given birth. In our own times also, Astronomy has had its myths and fancies, its wild inventions, and startling paradoxes. Mr. PROCTOR's object, in the articles which compose the present volume, was to collect the most interesting of these old

and new Astronomical myths, associating with them, in due proportion, some of the chief marvels which recent Astronomy has revealed to us. To the former class belong the subjects of the first four and the last five essays, while the other three belong to the latter category.

Throughout the Author has endeavoured to avoid technical expressions on the one hand, and ambiguous phraseology (sometimes resulting from the attempt to avoid technicality) on the other. He has, in fact, sought to present the subjects as he would wish to have matters outside the range of his special branch of study presented for his own reading.

LIST of the ESSAYS.

- I. Astrology.
- II. The Religion of the Great Pyramid.
- III. The Mystery of the Pyramids.
- IV. SWEDENBORG's Visions of Other Worlds.
- V. Other Worlds and other Universes.
- VI. Suns in Flames.
- VII. The Rings of Saturn.
- VIII. Comets as Portents.
- IX. The Lunar Hoax.
- X. On some Astronomical Paradoxes.
- XI. On some Astronomical Myths.
- XII. The Origin of the Constellation-Figures.

Pleasant Ways in Science. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Author of 'Rough Ways made Smooth,' 'The Expanse of Heaven,' 'Our Place among Infinities,' 'Myths and Marvels of Astronomy,' &c. New Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 410, price 6s. cloth. [February 9, 1884.]

IT is very necessary, observes the Author in his Preface, that all who desire to become really proficient in any department of science should follow the beaten track, toiling more or less painfully over the difficult parts of the high road which is their only trustworthy approach to the learning they desire to attain. But there are many who wish to learn about scientific discoveries without this special labour, for which some have little taste, while many have scant leisure. The Author's object in the present work, as in his 'Light Science for Leisure Hours,' 'Myths and Marvels of Astronomy,' 'Borderland of Science,' and 'Science Byways,' has been to provide paths of easy access to the knowledge of some of the more interesting discoveries, researches, or inquiries of the science of the day. The Author wishes it to be distinctly understood that his purpose is to interest rather than to instruct, in the strict sense of the word. But, he adds, it seems to him even more

necessary to be cautious and accurate in such a work as the present than in advanced treatises. For in a scientific work the reasoning which accompanies the statements of fact affords the means of testing and sometimes of correcting such statements. In a work like the present, where explanation and description take the place of reasoning, there is no such check. For this reason the Author has been very careful in the accounts which he has given of the subjects here dealt with. He has been particularly careful not to present as established truths such views as are at present only matters of opinion. The essays which compose the volume are for the most part reprinted with corrections from various periodical publications, with the exception of the papers on Star-Grouping, Star-Drift, and Star-Mist, which is the substance of a Lecture delivered by the Author at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1870.

CONTENTS :—

Oxygen in the Sun.
Sun-Spot, Storm, and Famine.
New Ways of Measuring the Sun's Distance from the Earth.
Drifting Light-Waves.
The New Star which faded into Star-Mist.
Star-Grouping, Star-Drift, and Star-Mist.
MALLER's Theory of Volcanoes.
Towards the North Pole.
A Mighty Sea-Wave.
Strange Sea Creatures.
On Some Marvels in Telegraphy.
The Phonograph, a Voice-Recorder.
The Gorilla and other Apes.
The Use and Abuse of Food.
Ozone.
Dew.
The Levelling Power of Rain.
Ancient Babylonian Astrology.

The Bone-Caves of Ojcow, Poland. By Professor RÖMER. Translated by JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.G.S. F.S.A. Author of 'Isca Silurum'; Translator of Keller's 'Lake Dwellings,' Merk's 'Kesslerloch,' &c. Pp. 64, with 18 Plates in Lithography. 4to. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[January 7, 1884.]

THIS is an antiquarian work by a German professor of geology. The objects of the excavations are explained by the following extracts from the Author's general results, given at the close of the volume :

'The town of Ojcow is situated about three (German) miles north of Cracow in Russian Poland, and in its immediate neighbourhood.

The widely spread white or upper jura limestone contains numerous caves ; the entrances to these caves are in the steep slopes of rocky valleys. In some cases they resemble fissures ; in others they are wider, like a gate or door ; they are always from five to ten metres above the level of the valley below, which for the most part is dry. The caves run irregularly several hundred metres into the mountain.

'The floor of these caves is covered with a deposit, in some cases several metres thick, of dark, brown-grey, tenacious earth, which when moist is plastic and adhesive ; this is mixed with angular fragments of limestone, and a few larger blocks of the same stone, which forms the sides of the cavern. Firm beds of coarse crystalline stalagmite are found here and there and at the top.

'These deposits contain numerous bones of animals and men, and also implements made by human hands.

'The animal bones belong partly to extinct and partly to recent species. Amongst the latter, some are of species now living wild in the neighbourhood of Ojcow, such as the stag, the badger, the fox, the wild cat, &c. ; and some are of species now living in the Arctic zone, such as the reindeer, the polar fox, the lemming, &c.

'By far the greater proportion of the bones belong to the cave bear. A single cave contains the bones of many hundred animals of every age, some of them very young. These numerous cave bears have evidently not lived in the caves at the same period, but are the remains of several succeeding generations for a lengthened period of probably several hundred years.

'Amongst the other extinct species of animals may be particularly mentioned *Elephas primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (s. antiquitatis), *Hyæna spelæa*, and *Felis spelæa* (Cave Lion) as shown by bones or teeth.

'The caves have been inhabited by man in different ages, and after very long intervals.

'The remains of the ancient inhabitants consist of implements of hammered flints (palæolithic, Tr.) and of bone and ivory, altogether excluding all working tools of metal.

'As teeth and bones of the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) were found in the same cave, and apparently in similar beds to those in which the implements of ivory occurred, it appears probable that the ivory implements had been formed of the tusk of a mammoth living contemporaneously with human beings.

'The co-existence of the cave bear, *Ursus spelæus*, with the oldest human inhabitants of the caves may be proved without a doubt, by the occurrence of a vertebra of this animal, together with a flint implement apparently made by

human hands, in the same bed of firm crystalline stalagmite.

'Polished stone implements (neolithic, Tr.) are rare in these caves. As yet only one stone celt of serpentine and another implement of diorite have been discovered.

'The bronze fibula and rings, found in several of the caves, indicate, both in shape and material, that the inhabitants were at that time of much later date, viz. what is called the "bronze age."

'The human skulls found at a considerable depth below the surface of the floor have been examined by Professor VIRCHOW; there seems to be some little doubt whether they are of the same age as the deposit containing the implements of the most ancient inhabitants. Professor VIRCHOW considers some of the skulls to be dolicho-cephalic, and others to be meso-cephalic. There is, however, no striking peculiarity which indicates any very high antiquity, nor any essential differences in the forms of the skulls from those of the present inhabitants of Poland.'

Profitable Fruit-Farming. By CHARLES WHITEHEAD, F.G.S. F.L.S. Pp. 104, with 5 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 1s. sewed, 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 12, 1884.]

THIS work was written at the request of Dr. FOTHERBY, the Master, and the Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers, who were stimulated to take some practical steps to extend and improve the cultivation of fruit in this country by the remarks made by the Lord Mayor (Sir J. WHITTAKER ELLIS) at their annual banquet in 1883.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, who is an authority upon hop growing, vegetable growing, and fruit growing, and has written various treatises upon these subjects for the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of whose Council he is a member, undertook to write the present treatise for the Fruiterers' Company, and at their recent banquet, Mr. WILLIAMS, the present Master, presented their guest, the Lord Mayor (Mr. FOWLER, M.P.) with a handsomely-bound copy of the work.

The Fruiterers' Company observe yearly the interesting custom of presenting to the Lord Mayor baskets of the choicest fruits in season. This is an act of fealty and homage to the chief dignitary of the city, which has been handed down in unbroken succession from the Middle Ages. The offering formerly was twelve baskets of early apples, but now consists of the finest fruits that can be obtained. The Company this

year bring to the Lord Mayor their accustomed fruits, and offer him as well a description of the best and most approved methods of producing these upon a large scale.

In the first part of this work the Author points out that the condition of much of the fruit land in Great Britain, and especially the orchard land, is unsatisfactory, and that while the quantity of fruit produced upon it is far below what it should be, and what it might be if it were properly managed, its quality is also under the mark. It is also shewn that the apples and pears grown in the orchards, as well as those grown in plantations, or on land that is cultivated, having standard fruit trees with fruit bushes under them, are to a great extent sacrificed directly they are picked to serve as the foundation for jam, or for immediate consumption. Instead of storing fine fruit it is sold direct from the trees. In these circumstances it is not wonderful that apples and pears are always dear after November, and in some seasons almost unattainable. Taking this present season for example, though the apple crop was exceptionally large in every part of the kingdom, a good apple for eating could not be bought in London much under 3d. while pears of size and flavour made from 4d. to 6d. each. Statistics are given as to the acreage of fruit land, its estimated average annual produce, and its inadequacy to supply the population of the country with fruit. Though the importation of fruit from foreign countries is large and increasing, the total amount of fruit available for the British consumer is shewn to be utterly insufficient.

Much importance is attached to the manufacture of jam, which is now a recognised industry, and has been largely developed during the last ten years, with every prospect of a further large extension, seeing that jam can be made so much more cheaply in England than in any other country, because of the cheapness of untaxed sugar and the growing taste for jam among the working classes, who are practically cut off from butter by reason of its dearth.

For this and for other reasons the Author believes that a very large extension might be made in the fruit land of Great Britain, to the advantage of farmers and of the community in general.

Many details are afforded as to the situation, soil, and aspect most suitable for the culture of the various kinds of fruits. Lists of the best and most profitable sorts of each kind are also given, together with modes of planting, of cultivation, and pruning, with hints upon picking, packing, and selling. This is a well-timed corollary to Mr. GLADSTONE's suggestive speech at Hawarden, wherein he pointed out that

farmers should turn their attention to minor products, one of the chief of which, according to the Author, is that of fruit.

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Lays of Ancient Rome; with Iory and the Armada. By Lord MACAULAY. With Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, engraved on Wood by John Thompson from Designs by George Scharf. Pp. 96, with 58 Wood Engravings. 4to. price 6d. sewed, or 1s. cloth. [January 12, 1884.

THIS is a textual reprint of the Edition of *Lays of Ancient Rome*, illustrated by Mr. SCHARF, which originally sold for a guinea. Lord MACAULAY'S two *Lays—Iory and the Armada*—are of earlier date, and were added subsequently in the Cabinet Edition.

Natural Philosophy for General Readers and Young Persons. Translated (with the Author's sanction) and edited from GANOT'S *Cours Élémentaire de Physique* by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science in the Staff College. Fifth Edition; pp. 644, with 2 Coloured Plates and 495 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [December 8, 1883.

THE present work had its origin in an attempt to comply with a suggestion which had frequently been made to the Editor, that he should prepare an abridged edition of his translation of GANOT'S *Éléments de Physique*, which might be used for purposes of more elementary instruction than that work, and in which the use of mathematical formulæ would be dispensed with. But the Editor soon found that to produce anything of the kind which would be more than a mere series of extracts would be very difficult, and hence he turned his attention to another book by the same Author, which has had a very extensive circulation in France, his *Cours Élémentaire de Physique*, and this he took as the basis of the present book.

It is not a mere translation, but such additions and alterations have been made as the Editor thought fitted to render the book useful to the classes for which it was more especially designed—namely, as a text-book of physics for the middle and upper classes of boys' and girls' schools, and as a familiar account of physical phenomena and laws for the general reader. In range it may, perhaps, be nearly taken to represent the amount of knowledge required for the matriculation examination of the London University.

To facilitate reference the articles have been numbered, and a copious Index has been drawn up in accordance with this arrangement.

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In preparing a new edition of a work which is intended to serve only as an elementary introduction to the study of a science, the chief difficulty is that of selecting the matter to be included, for no great additions can be made without departing from the plan on which it is based. Accordingly, in the present edition the Author thought it advisable not to add more than about 20 pages of new matter and 24 additional illustrations.

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By LÉON CONTANSEAU, Professor of the French Language and Literature in the late Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe; French Examiner for Military and Civil Appointments, &c. New Edition (1884). Crown 8vo. pp. 972, price reduced to 8s. 6d. cloth. [January 7, 1884.

A Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages; being an Abridgment of the Practical French and English Dictionary. By the same Author. New Edition (1884). Square 18mo. pp. 632, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [January 7, 1884.

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gether with many phrases and idioms which are necessarily excluded from the plan of a pocket volume. The Pocket Dictionary, adapted for beginners, tourists, and travellers, aims at the utmost conciseness of definition, while it still retains for general use the features of accuracy, completeness, and orderly arrangement to which the immediate and enduring success of the *Practical Dictionary* is fairly attributable.

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[February 18, 1884.]

THIS little book has been put together with the view of supplying a want which has been frequently expressed by students—the want, namely, of a volume which should contain a concise but connected description of the minute structure of the tissues and organs of the body, and at the same time should give directions for their examination by the microscope.

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The book, written as it is for beginners, makes no pretension to originality. It will be seen on every page how deeply indebted the Author is to the works of KLEIN, KRAUSE, RANVIER, SCHWALBE, and other writers. He has entered into no discussion on doubtful questions, but has, in each case, given that view which seems to him most probable at the present time.

Elements of Music. By F. DAVENPORT, Professor of Harmony and Composition at the Royal Academy of Music. (Published under the authority of the Royal Academy of Music.) Crown 8vo. pp. 46, price 1s. sewed.
[Will be published in March 1884.]

THIS book on the Elements of Music is issued by authority of the Committee of Management of the Royal Academy of Music, who commend it to the study of all who enter this Royal and National Institution as pupils, and of all candidates in the Local Examinations of Musical Students who are not in the Academy. Knowledge of the subjects herein treated is imperative in every musician, the lowest as

much as the highest; nay, thorough familiarity with this knowledge is the threshold of musicianship, by which alone the mysteries of the art can be entered. Many meritorious books exist wherein the elements of music are explained, but they mostly go beyond the subjects, or treat some of them incompletely. The object here is to direct attention to matters that entirely precede the study of harmony, and, by confining the student's thoughts for the time within this limit, to make such matters the clearer to understand and the easier to remember. The arrangement of the book, and some of the explanations it contains, have points of novelty which may tend to clearness, and need no preliminary description. It presents the result of the writer's experience in training elementary classes in the Academy and in examining candidates throughout the country, and it has been inspected and approved by the professional members of the Managing Body.

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By the Author of 'The Last Earl of Desmond,' &c. Second Edition, crown 8vo. pp. 308, price 6s. [Feb. 22, 1884.]

MR. HALLAM, speaking of the Visigoths, says, 'I hold the annals of Barbarians so unworthy of remembrance, that I will not detain the reader by naming one sovereign of that obscure race.' But DIARMAID, the hero of this tale, was neither Goth nor Barbarian. He flourished in the twelfth century, and was the contemporary of HENRY II. of England. But it requires the magic power of the Wizard of the North to call up the heroes of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and the rapid and careful pen of a BULWER to sketch the features of those warlike kings and chiefs, as they pass swiftly through the pages of history, or lie stiff and shrouded in the annals of the age; for they are all alike fierce in aspect and blood-begrimed.

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Comparative View of Principal British Rock Lighthouses.	Lightship, shewing method of Mooring.
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New Work by Professor WITT.—Preparing for publication, '*The Trojan War*.' By C. WITT, Head Master of the Alstadt Gymnasium, Königsberg. Translated by F. M. YOUNGHUSBAND, Translator of '*Myths of Hellas*' by the same Author. Crown 8vo. 2s.

NEW SERIES of the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—VOL. I. PART III. with a Map, is now in the press and nearly ready for publication. The Old Series of this Society's Transactions consisted of ten annual volumes. The New Series will be issued in Quarterly Parts. The contents will consist mainly of Papers read at the Society's meetings, and of Bibliographical Notices of recent historical works published both in England and abroad. These notices will aim rather at informing the reader of the contents of the book than at criticism, the Council believing that a simple statement of what he may expect to find in a book will prove much more useful to the student than the most brilliant criticism. The Contents of the Third Part, now announced, will comprise an article to be intitled, '*Political Lessons of Chinese History*,' by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart. in which the Author, after describing what he calls the political and strategic geography of China, points out that the great event of Chinese history is the Mongol Conquest, shortly after 1200 A.D. The writer then describes Chinese civilisation before that event, and rapidly sketches the subsequent history, the restoration of the native Chinese dynasty and its decay, succeeded by the strange local insurrections which prepared the way for the Manchus, who still rule China. To this Paper Sir THOMAS WADE, lately H.B.M. Minister at Peking, has added a Note, in which he discusses the Chinese army, the population, and the theocratic sanction by which the Emperor held his throne, 'not by the right of primogeniture or even of birth, but by a commission from heaven.' The next Paper is on '*Pestilences, their Influence on the Destiny of Nations*,' by Dr. J. FOSTER PALMER, L.R.C.P. F.R.H.S. In this article the Author sketches the history of Pestilences, with special reference to the History of the Plague. The last Paper, '*Hungary under King MATTHIAS HUNYADI*, surnamed "*CORNIVUS*," by Dr. G. G. ZIEFFI, F.R.H.S. is the story of a man whose worst fault was that he lived before his time. His was a premature attempt to raise Hungary to one of the first empires in South-Eastern Europe, to make her people pioneers of civilisation and constitutional freedom along the shores of the Danube. The Bibliographical Notices deal with recent historical books published in Austria and France, and with the historical books published in Great Britain and the United States during the second quarter of 1883.

PART IV. which will follow shortly, will contain, amongst other articles, a Paper by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart. on '*The Personal Traits of the Mah-ratta Brahman Princes*.' Of PART V. the chief contents will be a sketch of South African History, by Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart. and a Paper by Mr. OSCAR BROWNING, F.R.H.S. of King's College, Cambridge, on '*The Triple Alliance of 1788*.'

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BEING AN

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No. CXVII.

MAY 31, 1884.

VOL. VI.

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The Beaconsfield Birthday-book, selected from the Writings and Speeches of the EARL of BEACONSFIELD, K.G. Pp. 280, with Eleven Views of Hughenden Manor and its Surroundings, and Two Portraits, one from MacIise's well-known Drawing, the other after a more recent Photograph. 18mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth, or 4s. 6d. bound. [April 19, 1884.

THE Editor of this little volume has attempted to do something more than to compile a

pretty book in which young ladies may write their names opposite a more or less appropriate quotation. He has attempted to collect the pithiest of DISRAELI'S countless epigrams in the belief that anyone who takes the trouble to examine them will find much that is characteristic of this remarkable man, and much that throws light on his career. It will be impossible for the future student to comprehend the political history of the nineteenth century if he fails to realise the character and genius of DISRAELI, and if the enquirer finds inconsistencies and enigmas in his career, the solution

of the difficulties will be rendered easier by a careful study of the novels. It is hard to read those of the novels which were written in early youth without believing that they were inspired by definite theories of society and government which the writer carried with him through life, and which he endeavoured in his later years, after the lapse of nearly half a century, to carry out in practice.

The popular conception of DISRAELI has always been that of a man of mystery—a modern Sphinx. *Punch* has constantly harped on this string, and it has probably never been expressed more strikingly than in TENNYSON's immortal cartoon representing the Prime Minister of England and his Egyptian prototype winking at each other across the Desert.

Yet if we find anything mysterious in his career, he has himself supplied the key of the mystery, and as if to make the answer of the riddle still plainer he has over and over again summed it up in short pregnant sentences, many of which will be found between the covers of this work.

List of the Illustrations :—

Portrait of the EARL of BEACONSFIELD from a Photograph.

The Author of Vivian Grey after an Outline Drawing by the late D. Maclise, R.A.

Hughenden Manor; the Golden Gates.

Hughenden Manor; the Approach.

Hughenden Manor, North Front.

Hughenden Manor, West Front.

Hughenden Manor, the Library.

Hughenden Manor, the Terrace.

Hughenden Manor, the Study.

Hughenden Manor, the Island.

Hughenden Manor; Monument to ISAAC DISRAELI.

High Wycombe.

Hughenden Church.

ANNOTATED EDITION.

Lays of Ancient Rome; with Ivory and the Armada. By Lord MACAULAY. New Edition, with Explanatory Notes. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 144, price 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. bound in cloth; or 2s. 6d. in cloth extra, with gilt edges. [March 15, 1884.]

LORD MACAULAY intended that his 'Lays of Ancient Rome' should, as nearly as might be possible, resemble the songs which may actually have been sung by old Roman bards. They therefore assume a full acquaintance with the history or traditions of the times to which they are supposed to belong, and thus abound in references and allusions to persons, offices,

customs, places, and incidents, a knowledge of which becomes needful for the complete understanding of the Lays. This necessary information is supplied, it is believed, in the notes appended to the present edition, special care being taken to illustrate all points belonging to the constitutional history of Rome.

'From Grave to Gay.' By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL, Author of 'Puck on Pegasus,' 'Pegasus Re-Saddled,' 'Modern Babylon,' &c. Pp. 182, printed in old-cut type, on hand-made paper, with a Portrait and Autograph of the Author, etched by C. W. Sherborne. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. cloth, with top-edges gilt. [May 10, 1884.]

THIS is a volume of Selections from the Author's previous published works, and its scope and the nature of its contents are suggested by its title. The book, which is dedicated by permission to Lord TENNYSON, is divided into three parts, the first part consisting of *Vers de Société*, the second of poems of a serious character, and the third of verses purely humorous; the whole selected and grouped so as to afford a fair representation of the Author's best work in each of these departments.

The Pieces selected have been revised throughout, and in several instances, as for example in the selections from 'Crescent,' re-arranged and added to. Indeed, the opportunity of a careful revision has been gladly taken advantage of by the Author, as the expense of corrections in stereotyped books is often a serious obstacle to this very desirable proceeding, and 'Puck on Pegasus,' for instance, from which several of the verses in the present collection have been taken, has, owing to this cause, presented no available opportunity of revision for the last five editions, that is, between the fifth and tenth.

Prairie Pictures, Liliith, and other Poems. By JOHN CAMERON GRANT, Author of 'Songs from the Sunny South,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 128, price 5s. cloth. [May 6, 1884.]

THE poems contained in this volume deal with the chief characteristics of the Greater Britain of the West, of the future greatness of which the people of the 'Old Country' can scarcely be said thus far to have any conception. They will furnish, it is believed, bright pictures of a life which is strange to us, and interesting because it is strange, and of a land which is ready to give a happy home to all who in the overcrowded mother-country can with difficulty find any of the conditions indispensable not for

great wealth and prosperity but even for the moderate competence without which the struggle for life becomes oppressive. The home here pictured is that of a huge Agricultural Population, which will have no need to dwell in cities, each man living on his own farm with his family about him.

Ranch Notes in Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. By REGINALD ALDRIDGE. Pp. 236, with 4 full-page Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson from Drawings by the Author. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[May 13, 1884.]

LEAVING England in 1877, the Author journeyed from New York to Denver, and made trial of cattle-farming in Southern Kansas. In the pages of this volume he has recorded his experience in the management of this business, and in the concluding chapter he has put together some practical remarks and suggestions in the hope that they may be found useful by those who may be disposed to follow his example, and to try their hand at stock-raising in the 'far West.'

List of the Illustrations.

'The Cattle seemed deeply interested in the proceedings.'

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A Welcome Interview.

Across the Pampas and the Andes. By ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A. Honorary M.E. Dublin Univ. Member of the Inst. of Civil Engineers; Wirkliches Mitglied des Architekten- und Ingenieur-Vereins zu Hannover; Prof. of Civil Engineering in the Univ. of Dublin; &c. Pp. 368, with a Map shewing the Route of the Transandine Exploring and Surveying Expedition of 1871-1872; and 9 Illustrations drawn and engraved on Wood by F. W. and E. Whymper, from Sketches by the Author and Photographs. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 12, 1884.]

CONTENTS:—

I. Narrative of the Voyage Out; the Journeying Across the Continent of South America, and the Return by Sea from Valparaíso to Montevideo through the Straits of Magellan.

II. APPENDIX:—Containing Articles upon the Peaks and Passes of the Andes; the Argentine Republic, its geographical position and extent; Indian Frontiers and Invasions; Colonies and Railways, &c.

In the body of the work a short account is given of an exploring and surveying expedition for the Transandine Railway, between the River Plate and Chili, through a country about which there is but little known in Europe, and the Author hopes that the narration of the incidents and the descriptions may have sufficient excitement and novelty in them to win the attention of the general reader, while awakening in those to whom foreign travels are attractive a congenial sympathy with the struggles of the expeditionary party, as they work their way through perils and privations, overcoming the many difficulties and obstacles which beset their path.

As to the naturalist and sportsman, each will meet with matter that concerns him in the journal of the Expedition.

The geographer, too, has had provided for him a quantity of facts connected with the country explored, the surveys in question having been the first that determined the course of the Rio Grande, and made it possible to lay down accurately upon the map many little-known districts among the Andes.

In the Appendix the Author's professional brethren have not been overlooked, and both they and capitalists, as well as investors among the general public who are interested in railway enterprises in the River Plate, will find information relating to these undertakings and kindred subjects, which has been carefully compiled and brought down to the most recent dates.

And lastly the schoolboy—that insatiable devourer of books of travel, real and fictitious—can follow the fortunes of the Expedition without sharing its dangers; and if the recital of them should be wanting in excitement and fail to surfeit him with frequent horrors, at least it will leave no bitter taste upon his mental palate, and may impress upon him the importance of acquiring, while he is young, the necessary habits of self-denial, patience, and endurance.

Nine illustrations by F. W. and E. Whymper represent incidents and scenery upon the route, and a map shews the course followed by the Expedition. On this map all the railways of the country are traced with the exception of one of the lines belonging to the State which extends beyond the limits of the district delineated.

The Trojan War. By Professor C. WITT, Head Master of the Altstadt Gymnasium, Königsberg. Translated from the German by FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND. With a Preface by the Rev. W. G. RUTHERFORD, M.A. Head Master of Westminster School. Crown 8vo. pp. 110, price 2s. cloth.

[May 8, 1884.]

OFTEN as the 'Tale of Troy' has been told, there still appears to be room for yet another account of the story, and the present version aims at providing for English children a book which even to the very young will be, it is hoped, as fascinating as a fairy tale, and which will at the same time possess the accuracy of a school-book.

The story, as related by Professor WITT, begins with the wedding feast of Peleus and the entrance of the goddess of Discord with her golden apple. The scene then quickly changes to Mount Ida, where the three goddesses call upon Paris to decide between them, each promising a reward for his adjudging the apple to her. Aphrodite promises Paris that he shall have the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife, and so wins the prize. Helen is next introduced, living at the court of her step-father Tyndareus, surrounded with a crowd of princely suitors, and the story goes on to relate her marriage with Menelaus; the visit of Paris; her flight with him, under the influence of the magic spell cast over her by Aphrodite; the summons issued by Agamemnon to all the Greek chiefs to rescue her and besiege Troy; the delay at Aulis; and the sacrifice of Iphigenia. Then comes the arrival before Troy, and after some description of the chiefs on both sides, the story quickly passes on to the tenth year of the war, and relates the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles; the duel between Menelaus and Paris; the prowess of Diomedes; the fight round the ships and the distress of the Greeks; the death of Patroclus, and the vengeance taken by Achilles on the corpse of Hector; the venture of Priam into the camp of the Greeks; the death of Achilles; and the madness and death of Ajax. After this there is a pause in the action, while we are told how Ulysses and Diomedes are sent to fetch Neoptolemus and Philoctetes to come and help to fill up the ranks. Then comes the prophecy of Calchas that the city must be taken by craft, and the invention by Ulysses of the Wooden Horse; and the tragedy ends amid the gloom and horror of the sacking of Troy.

That the story of the Trojan War will always be full of interest, even to young children, there

can be no doubt, and it is hoped that the present volume may stimulate some to learn to study the magnificent poem for themselves, while for those girls and boys who will never have the happiness of reading Homer in the original, it may be well that they should learn to know him as far as they can, by means of a simple English version. To schoolmasters also the little book may be of service. It is perhaps not too much to hope that an early familiarity with the story of the Iliad may enable many a boy to get through his construing with more intelligence than hitherto and with less grief to his master and himself.

Mikra Hellas; an Outline of Classical Geography, with Special reference to Greek History. By H. AWDRY, M.A. Assistant Master at Wellington College. Crown 8vo. pp. 24, price 9d. sewed. [April 18, 1884.]

THE Author's intention in this book has been to give such an analysis of Greek geography as might be useful to the readers of Greek history, but compressed into the smallest possible compass. It was originally written and used for preparing boys for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examination; but it has since been much altered and is now graduated for teaching purposes by means of large and small print for higher and lower forms.

It is hoped that besides being a class book it may also be found a handy book of reference by undergraduates preparing for examinations, especially in Parts II. III. and IV. and for this reason an INDEX has been added.

Dissolving Views. By Mrs. ANDREW LANG. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 656, price 14s. cloth. [June 2, 1884.]

THIS novel is the story of ELEANOR WINTON'S love affairs and adventures in general. Brought up in a typical country town, this young lady acquired a rather contemptuous cast of mind, and a stoical habit of character. On the death of her mother, she saw a good deal of the world in the company of an elderly cousin. Engaged to a young man of fortune and agreeable qualities whom she liked rather than loved, ELEANOR'S sorrows and perplexities were as numerous as might be expected. A genuine love succeeded to the unsatisfactory liking, and

ELEANOR had to take the rôle of the person *qui aime*, instead of that of the person *qui se laisse aimer*. Her experiences of sport, society, nature, and event, during the period when the course of love did not run smooth, are depicted in a series of 'dissolving views,' and are happily closed by the Adventure of the Diploma Gallery, while the young man of fortune and agreeable qualities is not left mateless. The story tries to present a picture of modern life without containing many events more extraordinary than commonly occur in a civilised experience.

Practical Essays. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.
Emeritus Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Crown 8vo. pp. 354, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [March 25, 1884.]

THE present volume is in great part a reprint of articles contributed to *Reviews*. The principal bond of union among them is their practical character.

The first two Essays are applications of the laws of mind to some prevailing Errors.

The next two have an educational bearing: the one is on the subjects proper for Competitive Examinations; the other, on the present position of the much- vexed Classical controversy.

The fifth considers the range of Philosophical or Metaphysical Study, and the mode of conducting this study in Debating Societies.

The sixth contains a retrospect of the growth of the Universities, with more especial reference to those of Scotland; and also a discussion of the University Ideal, as something more than professional teaching.

The seventh is a chapter omitted from the Author's 'Science of Education'; it is mainly devoted to the methods of self-education by means of books. The situation thus assumed has peculiarities that admit of being handled apart from the general theory of Education.

The eighth contends for the extension of liberty of thought, as regards Sectarian Creeds and Subscription to Articles. The total emancipation of the clerical body from the thralldom of subscription is here advocated without reservation.

The concluding essay discusses the Procedure of Deliberative Bodies. Its novelty lies chiefly in proposing to carry out, more thoroughly than has yet been done, a few devices already familiar. It so happens that the case principally before the public mind at present is the deadlock in the House of Commons; yet, had that stood alone, the Author would not have

ventured to meddle with the subject. The difficulty, however, is widely felt: and the principles here put forward are perfectly general; being applicable wherever deliberative bodies are numerous constituted and heavily laden with business.

Pelland Revisited. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'Homes without Hands,' &c. Pp. 326, with 5 full-page Illustrations and 28 Woodcuts in the text engraved by G. Pearson, from Drawings by Miss Margery May. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 1884.]

ALTHOUGH in substance a collection of anecdotes, this book is written with a motive and conveys a moral.

The Author has endeavoured to demonstrate the mental and sympathetic connection which, though so little appreciated, exists universally between man and beast, and is, in fact, the link that unites, through mankind, the spiritual to the material world. Sympathy unites all; animals of different classes and different habits are drawn together by this potent though gentle bond, and when sympathy is extended to them by man, they all blend together and unite in his more comprehensive nature.

He has also shewn that the true character of animals can only be discovered by close and constant companionship, and especially by making them partakers of our hours of recreation, in which both parties can meet for awhile upon an equal footing, the instinct of 'play' being implanted alike in man and beast.

Those who will endeavour to use the magic key of sympathy, will find that human affection meets with a response from inferiors as well as from equals, and that the humblest being which draws the breath of life possesses a distinctness of individuality and measure of intellectual endowment which must otherwise have remained dormant and unsuspected.

The first three divisions of the work, namely, 'Pret,' 'Roughie,' and 'More about Dogs,' are devoted to those animals which have been domesticated throughout successive generations, and have no idea of liberty, such as is the lot of their kinsfolk who pass a life which is certainly more free, but ought not to be more happy. The fourth division treats of 'Unconventional Pets.'

Faraday as a Discoverer. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D. F.R.S. Fourth and cheaper Edition. Pp. 212, with Two Portraits. Crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [March 6, 1884.

IN the present work the Author did not undertake to write a life of FARADAY in the ordinary acceptation of the term. His aim was to give some notion of what FARADAY had done in the world, dwelling incidentally on the spirit in which his work was executed, and introducing such personal traits as seemed necessary to complete the picture of the philosopher. The vast and varied labours of the great experimental philosopher are passed in review, a concentrated summary of each being presented to the reader. The work also contains illustrations of FARADAY'S character, intended to connect him with a wider world than that of science, namely, with the general human heart.

The Gold-Headed Cane. Edited by WILLIAM MUNK, M.D. F.S.A. Fellow and late Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. pp. 262, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 15, 1884.

IN the College of Physicians, there is preserved a Gold-Headed Cane of some celebrity, which was carried successively by Drs. RADCLIFFE MEAD, ASKEW, PITCAIRN and BAILLIE, all eminent bygone members of the medical profession. The CANE was presented to the College by the widow of the last-named physician; and the day before the opening of the present College in Pall Mall East, it was placed in a cupboard of the Library, where it remained for more than fifty years. This Cane has recently been transferred to a glass case, occupying a conspicuous position in the same apartment, and has there attracted much notice from many visitors to the Library.

During the first period of its existence, when a cane was the necessary complement of the physician, the Gold-Headed Cane in question—borne as it was by a series of the most eminent and popular of London physicians—must necessarily have been present in many stirring scenes; and of the most interesting of these some account is given in the first five chapters of this volume. These comprise the period from the time of WILLIAM III. to that of GEORGE III.; and much of the domestic history of the medical profession, and of the College of Physicians in particular, together with biographical notices of most of the eminent physicians who flourished in London during that period, will be found in them.

In the second period, during which the Cane was withdrawn from all intercourse with the outer world and was confined to an apartment of the College of Physicians, as it chanced, and, to that chamber in which all the important business of the Corporation is transacted, there was abundant time for meditation on the more striking incidents that have occurred in the College, and on the changes which in the course of time have been wrought in the medical profession; and of these and some allied topics the Gold-Headed Cane goes on to treat in the subsequent chapters of the volume. Of Sir HENRY HALLFORD the eminently sagacious, successful and courtly physician; of Dr. PARIS the well-known author, and of the learned Dr. MAYO, successively presidents of the College of Physicians, the Gold-Headed Cane discourses at some length, giving incidentally many particulars of physicians' incomes from the time of RADCLIFFE, of their fees and how they are calculated, of long professional journeys and extraordinary services, and of the remuneration that has been received for them; of the education and general conduct of physicians, especially when in attendance on necessarily fatal illness; of their duties to the patient himself, to his family, and in some cases to the public at large.

The Health of the Senses. By H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, M.D. F.R.C.S.I. & Ed. &c. Examiner in Obstetrics, Royal University of Ireland; formerly Professor in the Queen's University, Ireland; Consulting Surgeon to the County and City of Cork Hospital for Women and Children; Consulting Surgeon to the Cork Maternity; Surgeon to the Cork Ophthalmic, Aural, and Throat Hospital; Surgeon to the County of Cork General Hospital; Senior Physician, Cork Fever Hospital. Pp. 186, with 60 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1884.

CONTENTS:—

THE EYESIGHT.
THE HEARING.
THE VOICE.
HABITS THAT AFFECT
THE SMELL, TASTE,
AND SKIN.
A FEW HINTS ON
DIET, AND THE USE
OF ALCOHOL AND
TOBACCO.

A WORD ON EDUCATION.

APPENDIX.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN AND HOME HEALTH RESORTS, CLASSIFIED.

THE Author's chief aim in writing this little work is to offer to the public, as far as possible free from technical language and in the simplest form, some useful suggestions for the preservation of the delicate Organs of Special Sense. Many years of daily work in the departments of surgery devoted to the treatment of affections of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, outside general work as Physician and Surgeon in two large hospitals, have afforded abundant opportunity of seeing the serious consequences which follow from public ignorance of small matters that affect the health of these delicate organs.

The Author has therefore endeavoured to group together some useful hints as to those practices to be avoided, and some suggestions for simple plans of treatment in emergency, until medical advice can be had. These hints are not altogether of recent compilation. They were interpolated in lectures on the Senses which the Author from time to time delivered to a Scientific Society.

The health of the senses cannot be rightly considered apart from that of the other organs of the body; nor without some reference to the working of those vital processes necessary for the maintenance of the health generally. There exist already numerous popular works by eminent medical men, in which the health of the body and public hygiene are most exhaustively discussed. The present Author has added a few special chapters on habits—such as those of Diet and Clothing—that affect the General Health, and he has appended a tabular statement of the most important Spas and Health Resorts of the Continent and the United Kingdom. These are classified according to the affections for which they are found most efficacious. The work is meant for the guidance especially of those who have but little technical or scientific knowledge of the physiology of such intricate parts as the organs of special sense. It is to be regretted that such general ignorance of the functions of these organs should prevail. This deficiency in the education of the people, it may be hoped, will not be so common when the importance of a knowledge of elementary physiology, from a sanitary point of view, comes to be more generally recognised than it is at present.

The Author avers in his preface that the study of the organs of Sight, Hearing, and Speech will afford to many a delightful occupation. Through life, he adds, such students will find the information thus gained frequently of practical use.

Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By CHARLES WEST, M.D. Fellow and late Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians; Founder of and formerly Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children; Foreign Correspondent of the Académie Nationale de Médecine, Paris; late President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical and Obstetrical Societies, &c. The Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 908, price 18s. cloth. [May 17, 1884.]

THE first edition of this work published in 1848 was founded on 600 recorded observations and 180 post-mortem examinations. This new edition embodies the results of 2,250 observations and 620 post-mortem examinations.

Since its first appearance the book has passed through five editions in America, four in Germany, two in France, two in Italy, and has moreover been translated into Spanish, Danish, Dutch, and Russian.

The Seventh Edition has been revised throughout with the greatest care, and it will be seen that the Author's long experience has led him in some respects to modify his opinions, as for instance with reference to the important question of the relations between croup and diphtheria. Much new matter, amounting altogether to fifty pages, has been added, especially with regard to diphtheria, paralysis, rheumatism, and German measles, while throughout will be found evidence of the care with which the Author has striven to give the outcome of the most recent investigations into the nature and treatment of the diseases of early life.

The late Dr. Charles Murchison's Treatise on the Continued Fevers of Great Britain. Third Edition. Re-edited by W. CAYLEY, M.D. F.R.C.P. &c. Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the London Fever Hospital. Pp. 748, with 6 Coloured Plates & Lithographs, and 20 Diagrams and Woodcuts, price 25s. cloth. [June 1884.]

IN preparing for the press a new edition of Dr. MURCHISON'S *Treatise on Continued Fevers* the Editor has believed that he would best meet the wishes of the Medical Profession, as well as of Dr. MURCHISON'S representatives, by making as few alterations in it as possible. He has not therefore considered himself justified in materially modifying any views expressed by the Author, and wherever he has thought it necessary to add to or dissent from any state-

ments of importance, he has indicated this by enclosing the passage in brackets or in some other manner. His task then has in the main consisted in embodying in the text the more important results of recent researches. But, as it has not been considered advisable to increase the size of the volume, this has necessitated some omissions. These consist chiefly in the curtailment of the arguments adduced in support of points which are now definitely settled, as the specific distinction of Typhus from Enteric and Relapsing Fever. Fresh cases illustrating different points in pathology and treatment have been added or substituted, and new tables from the reports of the Registrar-General inserted to show the prevalence of Fever in the United Kingdom since the date of the previous edition.

The account of the supposed organisms of Enteric Fever, with the accompanying drawings, has been supplied by Dr. HENEAGE GIBBES, and the Editor has to thank Dr. HEYDENREICH for permission to use the plates of his work on the parasites of Relapsing Fever.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

Leisure Readings. By EDWARD CLODD, ANDREW WILSON, THOMAS FOSTER, A. C. RANYARD, and RICHARD A. PROCTOR. New Edition. Pp. 348, with a Frontispiece and several Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[January 18, 1884.]

THE CONTENTS of this volume are as follows:—

The Star-lit Heavens. By R. A. Proctor.	English or British? By Thomas Foster.
The Comet seen during the Eclipse. By A. C. Ranyard (<i>illustrated</i>).	British and American English. By R. A. Proctor.
The Menacing Comet. By R. A. Proctor (<i>illustrated</i>).	Norman and Saxon Blood Royal. By Thomas Foster.
Has the Moon an Atmosphere? By A. C. Ranyard (<i>illustrated</i>).	Nature Myths in Nursery Rhymes. By Thomas Foster.
Antiquity of Man in Western Europe. By E. Clodd.	The Æsthetic School. Betting and Mathematics. By R. A. Proctor.
Dr. J. W. Draper. By R. A. Proctor (<i>with a Portrait</i>).	Fallacies. By R. A. Proctor.
Illusions. By Thomas Foster (<i>illustrated</i>).	Winning Wagers. By R. A. Proctor.
The Later Stone Age in Europe. By E. Clodd.	'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' By Thomas Foster.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

Nature Studies. By GRANT ALLEN, ANDREW WILSON, THOMAS FOSTER, EDWARD CLODD, and RICHARD A. PROCTOR. New Edition. Pp. 350, with several Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[January 18, 1884.]

THE ESSAYS composing this volume are some among the contributions to the weekly journal called 'KNOWLEDGE' during the first ten months of its existence. Others by the same Authors and Mr. RANYARD (as enumerated in the following notice) form *Leisure Readings*, as the succeeding volume of the same Series, as noticed below. The object in all these Essays has been that which the projectors of KNOWLEDGE have had in view—to bring scientific facts before the public in simple but correct words, without perplexing readers, on the one hand, by recondite descriptions or technical terms, and without derogating, on the other hand, from the dignity of science.

CONTENTS:—

Charles R. Darwin. By R. A. Proctor.	The Origin of Buttercups. By Grant Allen.
Newton and Darwin. By R. A. Proctor.	Found Links. By Andrew Wilson (<i>illustrated</i>).
Dreams. By Edward Clodd.	Intelligence in Animals. By R. A. Proctor (<i>illustrated</i>).
Honey Ants. By Grant Allen.	Our Ancestors. By Grant Allen.
Colours of Animals. By Andrew Wilson.	The Beetle's View of Life. By Grant Allen.
A Winter Weed. By Grant Allen.	What is a Grape? By Grant Allen.
A Poisonous Lizard. By Andrew Wilson.	Germes of Disease and Death. By Andrew Wilson.
Birds with Teeth. By Thomas Foster (<i>illustrated</i>).	A Wonderful Discovery. By R. A. Proctor.
The Fiji Islands. By R. A. Proctor.	Brain Troubles. By R. A. Proctor.
Hyacinth Bulbs. By Grant Allen.	Thought Reading. By R. A. Proctor.
Our Unbidden Guests. By Andrew Wilson.	Monkshood. By Grant Allen.
The First Daffodil. By Grant Allen.	
Strange Sea Monsters. By R. A. Proctor.	

Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England, a History. By RICHARD VALPY FRENCH, D.C.L. LL.D. F.S.A. Rector of Llanmartin and Rural Dean. Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 12, 1884.]

THE object of this work, as the Introduction states, is to ascertain the part which Drink

has played in the individual and national life of the English people. To this end, an inquiry is instituted into the beverages which have been in use, the customs in connection with their use, the drinking vessels in vogue, the various efforts made to control or prohibit the use, sale, manufacture, or importation of strong drink, whether proceeding from Church, or State, or both: the connection of the drink traffic with the revenue, together with incidental notices of banquets, feasts, the pledging of healths, and other relevant matter.

Each chapter embraces a distinct period of English history. The entire ground is covered, from Romano-British times to the present day. Each reign is separately dealt with, that the customs of the Court may be noted, and their reflection upon the habits of the people. The oscillations of conviviality and sobriety are handled, together with the influences which contributed to produce such results. The book is furnished with a chapter on the bibliography of the subject, and with an INDEX.

The Sea-Fisherman; comprising the Chief Methods of Hook and Line Fishing in the British and other Seas, with Remarks on Nets, Boats, and Boating. By J. C. WILCOCKS, Plymouth, (late of Guernsey): Winner of the Prize of One Hundred Pounds at the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 for the best Essay on Improved Fishery Harbour Accommodation for Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. and Author of six other Prize Essays on Fishery Subjects at the Fisheries Exhibitions, Norwich 1881 and Edinburgh 1882. Profusely illustrated with Woodcuts. The Fourth and cheaper Edition, much enlarged and almost entirely rewritten; pp. 314, with about 100 Illustrations of Leads, Baited Hooks, Knots, Nets, Boats, &c. engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[April 5, 1884.]

IT is somewhat remarkable that although more than 600 works on Angling have issued from the press, three only have been published claiming to be compendia or epitomes of Sea-Fishing for the instruction of amateurs. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the first of these works, 'Sea-Fish and How to Catch Them,' by the late Mr. W. B. LORD, R.A. appeared, and as two others only have followed, it would seem that an intimate knowledge of the subject, except in the case of those who follow sea-

fishing for a livelihood, was confined to a few individuals.

Any works on the subject of the sea-fisheries which have since appeared, have treated it from a commercial standpoint, with the exception of 'Sea-Fishing as a Sport,' by Mr. J. N. LAMBTON YOUNG.

Mr. WILCOCKS in 'The Sea-Fisherman,' after a short introduction, in the article 'Marks and How to Take Them,' shews by the aid of a chart how the positions of fishing-grounds are fixed or marked by the assistance of objects on the land, so that they can be revisited at any time, and then enumerates various methods of fishing in connection with the fish thereby taken, also especially recommending the study of charts in connection with the subject under the heading of 'Sea-Fishing and Hydrography.'

Mention of the gear or tackle required in sea-fishing, is made, and particular descriptions and illustrations are given at length in later pages.

The article entitled 'The South-west Coast of England, Channell Islands,' &c. may be looked on as a fishing pilotage from Portsmouth to the Scilly Islands, and various stations are also mentioned in the North Sea, Bristol Channel, and coast of Wales. As an instance of the class of information we have under Padstow: 'Good Bass-fishing at times in summer and autumn; Pollack under the cliffs towards Stepper Point, round the Gull, and other rocks, and Pentire Point; Sand-eels at the Dumbur Sand.'

The first fish treated is the Whiting, and the differences between this fish and its *confrères*, the Whiting-pollack and the Coal-fish, are explained, following which is a lengthy article on 'Ground-Fishing Gear,' in which the various forms are illustrated and described, as used for the capture of whiting and other ground-fish. To this article reference is made when treating of the other ground-feeding fish, the modifications regarding size of hooks, or weight of leads, or size of lines, being mentioned under each particular fish heading. By this plan a large amount of repetition has been avoided. This part of the work includes also the making of moulds for and the casting of the various lead sinkers illustrated and described, the tanning of lines, the baits and baited hooks, and a 'Day's Whiting Fishing' in the offing of Plymouth in the Author's seven-ton fishing-yacht.

The fish of the greatest importance to all amateurs who follow their sport on rocky coasts, namely, the Pollack or Whiting-Cole, in Scotland known as the Lythe, and in France as le Lieue, has, with the gear employed in its capture and methods of using the same, thirty-six pages devoted to it, and the reader is introduced to

the method of live-bait fishing with the living sand-eel as practised in the Channel Islands, and in which the live-bait cage, named the 'courage,' stamped in gold on the outside of the book, plays so important a part. All the methods in use for this fish, either with the boat in motion or moored, are herein described, and illustrated in the details of the tackle and baits in use in Great Britain and the Channel Islands and Ireland.

At p. 74 'A Day's Drift-Line Fishing off Guernsey' enters into all the details of capturing the sand-eels for bait, and the pollack-fishing therewith, and streaming and whiffing for pollack with both natural and artificial baits are illustrated and described also in detail. Three additional cuts of the indiarubber baits are here introduced, and at p. 86 'Fly-fishing at Sea' is fully descanted on.

At p. 129 'A Day with the Mackerel' is given, in which ralling or reeling with the plummet lines is described and the gear and bait illustrated. Special attention has been given to the means of capturing that sporting-fish the bass, with both the rod, hand lines, and baits both natural and artificial.

The reader's attention may be particularly directed to the article 'Drift-Line Fishing for Bass in Bar Harbours' at p. 145. The articles on other fish are too numerous to mention.

A special section is devoted to baits in general, and another to knots, splices, and bends. 'Remarks on Nets,' with illustrations, occupy from p. 222 to p. 250, and a short treatise on 'Boats and Boating,' with 'General Management and Practical Hints,' from p. 250 to p. 283.

An Appendix consisting of Instructions for Saving Drowning Persons, and for the Restoration to Life of the Apparently Drowned, with a copious Index of five pages, conclude the work. There are at the commencement of the book a table of contents and also a list of the illustrations.

The ILLUSTRATIONS, it will be observed are all placed in this Edition in the text, each in juxtaposition with its proper description.

The Principles and Practice of Electric Lighting. By ALAN A. CAMPBELL SWINTON. With 54 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. pp. 180, price 5s. cloth.

[March 14, 1884.]

THE aim of the Author in the present volume has been to write a book which will meet the wants of the general scientific public and of all who may use the Electric light—a book which should be on the one hand sufficiently simple and devoid of technicalities to be easily understood by unscientific readers, and on the other

sufficiently comprehensive and up to date to give trustworthy information on all the principal appliances and systems. The TABLE OF CONTENTS is as follows:—

- I. Introductory.
 - II. The Theory of Electric Lighting.
 - III. Electrical, Mechanical, and Photometrical Measurements.
 - IV. Sources of Power.
 - V. Dynamo-Electric Generators.
 - VI. Arc Lamps.
 - VII. Semi-Incandescent and Incandescent Lamps.
 - VIII. Electric Accumulators.
 - IX. Electric Lighting Systems.
 - X. The Electric Light in its various applications. Its Advantages and Cost.
- Appendix.

In works of this kind it has hitherto been customary to give detailed descriptions of obsolete machines of no practical value whatever, which render necessary the omission or curtailment of the accounts of more modern and more important inventions. The Author has tried as far as possible to avoid this error, and with one or two necessary exceptions everything treated is of modern interest.

For those who may purpose to adopt the Electric light, this volume may, it is hoped, be found useful in giving them some insight into the theory and practice of the subject, and in helping them to decide which of the different systems is most likely to suit their requirements. A list of terms used in treating of the Electric light and of the methods in which it is employed is given in an Appendix.

In the concluding pages of the work some remarks are made on the economy and efficiency of the Electric light as compared with illumination by gas, and on the considerations which make it likely that the cost of producing the Electric light will be greatly lessened in the future, and that the energy, now running to waste, of tides and rivers, will be utilised to drive Electric lighting machinery.

The Stars in their Seasons, an Easy Guide to a Knowledge of the Stars; exhibiting, in Twelve Large Maps, printed in blue, the Appearance of the Heavens at any Hour of the Night all the Year Round. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Reprinted from 'Knowledge.' Author of 'The Poetry of Astronomy,' &c. Second Edition, Imperial 8vo. price 5s. boards. [January 20, 1884.]

IF the heavens be watched on a clear night, from hour to hour, it will be seen that the

star-groups rotate from east to west, around an imaginary axial line. If, instead, the heavens be watched from month to month, at any fixed hour, it will be found that the stars move in precisely the same manner as in the former case. The amount of change due to one hour's diurnal motion is about equal to the amount due to fifteen days' annual motion. For instance, at 10 P.M. April 7, the heavens present the same appearance as at 9 P.M. April 22, or as at 8 P.M. May 7; at 11 P.M. April 7, the heavens present the same appearance as at 10 P.M. April 22, or at 9 P.M. May 7; and so on. It is in conformity with these motions that the maps in the present work, which appeared originally in the first twelve monthly parts of the weekly journal called *Knowledge*, are constructed. They represent the appearance of the heavens from month to month throughout the year; or (if the sunlight did not obliterate the stars) we might say that they represent the appearance of the heavens at successive intervals of two hours, all through the twenty-four hours. Since the interval between one map and the next is two hours, it is evident that at any hour whatever a map can be found giving the appearance of the heavens for an epoch not differing by more than one hour from the given hour. One hour's motion alters the face of the heavens so little that a map differing thus by one full hour would serve immediately to indicate the names and positions of the constellations. But inasmuch as an observer is not likely to limit his observations to any definite interval of a few minutes only, and as, even if we were to do so, it is easy for him to conceive the effect of a slight retrogression or progression applied to any map whose epoch slightly precedes or follows the hour of observation, it is obvious that the maps are available to give exact information at any hour of any day.

This series of maps represents the celestial scenery visible from hour to hour, or from month to month, in the British Isles, and, nearly enough for general purposes, in all places between latitudes 40° and 60° north.

Each map contains the whole of the visible heavens at the hours and date mentioned on it; the centre of the map is the point over the observer's head at the time named, the outline of the map is the observer's horizon; each star is placed in its proper direction as respects the compass points (marked in round the map); and each star is placed at its true proportionate distance from the centre—so that, if a star is half-way between the horizon and the point overhead (called the *zenith*), then in the map it is placed half-way between the centre and the circumference; if a star is one-third of the way from

the zenith towards the horizon, it is placed in the map one-third of the way from the centre; and so on.

The equator, ecliptic meridian, and chief vertical circle have been added to assist the beginner in the interpretation of the maps. Such a beginner, on any clear night throughout the year, and at any hour, may find a map which will at once give him the position, as respects altitude and direction, of every star-group above the horizon. The maps, in fact, after a few minutes' study, will be found to explain themselves; but to avoid all possibility of misconception an explanation is appended.

All stars down to the fifth magnitude (inclusive) are marked in, in each map. The Greek letters, or FLAMSTEED's numbers of all stars down to the fourth magnitude (inclusive) are given, and the names of many of the more conspicuous (or otherwise noted) stars are added. The constellation outlines have been added, as otherwise the Greek lettering would have been useless. The only constellations indicated are those named in the Author's 'School Star Atlas' and 'Library Star Atlas.'

Our Seamarks; a Plain Account of the Lighthouses, Lightships, Beacons, Buoys, and Fog-Signals maintained on our Coasts for the Guidance of Mariners. By E. PRICE EDWARDS. Pp. 206, with a Map shewing the Ranges of the principal Lighthouses on the Coasts of the British Isles, 8 full-page Wood Engravings, and 36 Woodcuts in the text. Crown 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[June 2, 1884.]

OUR insular position and extensive coast line, affording facilities for an ever-expanding maritime commerce carried on by thousands of vessels voyaging to and from our ports and harbours, make the subject of our *Seamarks* one of international importance, but of especial interest to the British nation.

The Author therefore ventures to offer to the public this little book, which has been prepared at the suggestion of his friend Professor TYNDALL, and which contains, as the writer believes, an accurate, but non-technical description of Lighthouses and other kinds of seamarks, derived from knowledge gained during a long period of service under the venerable and honourable Corporation of the Trinity House.

Experimental Chemistry for Junior Students.

By J. EMERSON REYNOLDS, M.D. F.R.S.
Vice-President Chemical Society of London,
Professor of Chemistry in the University of
Dublin. PART III. Metals and Allied
Bodies, with an Analytical Appendix. Pp.
328, with 120 Figures engraved on Wood.
Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[April 17, 1884.]

THE success which has attended the issue of Parts I. and II. of this work leads the Author to hope that the present volume, which continues the same line of study, may also prove useful to a large class of students. His aim in this Part, as in its predecessors, is to place the student to some extent in the position of an independent investigator of chemical phenomena by providing a very full series of experiments arranged in logical order. Descriptions of metallurgical and other industrial processes are given, and illustrative experiments added whenever they are likely to elucidate the general statement.

The Analytical Tables included in the Appendix have been employed with advantage for some years in the Dublin University Laboratory. They were arranged by the Author with a view to enable students to compare the reactions of the metals, and to aid in planning methods for their recognition in simple and in complex mixtures presented for analysis.

The Part completes the Author's First Experimental Course of Inorganic Chemistry, including Systematic Qualitative Analysis. Thus the whole work includes the amount of knowledge of fact, method, and principle, usually expected from junior Arts and Medical Students in Colleges, as well as from the higher classes in Intermediate Schools.

A Short Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry.

By Dr. HERMANN KOLBE, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Leipzig. Translated and edited from the Second German Edition by T. S. HUMPHREY, Ph.D. B.Sc. (Lond.) Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Pp. 622, with a Coloured Table of Spectra and 66 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 13, 1884.]

Abridged from the Author's and Editor's Prefaces.

THIS short Text-Book has been written to recall to the memory of students who have

attended a course of lectures on Experimental Chemistry what they have seen and heard, and to clear up any points which may not have been properly understood.

The study of chemistry is similar to that of a language. What is learnt in the lectures scarcely goes as far as reading and parsing; at most it only includes the rules by which words are built up into sentences. To use the language with success—to speak it—continued practice is required.

The same is also true of chemistry: the science is learnt in the laboratory, not in the lecture theatre. The most that can be done in the lectures is to prepare the student for successful work in the laboratory.

And although teachers in law, history, and philosophy give the best they have in their lectures, experimental chemistry, as taught in the lecture theatre, must be elementary. To enumerate many chemical facts loads the memory with ballast, and tends to learning by rote instead of clear perception and afterthought.

The problem of the lecturer on chemistry is therefore to give his hearers an idea of chemical processes and the most important chemical theories without burdening their memories with a large number of mere facts, and thus to prepare them to acquire an accurate knowledge of chemistry by their own practical work.

The Author has adhered to this general principle in writing this short Text-Book. He has also endeavoured not simply to give a series of dry facts, but to blend them together into one continuous narrative.

Of the students attending chemical lectures, those who make chemistry a special study are nearly always in a minority. A complete description of those parts of the science (e.g. the rare elements, the ammoniacal compounds of cobalt and the platinum bases) which have only interest for these few and not for those studying medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, &c. is therefore out of place both in lectures and in elementary books; and all the more so as the special study of these subjects is better carried on in the laboratory. Such subjects are therefore briefly treated in this Text-Book, while others of general interest, such as water, atmospheric air, carbon, carbonic acid, arsenious acid, the detection of arsenic in cases of poisoning, salts, iron, lime, &c. are referred to more fully.

In adapting this Text-Book for English students, certain alterations and additions were necessary, and to these the Author has given his full consent.

The whole book has been carefully revised

throughout, and the physical constants brought up to date. Considerable additions have been made to the descriptions of water, atmospheric air, coal, iron, &c. Short accounts of GAY-LUSSAC's law, AVOGADRO's law, and the manufacture of coal-gas have also been introduced into the text.

In the Appendix, which is entirely new, a brief account has been given of the methods used for determining atomic and molecular weights, of PROUT's law, and of the Periodic law. The Editor acknowledges his indebtedness to LOTHAR MEYER's 'Moderne Chemie' in writing this Appendix. Finally, a series of tables has also been added, which it was thought would prove useful in the laboratory. Some of these have been taken from Landolt and Börnstein's excellent collection of physical tables.

The range which the book covers is rather more than that required for the Intermediate Science and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examinations of the London University, and the needs of students working for these examinations have been steadily kept in view, but without following the syllabus in a servile manner.

It is hoped that the English Edition will meet a definite want corresponding to that which the Editor has himself felt.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

A Collection of Examples on the Analytic Geometry of Plane Conics; to which are added some Examples on Sphero-Conics. By RALPH A. ROBERTS, M.A. Senior Mathematical Moderator, Trinity College, Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 220, price 5s. cloth.

[May 16, 1884.]

CONTENTS :—

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| 1. Inscribed Triangles. | 8. Lines making a constant Angle with the Curve. |
| 2. Circumscribed Triangles. | 9. Osculating Circles. |
| 3. Self-conjugate Triangles. | 10. Conics having Double Contact with a Fixed Conic. |
| 4. Triangles formed by two Tangents and their Chord of Contact. | 11. Relations of a Circle and a Conic. |
| 5. Circles having Double Contact with the Curve. | 12. Circles related to a Conic. |
| 6. Circles cutting the Curve orthogonally at Two Points. | 13. Reciprocal Triangles. |
| 7. Normals. | 14. Miscellaneous Examples. |
| | 15. Sphero-Conics. |

A PART of this collection of examples has been published by the Author before in a *Collection of Examples and Problems on Conics*

and some of the Higher Plane Curves. In the present volume he has added a good many more examples, besides giving solutions of the more difficult ones which were left unsolved. The Author believes that either the examples themselves, or the method of their solution, are to a great extent original. A large number of the examples contain properties of circles connected with a conic, and especially of those which have double contact with the curve. In proving the properties of the latter system of circles the Author has made frequent use of their differential equations in elliptic co-ordinates, the given curve being one of the system of confocal conics. In the same co-ordinates he has also made use of the differential equations of the tangents to a conic, and the systems of conics having double contact with two fixed confocal conics. The method of elliptic co-ordinates simplifies greatly the study of relations involving the angles of intersection of such systems, whose differential equations take a simple form. A section on Sphero-Conics is added at the end of the volume; most of the examples in this section are extensions of results already obtained for the case of the plane curves. A free use is here again made of elliptic co-ordinates.

The Author has assumed the reader to be familiar with Dr. SALMON's *Conic Sections*, and has constantly made references throughout to that work. He has also occasionally referred to Dr. SALMON's works on the *Higher Plane Curves*, and *Geometry of Three Dimensions*.

Outlines of Psychology; with Special Reference to the Theory of Education. By JAMES SULLY, M.A. Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge; Examiner in Philosophy in the Victoria University; late Examiner in Mental and Moral Science in the University of London; Author of 'Sensation and Intuition,' &c. 8vo. pp. 736, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [March 8, 1884.]

THIS work is designed as a text-book for students of psychology. In 14 chapters it traces the development of mind in its three phases of Intellect, Emotion, and Will. The first three chapters deal with the scope of the Science, the classification of mental operations, and the laws of mental development. Then follows a chapter on Attention and its laws, attention being conceived as an important concurring factor in all classes of mental operations. After that we have two chapters on Knowledge through the Senses, in which an attempt is made to give the main results of recent research,

more especially in Germany, respecting the nature and conditions of sensation and perception. A lengthy chapter follows on Reproductive Imagination and Memory, which discusses the conditions governing the retention and reproduction of impressions, the laws of association, the formation of the idea of time, forgetfulness, &c. After a chapter on Constructive Imagination, as illustrated not only in the poet but in the learner and scientific discoverer, follows a chapter on Conception, in which the nature and mode of production of general notions or conceptions are dealt with. The exposition of the intellectual side of mind is completed by a chapter on Judgment and Reasoning, in which the psychology of the thinking process is discussed with a reference to the logical treatment of the same subject.

In the four remaining chapters the development of Feeling or Emotion and Will is explained by the aid of the same general principles as those employed in expounding the growth of intellect. Under the head of feeling we find dealt with such subjects as these: the relation of knowing and feeling, the expression of feeling, temperament, the classification of the emotions. The higher and more complex feelings, sympathy, the intellectual, aesthetic, and moral sentiments receive special consideration. Under will are discussed the relation of will to feeling, the nature of desire, the growth of the power of voluntary movement, the arrest of action, deliberation, choice, &c.

While the Author has studied to keep as far as possible to a strictly psychological treatment of his subject, he has throughout referred to the nervous accompaniments and conditions of mental life in its several phases. In order to make the work useful alike to general students and to those who purpose pursuing the subject as a special one, he has introduced a number of special sections, printed in a smaller type than the main text, dealing with the more difficult and disputable points of the science.

Being strongly impressed with the fact of the growing interest in mental science among teachers, the Author has sought to bring out, as fully as the limits of his work allowed, the bearings of the subject on the culture and training of the mind. With this end he has illustrated at some length the early stages of mental development in childhood. He has also appended to his chapters special sections on the application of the results reached to education. In this way the training of attention, of the senses, of memory, &c. receive separate and special consideration; and the cultivation of feeling and will is emphasised along with that of intellect. By adopting this mode of treat-

ment the Author trusts to have given an added practical interest to his exposition, and to have helped to lay the foundation of a true science of education.

Some Notes on the Book of Psalms. By the Rev. JOHN A. CROSS, M.A. Author of 'Introductory Hints to English Readers of the Old Testament.' Crown 8vo. pp. 50, price 2s. cloth. [May 30, 1884.]

THE substance of this tractate is partly new, and partly reprinted from the Author's volume entitled *Introductory Hints to English Readers of the Old Testament*. These Notes are issued in this form in the hope that they may be a help to some persons to appreciate some aspects of a Book which occupies so large a place in the public services of the Church, as well as in the private devotions of individual Christians.

The Table of the Contents is as follows:—

1. Hebrew Poetry. 2. The Psalms in the Jewish and Christian Churches. 3. Bible and Prayer-book Versions. 4. Origin of the Psalter. 5. Personal and National Elements in the Psalms. 6. Faith Militant. 7. Faith Triumphant and Unclouded. 8. Unforgiving Spirit of some of the Psalms. 9. 'By the Waters of Babylon.' 10. Self-confidence of the Writers of the Psalms. 11. The Enemies. 12. 'I will sing with the understanding also' (Hints as to personal and historical allusions). 13. Nature Psalms. 14. The Psalter as a Modern Book of Devotion, with Notes and Index of Psalms quoted or referred to.

A Practical and Philological Text-Book on the Analysis of Sentences, Parsing, and Punctuation, specially adapted for the use of Schools and Colleges. By JOHN I. JONES, Bow Road Collegiate School. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 280, price 2s. cloth. [May 2, 1884.]

THIS Text-Book has been compiled with the view of furnishing for School use a complete course of Analysing and Parsing. It is divided into four chapters followed by an Appendix. The First Chapter treats of Simple Sentences; the Second of Complex Sentences; the Third of Compound Sentences; and the Fourth of Punctuation. The APPENDIX contains a fuller exposition of the Author's views regarding the structure of the Verb and the structure of the Predicate. It includes Notes concerning the use of *shall* and *will*, the Verbs *to do* and *to be*, *Voice*, *Mood*, the *Infinitive Verb*, preceded by the preposition '*to*' as its sign, and other kindred topics of English Grammar.

A Course of Simple Object Lessons, for Infants. SECOND SERIES. By W. HEWITT, B.Sc. Science Demonstrator for the Liverpool School Board. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 62, price 8d. cloth. [May 16, 1884.]

THE present Lessons are more specialised than those which form the First Series. The selected objects, however, are all such as are familiar to children six or seven years old—for whom the Lessons are specially intended—and possess characters easily recognised and understood by such children. The aim of these Lessons is not so much to impart information as to put children in the way of acquiring information for themselves, by cultivating and developing those natural faculties of the mind which are chiefly concerned in the acquisition of knowledge about external objects.

The Lessons are arranged to follow each other systematically, and should, as far as possible, be given in the order of the Course. In many cases, however, in the notes at the end of some of the Lessons, a suggestion is made as to additional lessons on cognate subjects, which might be inserted by the Teacher if it were thought desirable to extend the Course.

LIST OF THE LESSONS.

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| 1. A Brick. | 16. Sand. |
| 2. Clay. | 17. Slate. |
| 3. Dried Clay. | 18. Writing Paper. |
| 4. Form. | 19. Brown Paper. |
| 5. A Ball. | 20. Size and Shape. |
| 6. The Senses. | 21. A piece of String. |
| 7. An Orange. | 22. Wool. |
| 8. Growing Seeds. | 23. The Sheep. |
| 9. A Tree. | 24. The Cow. |
| 10. A Flower-pot. | 25. The Horse. |
| 11. A Glass Tumbler. | 26. Grass. |
| 12. Water. | 27. A Daisy. |
| 13. Ice. | 28. A Buttercup. |
| 14. Salt. | 29. The Honey-Bee. |
| 15. Sugar. | 30. A Butterfly. |

OPEN COMPETITION HANDBOOKS.

Handbook of Competitive Examinations for Admission to Every Department of Her Majesty's Service. By W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D. F.R.G.S. F.G.S. F.R.G.S.I. Author of 'A Manual of Historical Geography,' &c. Fifth Edition, corrected for 1884, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 188, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[May 10, 1884.]

THE Fifth Edition of this Handbook has been thoroughly revised, and in great part re-

written. The Author has been able to supply much new information not to be found in similar works. The most recent modifications in the Regulations have been introduced, the number of marks allotted to each subject and the salary fixed for each situation have been appended, and full use has been made of the latest official documents. The Author has, moreover, anticipated the official publication of changes which have been agreed upon, but which will be formally announced only as occasion requires. Obviously, timely notice of such impending alterations is of vital importance to students reading for examination. The regulations for the great open Competitions—Woolwich, Sandhurst, Civil Service of India, Upper and Lower Division Clerkships, &c.—have been given in detail, and have been supplemented at all points on which further information has been shewn by experience to be desirable.

Great pains have been taken to give full particulars of the payments now required from parents and guardians during the further technical training of candidates successful at the competitions for entrance to the Military, Naval, and Colonial Services.

In short, the book has been prepared specially for the use of candidates, who may rely on the accuracy of its statements, much of the information being given for the first time in a work of this kind.

OPEN COMPETITION HANDBOOKS.

The Latin Handbook; Passages set at Examinations for India and Home Civil Services, Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c. including a Praxis of Examination Papers, specially arranged for Army Candidates. By W. K. DALGLEISH, B.A. late Scholar of Trin. Coll. Dublin; Head Classical Master, Queen's Service Academy, Dublin. Edited by W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D. F.R.G.S. F.G.S. F.R.G.S.I. Author of 'A Manual of Historical Geography,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[May 10, 1884.]

IT would be waste of words to insist on the value of practising translation at sight. But a friendly warning may be given to the candidate that he must not content himself with turning into English twenty or thirty consecutive lines, selected at random, in an edition of which the book is familiar and the context apparent. He must take into consideration, too, that very many of the excerpts set at our Open Competitions will be found, when compared with

the originals, to have been more or less altered by the Examiners. And great judgment is needed in the choice of authors as well as of pieces suitable for the examination in view.

To meet these requirements of candidates reading for the Military and Civil Services this Handbook has been compiled. It is divided into three Parts, viz. :—

Part I. (pages 1 to 32) supplies a complete specimen of the Latin Papers given at each of the more important examinations.

Part II. (pages 33 to 167) contains one hundred and eighty passages set at these examinations.

Part III. (pages 168 to 270) consists of a series of fifty Examination Papers for Army Candidates, and includes materials for translation into Latin, as well as into English, together with Grammatical Questions. Each of these Papers has been carefully put together so as to present the average difficulty, and to require the usual time (three hours) of an ordinary Woolwich and Sandhurst Paper. Great pains have been taken with the Grammatical Questions, which have been arranged with special reference to Army Entrance Examinations. No materials, except in the specimen sets, have been given for translation into Latin Verse, as this subject is not taken up by the majority of candidates, and the volume might have proved too bulky.

Copious Indexes have been appended, which supply the means of readily ascertaining the authors and the examinations.

The attention of teachers and pupils is called to the following special features which the experience of the Editor leads him to hope will prove of high importance to candidates :—

I. The specimen sets of Examination Papers have been carefully chosen, to show the form and extent of the examination in Latin for each of the Open Competitions.

II. All the passages, both Latin and English, and the Grammatical Questions, have been set for the Public Examinations, many of them over and over again.

III. Unpublished Examination Papers, obtained from private sources, have been largely laid under contribution.

IV. All passages set for many years back at the more important competitions have been included.

V. All the passages have been selected by the Examiners themselves, who have altered very many of them to fit them for examination purposes.

VI. The collection is varied and extensive beyond precedent, comprising three hundred excerpts from classical authors, nearly sixty

passages for Latin Prose, and two hundred and fifty Grammatical Questions.

VII. The Indexes form a guide to the examinations, shewing the frequency with which particular authors have been set, and the character of the passages chosen for each grade of the Open Competitions.

VIII. The Praxis, drawn up in the first instance for Woolwich and Sandhurst Candidates, is the outcome of much experience, and is equally useful for all Open Competitions, of which the new Army Entrance Examination is the type.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy—the Principles of Theoretical and Systematic Chemistry. By W. A. TILDEN, D.Sc. Lond. F.R.S. Third Edition, with Answers to Problems. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 338, price 4s. 6d. cloth. The Answers to the Problems may be had separately, price 1s. sewed. [May 24, 1884.]

THIS Text-Book, intended primarily for the use of students, aims at presenting a brief synopsis of the leading principles of chemistry in such a form as to give the subject a more decided educational direction than has been hitherto customary, it being the Author's belief that no branch of science deserves more emphatic recognition at the hands of educators than chemistry.

Although the book does not profess to be a complete treatise on the subject, the Author believes that its contents will be found sufficiently comprehensive to afford a fair general view of chemical theory as it exists at the present time.

The volume embodies the substance of the lectures originally delivered by the Author to the more advanced classes in Clifton College.

The Exercises are for the most part culled either from examination papers given at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, or are taken from memoirs published in the journals of the various scientific societies; but many are original.

In the present edition a few errors of the press have been corrected, and some passages in the text expanded. Some alterations of phraseology have been, here and there, rendered necessary by the advance of knowledge, as, for example, in connexion with the so-called permanent gases, all of which are now known to be liquefiable.

The molecular theory has been adopted in a somewhat rigid form, because the Author is satisfied by long experience that, whatever form it may ultimately assume, the molecular theory has already become an important and nearly indispensable aid to teaching chemistry.



NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXVIII.

AUGUST 30, 1884.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Ireland in the Seventeenth Century; or the Irish Massacres of 1641, their Causes and Results. Illustrated by Extracts from the unpublished MSS. in the State-Paper Offices, the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries; a Selection from the unpublished Depositions concerning the Massacres, printed in full *verbatim* from the originals in Trinity College Library, Dublin, with photographs and facsimiles; and the unpublished Records of Trials in the High Court of Justice in 1652-54, from the MSS. in the same. By MARY HICKSON, with a Preface by J. A. FROUDE. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 822, price 28s. cloth. [June 30, 1884.

THESE volumes contain more than 520 pages of historical papers never before published in full, some of which were generally believed to have been lost or destroyed, relating to the

state of Ireland between 1610 and 1654, which can never be rightly understood without a perusal of them. The fate of the thirty-two volumes of manuscript depositions relating to the massacres of 1641, a copious selection from which forms the staple of the work, has been very strange. For more than two centuries they have been the subject of hot disputation and criticism amongst historians, essayists, orators, and politicians, most of whom, be it noted, never read a line of the original MSS. And while all this disputing went on and goes on still, while quotations and misquotations from the abstracts of the depositions in the histories of TEMPLE, BORLASE, and JONES (which Miss HICKSON considers in many respects very unreliable), and in the pages of anonymous pamphleteers of the seventeenth century have been again and again put forth by the disputants, only three or four out of the immense collection of original sworn depositions in

the College Library, and these the least valuable, have ever been printed in full. Now, when a charge of murder is made against an individual, the intelligent portion of the public does not pretend to judge of his guilt or innocence until the depositions or examinations of the chief witnesses against him have been heard or read at length in open court and carefully sifted. If a number of persons, while refusing to read or hear the said depositions or examinations, resting satisfied with garbled reports of them or rumours of their worth or no worth, insisted that the prisoner was guilty or innocent, and called on the Government to hang him or set him free in deference to their opinions, we all know how such a request would be received. Those who made it would be considered beneath the notice of rational beings. And much the same course has ever been taken in the case of almost all the political assassinations or massacres committed by religious and political fanatics of which history takes account. Only in the case of the cruel massacres of unarmed and helpless Protestants—men, women, and children, in Ireland in 1641-43—has a wholly different course been taken. Not merely eloquent orators, lay and clerical, essayists and journalists, but eminent historians (who with wonderful ability and perseverance have ransacked the archives of France, Spain, Rome, Italy, and Germany, to prove, it may be, a comparatively unimportant fact in English history), freely discuss and undertake to decide on the reality or non-reality of the Irish Massacres of 1641, without examining for themselves a single volume, nay, a single page, of the contemporary sworn depositions relating to those massacres lying close at hand in thirty-two large MS. volumes in Trinity College, Dublin.

It is to remedy this state of things, so contrary to the rules of common sense and common law, much more to the rules of sound historical criticism, that the Author of these volumes has laid before the public a large number of the sworn depositions carefully copied in full from the original MSS. in the College Library, with photographs and facsimiles of some of them. Holding a brief for no particular party or class, but simply desirous to serve the cause of historical truth, her work is, as Mr. FROUDE's preface intimates, no mere statement of opinion, but an exposure of certain hitherto unknown, or at least unnoticed, facts, on which she asks the reader to form his own judgment.

In an introduction of 160 pages Miss HICKSON briefly discusses the main causes of the insurrection of 1641, and then proceeds to answer the objections which have been urged against the validity of the depositions by the

very few persons who have carefully examined them, and by the many who have accepted these objections without inquiry. The chief of these objections are: 1. That cancelling lines have been drawn over many passages in the depositions apparently by the pen that wrote them, which is a tacit confession that the writer considered much of the evidence untrustworthy; 2. That stories of apparitions and witchcraft and miraculous events are related by some of the witnesses, as well as hearsay reports of murders and robberies; 3. That no evidence was heard on behalf of the accused Irish, while the maddest evidence was received against them in their absence. Miss HICKSON, in answer to the first of these objections, shews that the so-called cancelling lines are not really cancellings at all, but marks of abbreviation, which designedly leave every word and cipher over which they are drawn perfectly legible, and which were made to shew the copyist who was employed to take copies of all that was important in the depositions, for transmission to the King and Parliament, what he might omit and what he must retain. She shews that those lines are only drawn over superfluous words or repetitions of formal phrases, and inventories of stolen or destroyed goods, each with its money value attached, and that the copyist carefully sums up those money values, inserting the sum total and all the rest of the deposition which has not lines drawn over it in his abridged copies, two volumes of which still remain amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum Library. She further shews, in answer to the second objection, that only one witness out of fifteen hundred or two thousand whose depositions are in the MS. volumes in the College says that she saw an apparition, although about a dozen or twenty persons mention that they were told by the Irish that apparitions and strange sights were seen where murders had been committed, some of the witnesses speaking of such stories with contemptuous scepticism and amusement at the ignorance and superstition of the Irish Roman Catholics; others half credulously, half doubtfully, as though uncertain whether to believe the said stories or not. In answer to the third objection the Author points out that the Clerical Commissioners in 1641-43 could not possibly have taken the depositions in the presence of the accused, who were all out at that time in active rebellion; that the greater number of the depositions in the thirty-two volumes were taken by the Cromwellian Commissioners for the High Court of Justice in 1652-54, when the Civil War was over, which makes them, as REND observes, the more valuable; that those Cromwellian authorities, so far from refusing to hear evidence

on behalf of the Irish, took more than thirty depositions of Irish Roman Catholics against English and Scotch Protestants charged with murdering the Irish of Island Magee on January 8, 1641 (O.S.); that they also took many other depositions against Protestant murderers of the Irish in other places, even when those Protestants were officers and soldiers in the Cromwellian army; and that they refused to accept hearsay or doubtful evidence against Colonel MacSweeney and other Irish Roman Catholics, thereby incurring the anger of not a few Protestants, who actually charged them with unduly favouring the accused Irish.

The second part of Miss HICKSON's work contains a selection from the reports of trials of Irish Roman Catholics, priests and laymen, in the High Court of Justice in 1652-54. These shew that Sir PHELM O'NEIL was tried, not merely, as is supposed, on the general charge of rebellion, but also on four separate charges of murder—for the murder of Lord CAULFIELD, the murders of JAMES and MRS. MAXWELL and their unborn child, the murder of Mr. BLANEY, M.P. and the murder of BROWNLOW TAYLOR; that he was further charged with not forging but altering the Commission sent him by CHARLES the First; that MICHAEL HARRISON, the chief witness against the prisoner, never swore, out of court or in court—as Dean KERR's declaration asserts he did—that he, at Sir PHELM's command, affixed an old seal torn off a patent grant to the said Commission; HARRISON, on the contrary, swearing distinctly that he never once saw the Commission, although he heard of it from O'NEIL. The records of the High Court further shew that the accused Irish were allowed to speak in their own defence, and to call witness after witness on their behalf, as well as to employ Irish Roman Catholic counsel to speak for them, and to cross-examine at length each witness, Protestant or Catholic; inasmuch that the Roman Catholic Vicar-General charged with murder had a free pardon, and Lord MUSKERRY publicly thanked the Court for its impartiality, after his acquittal of complicity in several murders.

The Author believes that these Records of the High Court of Justice which have never been printed or even noticed by any historian, which the most experienced officials in the Irish State-Paper Office believed had been long since destroyed in the great fire which consumed many Irish records in the last century, must prove to all intelligent and impartial students of history that the prevailing theory about the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland is to a great degree, if not wholly, erroneous.

The third portion of the work contains

miscellaneous papers and letters, hitherto unpublished, from the Council Books of the Commonwealth, described in a brief but admirable official report by their late guardian Sir BERNARD BURKE, Bart. when they were lately transferred from Dublin Castle to the Irish Public Record Office, and also a selection from the contemporary narratives of Roman Catholics describing what they had seen or known of the massacres at Cashel, Silver Mines, and Shrute, and the events of the first weeks of the rebellion in Tipperary and Cork. Miss HICKSON believes that these Roman Catholic witnesses, like the majority of the Protestant deponents, honestly and impartially relate what they had seen in 1641-43. She has annotated their narrations, as well as the depositions, checking and collating one with another, so as to sift and impartially test the evidence in each collection, separating hearsay from facts which took place under the eyes of narrators and deponents.

The Appendix and Addenda contain many unpublished papers relating to the plantations between 1610 and 1639; letters from the Lords Deputies, and a very few reprints of State-Papers (such as Lord MAGUIRE's narrative) from old, scarce books, or high-priced modern ones, the perusal of which is necessary to the full understanding of the mass of new historical materials contained in those volumes.

Notes on the Principal Pictures in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. By C. L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. Keeper of the National Gallery, London; Author of 'Hints on Household Taste,' 'A History of the Gothic Revival,' &c. With 107 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[August 6, 1884.]

AN announcement, made after these 'Notes' were in type, that the authorities of the Old Pinakothek at Munich contemplated re-numbering and rearranging the pictures in that Gallery, obliged the Author to postpone the publication of this Handbook until the issue of the new official Catalogue. This has at length appeared, and, though the delay has been inconvenient, it is satisfactory to know that the 'Notes' in their present form have received the latest possible corrections, not only regarding the numbers and position of the works described, but also with respect to those changes which have been made in the 'attribution' of certain pictures.

It must not, however, be assumed that the Author regards the present designation of such works in every case as satisfactory and final.

The experience of recent years has shewn that but little permanent reliance can be placed on the opinion of individual connoisseurs, however eminent; and no one can say whether the generally received *dictum* of this or that expert may not be reversed in the course of time by the next popular critic or learned professor who chances to gain the ear of the public.

Nearly one hundred pictures in the Old Pinakothek, hitherto attributed respectively to individual masters, are now severally ascribed to other hands. About thirty more, formerly labelled as 'unknown,' have been classed among the works of certain painters. Many another, once doubtfully associated with its author's name, is now boldly described as his own performance. Some examples, to which a well-known name was attached, are now considered spurious. Not a few, once regarded as 'school' pictures, have been assigned to particular artists. Quondam copies are pronounced to be original, and supposed originals to be copies.

That some of these changes are justified by a closer study of specific styles, by a more careful scrutiny of ancient documents, and by the recent advance of art education, is very probable. But where such changes depend—and it is certain that many of them must greatly depend—upon the caprice of private judgment, it becomes difficult to accept, without reserve, opinions which may be challenged by any intelligent critic who answers argument by evidence, or meets evidence with argument; while the bewildered amateur, for whose edification these opinions are recorded, scarcely knows whom to believe or what to admire.

To recount, discuss, and judge between conflicting theories; to weigh accurately and impartially the evidence adduced by various authorities in their support; and to enumerate the several dogmatic guesses by which a particular picture has been successively ascribed to three or four masters of the same School, would almost require for each gallery a treatise in itself. A time may perhaps come when it will be considered less important than at present to debate certain vexed questions of authenticity, which, after all, can never be definitely settled, and which the practice of ancient art must, from its very nature, leave in most cases obscure.

Meanwhile, some of the general public, who care little for scientific criticism, may find it useful to know which are the most noteworthy pictures in each Collection, and by what leading characteristics of style or execution they are distinguished. It is for readers of this class that these 'Notes' have been prepared. Those who desire to study more deeply the history and philosophy of art will find ample

information in larger and more ambitious works.

It may be well to explain that the notices given in this Handbook are arranged in alphabetical order under the names of the painters to whom the pictures are ascribed—a system which, looking to the periodical changes inevitably made in the hanging of every Gallery, is, on the whole, the safest and most convenient that can be adopted for the purpose.

The descriptions and critical remarks are based on notes made by the Author after a careful examination of each picture noticed.

The illustrations which accompany the text are engraved from sketches executed by Mr. W. C. WARD, after photographs taken by HERR FRANZ HANFSTAENGL, of Munich.

Also uniform with the above :—

I. *The Louvre Gallery, Paris.* Pp. 332, with 114 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

II. *The Brera Gallery, Milan.* Pp. 130, with 55 Illustrations, price 5s. cloth.

NEW FAIRY TALE FOR CHILDREN, WITH COLOURED PICTURES.

The Princess Nobody: a Tale of Fairyland.

By ANDREW LANG; after the Drawings by Richard Doyle, printed in colours by Edmund Evans. Post 4to. pp. 56, price 5s. boards. [September 1, 1884.]

'THE PRINCESS NOBODY' is a fairy tale in prose, suggested (and illustrated) by the drawings which Mr. Richard Doyle made for 'In Fairyland.' It is believed that young children will enjoy the drawings even more when connected by a narrative than when left 'in the air.' The little romance is on the lines of the traditional and ancient fairy tales, and especially avoids modern satire and allusions smelling of the sacred lamp of modern burlesque. The Princess has the gift, or rather the malady, of becoming invisible, which causes much trouble to her parents and her very numerous wooers. She is finally rescued from a malignant fate by the Prince Comical, and with him lives happy ever afterwards, while a suitable provision is made for her grateful and devoted Black Beetle. There is, unfortunately, no moral of any description whatever, but, considering the activity of modern didactic writing in the press, and in poetry, it is hoped that this defect may be overlooked for once.

BALLADE OF DEDICATION.

To all you babes at Branhholm Park,
This book I dedicate ;

A book for winter evenings dark,
Too dark to ride or skate.

I made it up out of my pate,
And wasted midnight oil,

Interpreting each cut and plate—
The works of DICKY DOYLE !

When weary winter comes, and hark !
The Teviot roars in 'spate' ;

When half you fear you'll need the Ark,
The flood's so fierce and great ;

Think of the Prince and of his mate,
Their triumph and their toil,
And mark them drawn in all their state—
The works of DICKY DOYLE !

Now, if my nonsense hits the mark—
If Wynnies, Pops, and Kates,

Deem tales of Fays and Giants stark,
Not wholly out of date—

Another time, perchance, I'll prate,
And keep a merry coil,

Though ne'er I'll match the drawings great—
The works of DICKY DOYLE !

ENVOY.

Girls, may you ne'er know fear nor hate ;
Boys, field like Mr. Royle !
And, please, don't say I desecrate
The works of DICKY DOYLE !

Farms and Farming. By GEORGE NEVILLE,
M.A. Author of 'Horses and Riding.' With
13 Illustrations by the Author. Crown 8vo.
pp. 244, price 6s. cloth. [August 20, 1884.

THE object of this work is to give the student in agriculture an insight into the sciences he is studying, and at the same time to supply the landowner or occupier of land with information which will be of use to him in carrying on the cultivation of the land.

The book is divided into four sections. The first section is devoted chiefly to the chemical and botanical aspect of agriculture. The second section treats of the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, with a chapter on cross-breeding. The third section contains detailed instructions for erecting farm buildings and for their proper arrangement, to which is added a list of the implements generally found on a farm, and a description of their use. This section also contains a chapter on ensilage. In the fourth section the Author has called attention to the laws that govern the relations of capital and labour, and the effect produced by legislation on

the agriculture of any country, especially in reference to the gross production of food.

CONTENTS :—**CHAP. PART I.**

1. Relation of Capital required to Land.
2. On the Classification of Plants usually Cultivated in Ordinary Husbandry.
3. On the Food of Plants.
4. On Manuring Chemically considered.
5. On Rotation of Crops.
6. On Manuring Practically considered.
7. On the Individuality of Vegetables.
8. On Laying Land down to Grass.
9. On High Farming and Low Farming.
10. On Trying Experiments.
11. On the Different Varieties of Soil.

CHAP. PART II.

1. On Breeding Animals.
2. On Cattle.
3. On Sheep.
4. On Pigs.
5. Farm-Horses.
6. On Cross-Breeding.

PART III.

1. On Farm Buildings.
2. On Farm Buildings—*continued.*
3. On the Dairy.
4. On Farm Accounts.
5. On Buying and Selling.
6. On the Implements Commonly Used.
7. On Ensilage, &c.

PART IV.

1. On the Laws that Govern the Relation of Capital and Labour.
2. On the Unearned Increment of Land falsely so-called.
3. On the Taxation of Land.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS :—

Sketch of the Racing Mare Caller On.	Ground Plan of Smaller Set of Farm Buildings Adapted to 80 or 100 Acres.
Tracing of Caller On Enlarged.	Elevations of Smaller Set of Farm Buildings Adapted to 80 or 100 Acres.
Arrangement of Blocks of Buildings in Farmstead.	Sketch of Ground Plan of Buildings, with One Covered and Two Open Yards.
Arrangement of Blocks of Buildings Shewing Causeway.	Elevation of End of Covered Yard Showing Glass Gables.
Section of Manure Tank.	Section of a Design for a Silo.
Section of Pigsty.	
Ground Plan of Farm Buildings Adapted for a Farm of 200 to 300 Acres.	
Elevations of Farm Buildings Adapted for a Farm of 200 to 300 Acres.	

Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS, F.R.S. F.S.A. Hon. Memb. M.R.S.L. Hon. Memb. R.I.A. The Fourth Edition, with numerous Facsimiles, Diagrams, and Illustrations. Super-royal 8vo. pp. 480, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[August 15, 1884.

THE object of this volume is to supply for the use of students of English Literature the

ascertained facts of SHAKESPEARE's life and the known particulars respecting the sources and the production of his plays, in a connected outline narrative, divested of all commentary, critical, argumentative, or controversial. In every instance, the documents and extracts are given *verbatim et litteratim* in chronological order, and the explanatory and connecting matter is confined to essentials. It seems superfluous to add that if any contemporary literary and personal biography of SHAKESPEARE, however meagre, had come down to us with the stamp or look of authenticity, or if any recognised bibliography were in existence, however brief or imperfectly executed, while his works were still fresh, no necessity could exist for such a volume as the present. The plays might still appear overloaded with superfluous and repulsive commentary, but there could be no field for the conjectural and imaginary biographies which at greater or less length encumber every edition of the works.

The following extract from the Author's Preface indicates the grounds and objects of these Outlines, and the principle on which the volume has been composed. 'In the absence of some very important discovery, the general and intense desire to penetrate the mystery which surrounds the personal history of SHAKESPEARE cannot be wholly gratified. Something, however, may be accomplished in that direction by diligent and critical study of the materials now accessible, especially if care be taken to avoid the temptation of endeavouring to decipher his inner life and character through the media of his works. The genius which so rapidly converted the dull pages of a novel or history into an imperishable drama was transmuted into other forces in actual life, as may be gathered even from the scanty records of his biography which still remain. Let these latter be studied in that truest spirit of criticism which deals with facts in preference to conjecture and sentiment, regard being ever watchfully paid to the circumstances by which he was surrounded.'

PEOPLE'S EDITION.

A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive; being a connected view of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation. By JOHN STUART MILL. People's Edition, 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 638, price 5s. cloth. [Sept. 1, 1884.

THIS Edition is a *verbatim* reprint of the Library Edition in 2 vols. 8vo. as last revised by the Author.

On the Frontier: Three Stories. By BRET HARTE. CONTENTS: I. At the Mission of San Carmel. II. A Blue Grass Penelope. III. Left out on Lone Star Mountain. 16mo. pp. 182, price 1s. sewed.

[July 24, 1884.

THESE three stories are illustrative of life in California twenty or thirty years ago.

'At the Mission of San Carmel' is the story of how an old priest adopted a foundling baby-girl, no one but himself being aware of the child's sex. The secret was well kept till the girl was about fifteen, when she was identified by the sailor who was the chief agent in separating her from her unworthy parent, and the old priest had to give up his cherished dream of bringing her up to the service of the Church.

'A Blue Grass Penelope' tells how Mr. Spencer Tucker left his wife and debts, but did not succeed in getting very far away from them. His wife hoped against hope, and was as faithful as her famous prototype.

'Left out on Lone Star Mountain' is the story of a played-out mining claim, and the four partners who owned it. When they had utterly lost hope and three of them were scheming to leave their comrade, he was lucky enough to find a large nugget which had been left exposed by a landslip, and this event effectually healed the dissension.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton. Edited to illustrate the Laws of Rhetoric and Composition. By ALEXANDER MACKIE, M.A. Author of 'Scotticisms Arranged and corrected.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 208, price 2s. cloth.

[June 30, 1884.

THIS edition of MACAULAY's *Essay on Milton* is edited, for use in schools, on a new principle—as a companion to a text-book of Rhetoric, and with the illustration of points of style as its chief aim. There are two series of notes—one, footnotes explaining allusions and difficulties in the Text; the other, at the end of the book, criticising and discussing at considerable length the style of the *Essay*, the figures of speech, the order of words, the sentences and the paragraphs, &c. as well as incidentally displaying MACAULAY's mannerisms and characteristics, and providing a critical estimate of his literary genius. A life of MACAULAY and a memoir of MILTON, supplementary to MACAULAY's references, are prefixed.

The Ricardian Theory of Rent. By HUTCHESON MACAULAY POSNETT, M.A. LL.D. late Classical Scholar, Wall Scholar, Senior Classical Moderator, &c. Dublin University; Author of 'The Historical Method.' Crown 8vo. pp. 94, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

[May 20, 1884.]

THIS is a brief critique on the Ricardian Theory by an advocate of the Historical Method. The Author advances somewhat beyond, though along the lines of, the German School of ROSCHER and the English School of CLIFFE LESLIE, undertaking to shew that the doctrine of RICARDO, alike socially and physically, has ceased to be capable of scientific defence. Recent discussions on rent, by American and French writers, are criticised; and Dr. WALKER's 'Land and its Rent' is examined in detail.

A Text-Book on Practical Solid or Descriptive Geometry. By DAVID ALLAN LOW, Whitworth Scholar; Lecturer on Engineering in Allan Glen's Institution, Glasgow. In Two Parts. PART I. crown 8vo. pp. 120, price 2s. cloth. PART II. crown 8vo. pp. 140, price 3s. cloth. [August 8, 1884.]

THE Author, in writing this text-book, has endeavoured to meet the wants of both elementary and advanced students, and he believes that it will be found to contain all the descriptive geometry which is usually required by engineering and architectural draughtsmen. But while making the book comprehensive, and illustrating it fully, it has not been made of an inconvenient size for use in large classes.

The treatment of the subject in this work is slightly different from that in any existing books. The problems are stated in a more comprehensive way, and are made to include more cases than is usual with other writers. After the statement of the problem follows the general solution, which is usually given without reference to any particular example. Next comes the application of the problem to one or more examples. In many cases the student may not fully understand the general solution of a problem until he has worked out the examples which illustrate it. The advantage of this mode of treatment is, that it is more systematic, and enables the student to get a more intelligent and comprehensive grasp of the subject. After working the examples and mastering the general solution of a problem, the student is better able to cope with any fresh

examples which may come before him, than if he had learned the subject from examples only.

The elementary portion of the subject is treated of in Part I. and the more advanced portion in Part II.

A great want which the Author has found in existing works on descriptive geometry is that of a sufficient number of good exercises properly graduated; he has, therefore, been at considerable trouble to collect and devise a large number of exercises, and he believes that in no other work of the kind will there be found such a good collection. In this matter he would record his indebtedness to the examination papers published by the Science and Art Department, which has done so much to promote the teaching of this and other science subjects throughout the country.

The Author would like to impress upon the student the necessity of working out all the examples and exercises on paper with the drawing instruments, neatly and of full size. It is not enough for the student to know how a problem is to be solved, he must actually work it out; as very often, from the peculiar position of the points, lines, or planes, the result is quite different from what he would have expected.

Notes on Physiology. Being a *Résumé* of the Principal Facts of the Science. By HENRY ASHBY, M.D. Lond. M.R.C.P. Physician to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Manchester, &c. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised. Illustrated with 120 Woodcuts. Fep. 8vo. pp. 356, price 5s. cloth.

[July 24, 1884.]

THESE Notes were originally compiled for the use of students of the Liverpool School of Medicine, when preparing for the primary examination of the College of Surgeons. They now appear in print, in the hope that they may prove useful to a wider class of students.

In the present Edition the text has been thoroughly revised, much new matter and one hundred and twenty woodcuts have been added. Most of the latter are from QUAIN's 'Anatomy,' a few from other sources. Whilst the size of the work has necessarily somewhat increased, it still retains its original character of being a *résumé* of the principal facts of Human Physiology. The Author expresses his obligations to QUAIN's 'Anatomy' (9th ed.), FOSTER's 'Text-Book of Physiology' (4th ed.), KLEIN's 'Atlas of Histology,' and LANDOUZ's 'Physiologie des

Menschen' (3rd and 4th ed.) Fifty questions, taken for the most part from the Calendar of the College of Surgeons, are added.

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11. Animal Heat.	<i>Appendix.</i>
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TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE

Telegraphy. By W. H. PREECE, F.R.S. M.I.C.E. &c. Electrician Post Office Telegraphs, and J. SIVEWRIGHT, M.A. C.M.G. General Manager South African Telegraphs. Third Edition, with 195 Diagrams of Apparatus, &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 338, price 5s. cloth. [June 12, 1884.]

THIS text-book, although adapted for the use of students generally, is written specially for those numerous operators and artisans who are employed in the actual transmission of telegrams, and in the maintenance of telegraphs in England. Care has been taken to render it as far as possible independent of theory, and of little more than an elementary knowledge of Mathematics. The book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of more advanced works upon the art and science of Telegraphy. Its dimensions have necessarily confined the Authors almost entirely to the consideration of English Telegraphy, and compelled them to abandon the submarine cable branch of the subject. The systems described are those which have borne the test of continued experience and are more or less in practical use at the present day. And as the class for whom the book is specially written are not as a rule engaged in the application of the laws of currents to testing and experimental purposes, the discussion of OHM's laws, and the apparatus depending upon them, are not dealt with.

Those who take up this text-book with the idea that from it they are going to learn Tele-

graphy without any previous knowledge of Electricity, and without the opportunity of handling telegraph instruments, will probably be disappointed; while those who have already acquired an elementary knowledge of Electricity, or are employed in Telegraphy, will, it is believed, find the work to fill a gap which the Authors have often felt to exist.

Wherever the diagrams are drawn to scale they are so indicated by the proportion of the real size being given. Wherever this is not so the diagrams are either symbolical or simply illustrative without strict adherence to dimensions.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Descriptive Mineralogy. By HILARY BAUERMAN, F.G.S. Assoc. Royal School of Mines. With 236 Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 408, price 6s. cloth. [July 10, 1884.]

IN the preparation of the present volume, owing to the large and constantly increasing stock of mineralogical literature, the chief difficulty has been the selection and compression of the material so as to give a fair general view of the subject within the space available. For this purpose, and in order to carry out the general ideas of the series, only the more important species, whether from a natural history or an economic point of view, are described in much detail, the general relations of the individual species in each group being indicated in a preliminary statement at the commencement of each chapter. It was originally intended to illustrate the descriptions mainly by the figures in the Author's 'Treatise on Systematic Mineralogy,' but during the progress of the work he was fortunate enough to acquire the wood blocks used in the illustration of 'Brooke and Miller,' which have been generally regarded as the best examples of their class ever executed, and he has used a selection of these in preference to perspective projections. As in the former volume, the double system of notation is followed—that of MILLER according to WEISS's order, and the corresponding symbols of NACMANN for forms, but the former is alone used for faces. In the figures of the oblique system it must be borne in mind that sometimes the slope of the oblique axis is to the right and sometimes to the left, and therefore to bring these into accordance with the assumption of a uniform forward slope the plane of projection is, in the former case, the positive, and in the latter the negative clinopinakoid, which will give a corresponding difference in the indices of

the type faces, while NAUMANN's form-symbols are unchanged.

The Author, having been absent from England while a considerable number of sheets were in the printer's hands, expresses his indebtedness to his friend Mr. F. W. RUDLER, who has kindly undertaken the revision of these for publication.

The Art of Solving Problems in Higher Arithmetic; with a Chapter on the Arithmetic of Latitude and Longitude. A Training Book for Senior Schoolboys and for Examination Candidates. With Answers. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 108, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [August 7, 1884.

It is to be regretted that the practice of what is called *coaching* and *cramming* should ever have to be resorted to in Arithmetic—a science which, in the deliberate study of it, involves a discipline so conducive to the proper growth of intellect.

In the pursuit of any kind of useful knowledge it has often been found that they who, by themselves, have patiently and perseveringly grappled with difficulties have attained the best success. And, certainly, teaching, which in former times gave too little assistance, ought now to leave more in the hands of independent effort than it commonly does.

There is, however, one portion of Arithmetic in which, more than in any other, a learner requires help, if it can be given with reference to some broad, general principle; it is the department of Miscellaneous Problems in Higher Arithmetic, when no particular Rule seems to be indicated as sufficient for solution. Help is here wanted, if it can be given with reference to some broad, general principle, not merely augmenting knowledge, but impregnating the mind itself to make it grow; and it has appeared to the Author that such miscellaneous problems are to a considerable extent reducible to classes, in each of which there is some common characteristic, which, when successively studied and understood, will aid much in the cultivation of general skill. To assist a pupil in the solution of first one problem and then another of a different kind can do little towards good progress; but to confine his attention at one time to a series of similar examples, extracted from a miscellaneous collection, will most effectually train him into an aptitude for the general work of Higher Arithmetic.

After all the aid that may be derived from this manual, it is intended and desirable that it

should contain difficulties to be encountered; but in order that time may be duly economised, and opportunity given to the student of estimating his own work, a Key will shortly be published, for such legitimate use as will be readily inferred.

CONTENTS :—

CHAPTER

Introduction.

- I. The Sum and the Difference of Two Quantities being given: to find the Quantities.
- II. Of Right-angled Triangles.
- III. Questions on Combinations of Quantities, according to the Ratio of their Single Values.
- IV. Questions relating to the joint-work of Agents of Different Powers.
- V. Proportionate and Irregular Distributions of Quantities.
- VI. Problems relating to the Rates of Two Travelers, advancing to meet each other, or one following to overtake the other.
- VII. Different Ways of Indicating Gain and Loss.
- VIII. Varieties of Form in Problems on Stocks.
- IX. Interior Areas of Rectangular Rooms, &c.
- X. Of Latitude and Longitude.
- XI. Miscellaneous Questions.

Answers.

NEW AND MUCH CHEAPER EDITION.

A Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary for the use of Junior Students. By JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Rector of St. Martin Ludgate, London. New Edition; Latin-English, imperial 16mo. pp. 656, price 8s. cloth; English-Latin, imperial 16mo. pp. 392, price 3s. cloth; Complete, imperial 16mo. 1,048, price 5s. cloth. [June 21, 1884.

THE above title indicates the nature of this work and the design of its Author. Except so far as is necessary for etymological purposes, words occurring in writers ordinarily read by less advanced students of the Latin language are, for the most part, alone explained; and in their treatment the principles upon which the larger Dictionary of WHITE and RIDDLE is based are uniformly followed, as fully as circumstances allow or require. The course which has been pursued may be thus described. Immediately after the assigned origin of each word, the literal interpretation is given between parentheses; and that English rendering of which such interpretation holds good in a pre-eminent degree is placed first in order, and regarded as the proper or primary meaning. When the source of a word is not discoverable, the fact is stated; and the ordinary interpreta-

tion is accepted and assigned the first place. When figurative and metonymical powers exist, either separately or conjointly, these are given, when they fall within the necessarily restricted scope of the work. A brief reference is usually made to some author; invariably so, indeed, when a quotation is deemed desirable or needful. Peculiar or unusual grammatical constructions are noticed. In the case of adjectives and adverbs, the comparative and superlative degrees are mentioned when they are known to exist; and whenever either one or the other or both are omitted, it is to be considered that no authority is to be found for their use. Proper names are included in the body of the work, and will be found in their alphabetical order; added to which their meaning is stated, whenever their origin is clearly traceable or may be reasonably conjectured; such meaning being printed in Roman type in the case of Latinized-Greek names, and in Italic type in the case of pure Latin names. French derivatives from such Latin words as are comprised in this Dictionary are, moreover, mentioned.

In one respect, however, this book differs from the parent work, and, indeed, from any Dictionary which has yet appeared. This peculiarity consists in the mode of printing each leading word so as to exhibit its process of formation, and thus show the reason for the etymological meaning assigned to it. Since, however, this is a novelty in Lexicographical works, some explanation of the plan itself is required.

Simple words consist, in part, of a base, which may be either a root, or a theme—by some called a stem; in part, of either a suffix alone or a suffix preceded by a connecting vowel or by a consonant, which some etymologists term 'euphonic,' others 'epenthetic.' In order, as before stated, to show the formation of the word, and at the same time to assist in indicating the etymological force resulting from the combination of the base and suffix, a hyphen is placed between them. Thus, in *am-or*, *ama-tor*, and *vir-tus*, the respective bases are *am*, *ama*, and *vir*; the respective suffixes are *or*, *tor*, and *tus*. Again, in *teg-ūmen*, *mon-itor*, and *mon-strum*, the respective bases are *teg* and *mon*; *ūmen* and *itor* supply instances of the occurrence of a connecting vowel; while *strum* shows the employment of the euphonic or epenthetic consonant between the suffix and base; the connecting vowels being respectively *u* and *i*; the euphonic or epenthetic consonant, *s*; the suffixes, *men*, *tor*, and *trum*. In some few cases a seeming prefix is employed: see the articles *a-pi-s*, *a-vi-s*.

Compound words are formed sometimes by

the union of two simple words, either without or with some letter-change or contraction; at other times by the combination of the primary elements entering into the formation of two (rarely more) simple words, either with or without a connecting vowel, and generally with, though occasionally without, a suffix; while, further still, a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is inserted in certain instances.

Of the former of these two classes of compound words, *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*, *con-scendo*, are examples. In order to distinguish the component parts a hyphen is inserted between them. If the composition involves no letter-change, the word is simply printed as shown in *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*. But if a letter-change occurs, then mention is made of the fact, while the same mode of printing is retained. Thus, that *con-scendo* is a compound word appears from the employment of the hyphen, while the change that is made in one of its members is mentioned immediately after the statement of its mode of flexion and of its conjugation, in the following way;—[for *con-scando*]; *con-scendo* being in fact the euphonised form of *con-scando*. Examples of the formation of compound words from two simple words, through contractions, are found in *ne-mo* from *ne-homo*, and in *n-olo* from *ne-volo*.

Of the other class of compound words, *lat-t-fic-o*, and *mont-i-col-a*, exhibit the employment of a connecting vowel and the addition of a suffix. *Puer-për-us* and *con-sanguin-tus* are formed without an intervening connecting vowel, while they each receive a suffix. In *tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen* there is a connecting vowel, but no suffix; while, as will be presently shown, *equ-e-s* and *com-e-s* receive an euphonic or epenthetic consonant, though it does not appear in their nominative cases. Here, too, as in the other class of compound words, hyphens are employed to separate the component parts. In that portion of each article which is devoted to etymological information, the respective roots or themes of the simple words are shown by their being separated by a hyphen from the part changed in flexion; the connecting vowel or euphonic (otherwise epenthetic) consonant is denoted by its being placed between parentheses (); while, further still, any letter-changes that may occur are stated.

By reference to the body of the work it will be seen that *lat-t-fic-o* is for *lat-t-fac-o*. Here *lat* is the theme of *lat-us*; *fac* is the root of *fac-io*; *t*, as will be seen from its mode of printing—viz. (i),—is a connecting vowel; while the *o* is a verbal suffix. So also in the case of *mont-i-col-o*, it will be seen that *mont* is the true theme of *mons*—the *t* disappearing, be it

observed, in the nominative before the following consonant, *s*; that *col* is the root of *col-o*; that *i* is a connecting vowel; while the final *a* is a suffix. Here it should be stated that where the true theme of a noun is not discoverable in the nominative case, the genitive is given, as there it always appears: e. g. *mons*, *mont-is*.

On the other hand, in *puer-për-us*, *puer* the theme of *puer*, *puer-i*, is connected immediately with *per*, which is altered from *par*, the root of *par-io*; while the final syllable *us* is a suffix. In *con-sanguinëus*, *con*,—the form assumed in certain cases by *cum* when used in composition,—is joined immediately to *sanguin*, which is the theme of *sanguis*, the *n* being thrown out before the following consonant, *s*; while *eus* is a suffix.

Again. *Tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen* respectively supply instances of words having a connecting vowel, but being without a suffix. Thus, *tæd* is the theme of *tæd-a*; *fer* is the root of *fer-o*; *i* is a connecting vowel. So, *tub* is the theme of *tub-a*; *cen* represents *can*, the root of *can-o*; while *i* is a connecting vowel.

It has also been mentioned that a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is occasionally inserted. The articles *com-e-s* and *equ-e-s* will show this. *Com-e-s*, it is stated in the work itself, is put for *com-i-(t)-s*, and *equ-e-s* for *equ-i-(t)-s*. In each instance the *t* does not appear in the nominative case; but it does appear in the oblique cases, and throughout the plural number; e. g. *com-i-t-is*, *equ-i-t-is*, etc. To indicate the nature of the letter *t*, it is printed as shown above, between parentheses; viz. (t). It should be stated, however, that by some scholars this *t* is considered to be a suffix.

To pass now to some few other points which require mention.

Words, whether simple or compound, formed in the way above described, are often the sources of a still further formation. When this is the case, that portion of them which is not subject to flexion becomes the base of the new word, and is not divided into its original elements, but is printed continuously. To illustrate this by reference to words already used as examples. From *mon-strum*, *con-scendo*, are obtained, by the addition of suffixes, *mon-strëus*, *conscen-sio* (for *conscend-sio*): the bases being *monstr*, *conscend*, which are those portions of their respective words which are not subject to flexion; and the suffixes being *ëus*, *sio*.

Words obtained directly from the Greek language, and which are in fact merely Latin representatives of Greek forms, are printed without any division: as, *machina* from *μηχανή*,

Memnon from *Μέμνων*. Words also of doubtful origin are not divided.

When a consonant is inserted in the present tense of a verb in order to strengthen the present form, such consonant is inclosed, in the leading word, between parentheses: as, *ju(n)g-o*, *ru(m)p-o*; the true roots of which are respectively *jug* and *rup*.

When words are formed from verbs of the first conjugation, and receive the conjugational letter *a*, such *a*, when their origin is stated, is exhibited between parentheses; thus *ama-tor*, *ara-trum*, are said to spring from *am(a)-o*, *ar(a)-o*. But when the *a* is not employed, the ordinary form of the first person of the present tense of the verb is given; thus *am-or*, *ar-vus* are represented as having their sources in *am-o*, *ar-o*.

When a word has for its base the uninflected portion of a substantive of the second declension, or of an adjective following the form of the second declension, and such base ends in two or more consonants, a vowel is at times inserted before the last of them; as from *minister*, *ministr-i*, is formed *ministrëum*, not *ministrium*; from *tignum*, *tign-i*, comes *tigilum* (for *tigin-lum*), not *tign-lum*; and from *intëger*, *integr-i*, is obtained *integel-lus* (for *integer-lus*), not *integr-lus*. The same statement also holds good in some other cases; as from *umbra*, *umbr-æ* of the first declension, springs *umbel-la* (for *umber-la*), not *umbr-la*.

Some suffixes are simple, as *or* in *am-or*; others are compound, as *tus* in *vir-tus*, which represents *tut-s*, the real pure suffix being *tut*, and *s* the nominative case-ending. This, however, is a point which cannot be treated of at length in a preface. When a suffix is preceded by a connecting vowel, or by a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, no hyphen is employed; as *mon-itor*, not *mon-i-tor*; *mon-strum*, not *mon-s-trum*.

As the suffix always forms the last portion of a word, and follows the hyphen in simple words and the last hyphen in compound words, it has not been thought necessary to repeat in any instance what it is, inasmuch as it is self-evident. Where no suffix is used, the fact will appear in the statement given of the origin of the word.

Such is the outline of the plan upon which the leading words in this work are printed; a plan which, it is confidently believed, will go far to render an acquaintance with the mode of formation, and the etymological meaning, of words in general, comparatively easy even to persons beginning to study the Latin language.

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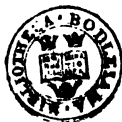
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BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

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No. CXIX.

NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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NEW WORK BY LADY BRASSEY.

In the Trades, the Tropics, and the 'Roaring Forties'; or Fourteen Thousand Miles in the *Sunbeam*, in 1883. By LADY BRASSEY. With 292 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson and J. D. Cooper, from drawings by R. T. Pritchett, and Track Chart and Eight Maps drawn and engraved by E. Weller.

ÉDITION DE LUXE. Printed on large paper and bound in half-vellum, with gilt-top. The Illustrations are printed on Indian paper and mounted. 1 vol. imperial 8vo. pp. 548, price £3. 13s. 6d. (only 250 copies printed, each copy being numbered.)

LIBRARY EDITION. Containing the whole of the Illustrations, Maps, &c. that appear in the Édition de Luxe. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 548, price 21s. [November 28, 1884.]

FOR many years the Author of this work had felt a strong desire to see the glorious

vegetation and beauties of the West Indies. This desire was near being realised in 1872; but lack of sufficient confidence in the powers of the *Eöthen* to contend with their troubled waters made it necessary to give up the idea. Four years later another dream of the Author's life was fully realised. In her highest flights of fancy she had not conceived that anything on earth could exist so beautiful, or that mere existence could become such a pleasure as in the fairy-like islands of the South Pacific. Of the cruise among these islands some account has been laid before the public in '*A Voyage in the Sunbeam*,' published in 1878.

At length, in the summer of 1883, an expedition to the West Indies was definitely arranged, the Author's party sailing in the *Norham Castle* to Madeira, where the *Sunbeam* was awaiting them. An abundance of rain interfered in some measure with the exploration of that island, but it also in many cases added beauty to the landscapes which exhibit the peculiar characteristics of Madeiran scenery.

The Author's first introduction to West Indian scenery was on the north side of the island of Trinidad, the splendour of the coast being only surpassed by the enchanting view seen on entering the gulf of Paria. On landing, the intensity of the heat was soon forgotten in the multitude and strangeness of the objects which met the eye. In contrast with the extreme loveliness of other parts of the island may be mentioned the Pitch Lake, the passage across which took up two hours.

From Trinidad the *Sunbeam* made its way to the island of Margarita, a province of Venezuela, and thence to the mainland, where the beauty of the scenery and the vegetation receive a further charm from the enchanting songs of birds, one of them resembling the song of a large deep-noted nightingale. The Author witnessed here a visitation of locusts, which not only do mischief to trees and crops, but stop the running of railway trains, their crushed bodies preventing the wheels of the engine from biting, so that 'train stopped by locusts' is not an uncommon telegram to be received at Caracas. From the beauties of Venezuela the voyagers passed to the glories of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, which are described exactly by the name bestowed on them. Coasting along the northern side of the island, they reached Port Antonio, regarded by many as the future Port of Jamaica, and lying in a picturesque bay, sheltered by low hills, behind which rise in the distance the ever-grand ranges of the lovely Blue Mountains.

The next resting place after leaving Jamaica was the little harbour of Nassau in the Bahamas. Of the wonders of the coral reefs in this group it is impossible to give any adequate description; but some attempt is made to give an idea of the astonishing assemblage of forms and colours which gleam in this under-world.

From these islands the *Sunbeam* fought its way through storm and tempest to the Bermudas, from which she passed through more quiet waters to the Azores, anchoring at Ponta Delgada in St. Michael's Island, where the travellers visited the hot-springs and mud-geysers of Las Furnas. Here, too, their voyage was practically ended, for the next port of arrival would be in England. The Azores were left behind on Christmas Eve, and Christmas was celebrated on board the yacht, recalling the memories of other Christmas Days during the last fourteen years, spent some in England and some in foreign lands. The Azores lights were still visible at midnight on December 24; and the loom of the Lizard was seen soon after midnight on the 29th.

The Author acknowledges with sincere gra-

tification the care and talent displayed both by artist and engravers on the illustrations, the sketches for which were mostly prepared under circumstances of haste and difficulty. The volume contains also a Track Chart, together with maps of Madeira, Trinidad, Venezuela, La Guayra and Caracas Railway, Jamaica, the Bahama and the Bermuda Islands, and lastly of the Azores. These maps are surrounded by carefully executed drawings of the flora and fauna and of the character of the scenery in the regions to which they relate.

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Thomas Carlyle: a History of his Life in London, 1834-1881. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. With Portrait engraved on steel of Carlyle æt. 50, from a Drawing by the late Samuel Lawrence. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 962, price 32s. [October 6, 1884.

THE following is extracted from Mr. FROUDE's Introduction:—

'It was only when he found that his wishes with respect to his biography would not and could not be respected, that CARLYLE requested me to undertake the task which he had in his Journal described as hopeless; and placed materials in my hands which would make the creation of a true likeness of him, if still difficult, yet no longer as impossible as he had declared it to be. Higher confidence was never placed by any man in another. I had not sought it, but I did not refuse to accept it. I felt myself only more strictly bound than men in such circumstances usually are, to discharge the duty which I was undertaking with the fidelity which I knew to be expected from me. Had I considered my own comfort or my own interest, I should have sifted out or passed lightly over the delicate features in the story. It would have been as easy as it would have been agreeable for me to construct a picture, with every detail strictly accurate, of an almost perfect character. An account so written would have been read with immediate pleasure. CARLYLE would have been admired and applauded, and the biographer, if he had not shared in the praise, would at least have escaped censure. He would have followed in the track marked out for him by a custom which is all but universal. When a popular statesman dies, or a popular soldier or clergyman, his faults are forgotten, his virtues only are remembered in his epitaph. Everyone has some frailties, but the merits and not the frailties are what interest the world; and with great men of the ordinary kind whose names and influence will not survive their own generation, to leave out the shadow, and record solely what is bright and attractive, is not only permissible, but is a right and honourable instinct. The good should be frankly acknowledged with no churlish qualifications. But the pleasure which we feel, and the honour which we seek to confer, are avenged, wherever truth is concealed, in the case of the exceptional few who are to become historical and belong to the immortals. The sharpest scrutiny is the condition of enduring fame. Every circumstance which can be ascertained about them is eventu-

ally dragged into light. If blank spaces are left, they are filled by rumour or conjecture. When the generation which knew them is gone, there is no more tenderness in dealing with them; and if their friends have been indirectly reserved, idle tales which survive in tradition become stereotyped into facts. Thus the characters of many of our greatest men, as they stand in history, are left blackened by groundless calumnies, or credited with imaginary excellences, a prey to be torn in pieces by rival critics, with clear evidence wanting, and prepossessions fixed on one side or the other by dislike or sympathy.

'Had I taken the course which the "natural man" would have recommended, I should have given no faithful account of CARLYLE. I should have created a "delusion and a hallucination" of the precise kind which he who was the truest of men most deprecated and dreaded; and I should have done it not innocently and in ignorance, but with deliberate insincerity, after my attention had been specially directed by his own generous openness to the points which I should have left unnoticed. I should have been unjust first to myself—for I should have failed in what I knew to be my duty as a biographer. I should have been unjust secondly to the public. CARLYLE exerted for many years an almost unbounded influence on the mind of educated England. His writings are now spread over the whole English-speaking world. They are studied with eagerness and confidence by millions who have looked and look to him not for amusement, but for moral guidance, and those millions have a right to know what manner of man he really was. It may be, and I for one think it will be, that when time has levelled accidental distinctions, when the perspective has altered, and the foremost figures of this century are seen in their true proportions, CARLYLE will tower far above all his contemporaries, and will then be the one person of them about whom the coming generations will care most to be informed. But whether I estimate his importance rightly or wrongly, he has played a part which entitles everyone to demand a complete account of his character. He has come forward as a teacher of mankind. He has claimed "to speak with authority and not as the Scribes." He has denounced as empty illusion the most favourite convictions of the age. No concealment is permissible about a man who could thus take on himself the character of a prophet and speak to it in so imperious a tone.

'Lastly, I should have been unjust to CARLYLE himself and to everyone who believed and has believed in him. To have been reticent

would have implied that there was something to hide, and, taking CARLYLE all in all, there never was a man—I at least never knew of one—whose conduct in life would better bear the fiercest light which can be thrown upon it. In the grave matters of the law he walked for eighty-five years unblemished by a single moral spot. There are no “sins of youth” to be apologised for. In no instance did he ever deviate even for a moment from the strictest lines of integrity. He had his own way to make in life, and when he had chosen his profession, he had to depend on popularity for the bread which he was to eat. But although more than once he was within sight of starvation, he would never do less than his very best. He never wrote an idle word, he never wrote or spoke any single sentence which he did not with his whole heart believe to be true. Conscious though he was that he had talents above those of common men, he sought neither rank nor fortune for himself. When he became famous and moved as an equal among the great of the land, he was content to earn the wages of an artisan, and kept to the simple habits in which he had been bred in his father’s house. He might have had a pension had he stooped to ask for it; but he chose to maintain himself by his own industry, and when a pension was offered him it was declined. He despised luxury; he was thrifty and even severe in the economy of his own household; but in the times of his greatest poverty he had always something to spare for those who were dear to him. When money came at last, and it came only when he was old and infirm, he added nothing to his own comforts, but was lavishly generous with it to others. Tender-hearted and affectionate he was beyond all men whom I have ever known. His faults, which in his late remorse he exaggerated, as men of noblest natures are most apt to do, his impatience, his irritability, his singular melancholy, which made him at times distressing as a companion, were the effects of temperament first, and of a peculiarly sensitive organisation; and secondly of absorption in his work and of his determination to do that work as well as it could possibly be done. Such faults as these were but as the vapours which hang about a mountain, inseparable from the nature of the man. They have to be told because without them his character cannot be understood, and because they affected others as well as himself. But they do not blemish the essential greatness of his character, and when he is fully known he will not be loved or admired the less because he had infirmities like the rest of us. CARLYLE’S was not the im-

perious grandeur which has risen superior to weakness and reigns cold and impassive in distant majesty. The fire in his soul burnt red to the end, and sparks flew from it which fell hot on those about him, not always pleasant, not always hitting the right spot or the right person; but it was pure fire notwithstanding, fire of genuine and noble passion, of genuine love for all that was good, and genuine indignation at what was mean or base or contemptible. His life was not a happy one, and there were features in it for which, as he looked back, he bitterly reproached himself. But there are many, perhaps the majority of us, who sin deeper every day of their lives in these very points in which CARLYLE sinned, and without CARLYLE’S excuses, who do not know that they have anything to repent of. The more completely it is understood, the more his character will be seen to answer to his intellectual teaching. The one is the counterpart of the other. There was no falsehood and there was no concealment in him. The same true nature shewed itself in his life and in his words. He acted as he spoke from his heart, and those who have admired his writings will equally admire himself when they see him in his actual likeness.

‘I, for myself, concluded, though not till after long hesitation, that there should be no reserve, and therefore I have practised none. I have published his own autobiographical fragments. I have published an account of his early years from his Letters and Journals. I have published the Letters and Memorials of his wife which describe (from one aspect) his life in London as long as she remained with him. I supposed for a time that, if to these I added my personal recollections of him, my task would be sufficiently accomplished; but I have thought it better on longer consideration to complete his biography as I began it. He himself quotes a saying of GOETHE that on the lives of remarkable men ink and paper should least be spared. I must leave no materials unused to complete the portrait which I attempt to draw.’

Memoirs of an ex-Minister: an Autobiography. By the EARL of MALMESBURY, G.C.B. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 910, price 32s. cloth. [September 17, 1884.]

THESE Memoirs are presented to the public not as a continuous narrative, but rather as a selection from diaries and correspondence, together with memoranda, recalling the social and political events of a busy life of seventy-seven years. Among these passages are interspersed a large number of private political

letters, written or received by the Author. The subject matter of those which were written by the Author appeared more than a quarter of a century ago in the Blue-books and in the newspapers of the day in a more official and less familiar style; but it is in substance the same as that which was at the time given to the public.

The Author's principal object has been to sketch the three Administrations of the late Earl of DERBY, and also some incidents respecting one of the most remarkable men of this century—the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON—who, during all Lord DERBY's governments, played so important a part in the great game of Europe, and with whom the Author was brought into personal relations in almost every stage of his singular career. The first meeting was at Rome when the Prince was a harum-scarum youth, apparently without serious thoughts of any kind, except that even then he was possessed with the conviction that he would some day rule over France. He had the same conviction when ten years later the Author met him as an exile at Lord EGLINTON's Tournament, and when after another five years he visited the Prince in his prison at Ham. At the end of yet another five years, LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President of the Republic, explained to the Author in Paris his position as a ruler, and said that it was time to put an end to it. Subsequent passages from the diary and from letters relate to the events of the *coup d'état*, and his assumption of the imperial title. The incidents of his reign, as affecting the course of European politics, are noticed necessarily in greater detail, as events with many of which the Author had to deal officially in the Foreign Office. His last meeting with the Emperor in Paris preceded only by a few weeks the outbreak of the Franco-German War; and the impression left on his mind was that the recent acts of the Emperor were to be attributed not so much to any moral conviction as to exhaustion caused by a deadly disease. An interview at Chislehurst in 1871 impressed the Author still more deeply with a sense of his quiet and calm dignity and absence of all nervousness and instability; and when they met once more in 1872, the ex-Emperor was much more depressed at the destruction of Paris and at the anarchy prevailing over France than he was at his own misfortunes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, together with these sketches and memorials of the French Emperor and of other European sovereigns, the reader will find in these volumes notices of a large number of eminent men, with whom the Author was associated either in the relations of personal friendship or in the concerns of political life, whether as colleagues or as opponents,

The more important of the private political letters inserted in this work belong to the official periods of the Author's life, and some of them are documents of which future historians may be glad to avail themselves.

With the exception of the concluding remarks on the latest events in the career of NAPOLEON III. the selections from the diary in the second volume are brought to an end with the death of Lord DERBY, which deprived the Author of his greatest friend, and the country of a most brilliant and accomplished statesman, whose name is especially associated with the emancipation of our slaves in the West Indies and with the Reform Bill of 1867. Lord DERBY died in 1869 in his seventieth year; and speaking of their friendship, the Author says: 'Although at my age I inevitably miss most of my early friends, I have never so deeply felt the loss of any one of them as I did that of this noble character. When he became Prime Minister for the third time in 1866, he made me Privy Seal, after offering me again the Foreign Office, which my bad health obliged me to refuse, and I held the Privy Seal again in 1868 and 1874, until 1876, when I resigned my place, being rendered useless from deafness either in Cabinet or House of Lords.'

A History of Taxation and Taxes in England from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.

By STEPHEN DOWELL, Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue. 4 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,660, price 48s. cloth. [October 25, 1884.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this work begins with the earliest records of Taxation, and follows the subject through periods which, for the sake of convenience, have been marked off as follows:—Before the Norman Conquest; from the Norman Conquest to the reign of HENRY II.; from the reign of HENRY II. to the settlement of the assessment for the fifteenth and tenth, the tax on moveables then in use; the Hundred Years' War with France; the Wars of the Roses; the Tudor Period; and the Stuart Period, ending with the Civil War.

The SECOND VOLUME begins with the times of the Commonwealth, when taxation in its modern form may be said to have commenced, and is divided into five books. In the first book the history is continued down to the Revolution. The second book is wide in its scope. It carries the history of taxation on the increase down to the end of the Great War with Revolutionary France and Napoleon, through periods which have been marked off by reference chiefly to the

expensive wars in which we were engaged and to which we owe the existence of our enormous national debt, as follows:—From the Revolution to the War of the Spanish Succession, including the settlement of Ireland and the war with France; the War of the Spanish Succession; a peaceful period, from the peace of Utrecht to the commencement of the War of the Right of Search, including Walpole's administration; the War of the Right of Search, including the War of the Austrian Succession, the fall of Walpole, and the Wilmington, Pelham, and Newcastle administrations; the Seven Years' War; the Taxation of America; the War of American Independence; the times of William Pitt—before the Great War; and lastly, Taxation during the Great War, a period which is divided into two parts, the first ending with the peace of Amiens, the other, with the final victory of Waterloo. At this date, with everything taxed that could be taxed, and the income tax at the rate of 10 per cent., or, as we should say, 24d. in the £, taxation in England reached the zenith. The third book is devoted to a review of the sources of our revenue from taxes at that date, and continues the history from the repeal of the income tax in 1816, which shattered our fiscal system to pieces, down to the accession of Peel to office, in 1842, the periods being marked off by reference to the Liverpool, Wellington, Grey, and Melbourne administrations. The fourth book has relation to the reform of taxation, and, beginning with Peel's re-introduction of the income tax and first revision of the tariff, includes the alterations and amendments subsequently effected in our fiscal system by him and his successors in the office of chancellor of the exchequer during a period of reform which is treated as ending with the break-up of the old assessed taxes, the repeal of the taxes on locomotion and the consolidation of the stamp laws, in 1870. The fifth book treats of taxation since 1870. A Synopsis of the sources of the revenue from taxes in the United Kingdom in 1881 is then given; and the volume ends with Appendices containing information as to the cost of wars; the amount of debt accrued from the several wars; the administrations from 1702–1882; the average naval and military expenditure at various stated times, and other subjects which, it is hoped, may be of interest.

The THIRD VOLUME treats of the direct taxes and the stamp duties. The direct taxes are divided into taxes on persons, either by poll or in special classes, and taxes on property or analogous to a tax on property, to include a great variety of taxes, more particularly those on the occupation of houses, the establishments

kept by the tax-payers, and various other taxes based upon expenditure as evidence of capability to bear the tax. The history of the stamp duties is divided into three chapters; the first, beginning with the original Stamp Act, ends in 1816, when 'almost every species of written and printed document necessary for carrying on the business of mankind had been drawn within the grasp of the stamp laws'; the second continues the subject down to the reform of the stamp laws in 1870; and the third brings the history down to the present day.

The FOURTH VOLUME treats of taxes on articles of consumption, dividing the subject into four books, relating to (1) eatables; (2) drinks, alcoholic and non-alcoholic; (3) tobacco; and (4) articles not eatables, drinks or tobacco, to include manufactures and raw materials of manufactures: taxes which touch, directly or indirectly, almost everything that is usually eaten, drunk, worn, or used by mankind.

A Table of Contents at the beginning of each volume forms an analytical index to the volume; and an alphabetical index will be found at the end of each volume.

Above the Snow Line: Mountaineering Sketches between 1870 and 1880. By CLINTON DENT, Vice-President of the Alpine Club. With Two Engravings by Edward Whymper and an Illustration by Percy Macquoid. Crown 8vo. pp. 342, price 7s. 6d.

[November 17, 1884.]

THE subject of mountaineering, like the mountains themselves in some of the more hackneyed districts, may seem rather difficult to approach from a new side. The great mountain regions of Switzerland have been so thoroughly worked out that explorations, properly so-called, are now confined to districts of minor importance, and a description of such could have but technical interest. This book deals chiefly with haunts familiar to many, whether mountaineers in the higher regions or not. Frequenting such places and drawn together by the fascination of the Alps is to be found year after year a crowd that may seem motley at first sight, but on examination reveals certain definite types. Some of these—as types only—are introduced. Theatrical managers say that for a certain class of pieces there is a certain public. The pastime of mountaineering has drawn its own special public, one that no other attraction would have convened. It has seemed to the writer well worthy of study, and of being woven in with the record of mountain adven-

ture. He has striven to shew how mountaineering is an art: how that art has grown, and how it may be developed to the best purpose. We employ usually the wrong term when we talk of love at first sight; that is a sentiment more akin to passion. The love of the mountains is of slow growth: of how it spreads, and endures, and fascinates, after that period when the climber is stigmatised as a 'monomaniac' ('specialist' is the more complimentary synonym), the writer has sought to set forth.

The question of the upward limit of human endurance—i.e. the possibility of ascending on foot the highest mountains, is treated, without technicality, from its scientific aspect. The work contains accounts of the ascents of the Aiguille du Midi, the Moming Rothhorn, the Bietschhorn, the Aiguille du Dru, and other peaks, and a special chapter on the Future of Mountaineering.

The Maritime Alps and their Seaboard. By the AUTHOR OF 'VÉRA,' 'BLUE ROSES,' &c. With 14 full-page Illustrations and 15 Woodcuts in the Text. 8vo. pp. 384, price 21s. cloth. [November 17, 1884.]

THIS work is intended to supply a want often felt—that of a Handbook to the French Riviera. Guide-books exist, but they possess at best an ephemeral value. What the Author of this book felt to be needed was some account of Maritime Provence, its past history, legends, and development. The country has always served as a sort of highway for the nations—sometimes as their play-ground—and the Author has attempted to revive its many phases of civilisation.

The general reader will find varied information about the worthies, and the picturesque aspects of the French Riviera, from Fréjus to Mentone. The present aspects of agriculture are treated of, and accounts are given of farms which produce corn, wine and oil, tube-roses, violets, roses, jonquils, oranges and orange blossom, peaches, madder, pulse, cork, artichokes, linseed, and green peas.

Of the twenty-nine illustrations, one is a rendering in black and white of a sketch of Antibes by MEISSONIER. The whole of the illustrations have been engraved in Paris by FREDERIC KEMPLEN, who exhibited three of them in last season's *Salon*.

The work is dedicated by permission to Her Royal Highness the COMTESSE DE PARIS.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
1. Introductory.	16. The Templars in Maritime Provence.
2. From the Mountains to the Sea.	17. Of some Noble Families.
3. The People.	18. The Grimaldi of Monaco.
4. Corn, Wine, and Oil.	19. Two French Admirals.
5. On the Farms.	20. Cannes as it was and is.
6. Grasse: the Consular City.	21. Napoleon in Cannes.
7. Vence: the Episcopal City.	22. Off the Beaten Track.
8. The Truth about the Man in the Iron Mask.	(1) Lâchet.
9. St. Honorat.	(2) The Castle of Beaufregard.
10. The Monastery of the Lérins.	(3) A Celto-Ligurian Camp.
11. Nice.	(4) Villa Nevada.
12. Through the County of Nice.	(5) Notre Dame de Garoube.
13. St. Paul-du-Var.	23. Mentone.
14. Villeneuve-Loubet.	
15. Jeanne de Provence, Queen of Naples.	

FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS :

St. Martin-de-Lantosque.	The Gate of St. Paul-du-Var.
In the Forest of the Esterels.	In an Old House.
The Farm.	A Street in Cogolin.
The Croisette.	St. Claude du Cannet.
The Fort and Prisons of Ste. Marguerite.	Sunset at Cannes.
In the Castle of St. Honorat.	West Cannes.
	Meissonier at Antibes.
	La Roquebrune.

WOODCUTS in the TEXT :

The Amphitheatre of Fréjus.	St. Paul-du-Var.
Drawing the Net.	Villeneuve-Loubet.
Cabris, and 'Lou Cabres.'	Arabs at Work.
Gourdon on the Loup.	Mougins.
The Cloisters of St. Honorat.	The Castle of Calian.
The Castle on St. Honorat.	Villa Nevada.
Roman Bridge of Cannes.	A Vista at Montfleuri.
	Corsica from Mentone.

Custom and Myth. By ANDREW LANG, M.A. late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. With 15 Woodcut Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 318, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 8, 1884.]

THIS is a collection of Essays—the more part now printed for the first time—on Early Usages and Beliefs. They are united by the general purpose of proving that 'what is utterly unintelligible, absurd, strange, or miraculous' in the myths of Greece, India, and Egypt is derived from the stage of savagery. The

method of the book is to examine a myth which, when found among the civilised races, appears unintelligible, to compare it with similar myths among savage peoples, to shew that, among the latter, the legend is the natural expression of the intellectual condition of the persons who believe it, and to infer that the corresponding civilised myth was originally evolved, or accepted, when the ancestors of the civilised people who retain it were savages. At the same time the explanations of the philological schools of comparative mythology are examined and criticised, and the Author attempts to demonstrate that these explanations are inconsistent with each other, are based on too narrow a view of the subject, and are obtained by an erroneous method.

The book is opposed to the current doctrine of the solar myth as generally understood, and to all theories which regard the Aryan race as having been, from the beginning, a peculiar people, free from the common delusions and absurd, cruel, and revolting practices of savage tribes. Myths are compared and studied wherever found, whether among Eskimo, Australians, Bushmen, Melaneseans, or among Greeks and Aryans of India. At the same time, while it is regarded as certain that the Aryan people *passed through* the stage of savagery, no opinion is advanced as to what the condition of 'primitive man' may have been—whether he was created perfect and fell from perfection, or was evolved out of a lower form of animal existence.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.	Moly and Mandragora.
The Method of Folklore	The 'Kalevala.'
The Bull-Roader.	The Divining Rod.
The Myth of Cronus.	Hottentot Mythology.
Cupid, Psyche, and the 'Sun-Frog.'	Fetichism and the Infante.
A Far-Travelled Tale.	The Early History of the Family.
Apollo and the Mouse.	The Art of Savages.
Star Myths.	

My Friends and I. Edited by JULIAN STURGIS. With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. pp. 252, price 5s. cloth. [September 17, 1884.

IN this book a respectable and rising man tells three stories of his former life. In contact with people unusually noble and interesting he read them with confidence by his own lights; and he sets down his opinion of them as he writes these tales. He is not aware how clearly he displays his own character, about which the reader may form an opinion of his own.

The Black Poodle, and other Tales. By F. ANSTEE, Author of 'Vice Versa' &c. With Frontispiece by G. Du Maurier and Initial Letters by the Author. Crown 8vo. pp. 276, price 6s. cloth.

[November 8, 1884.

THE stories which are collected in this volume made their first appearance in *Belgravia*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Graphic*, *Longman's Magazine*, *Mirth*, and *Temple Bar*, respectively.

CONTENTS :

The Black Poodle.	An Undergraduate's Aunt.
The Story of a Sugar Prince.	The Siren.
The Return of Agamemnon.	The Curse of the Catafalques.
The Wraith of Barnjum.	A Farewell Appearance.
A Toy Tragedy.	Accompanied on the Flute.

Biographical Essays. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. Foreign Member of the French Institute. RĀM MOHUN ROY—KESHUB CHUNDER SEN—DAYĀNANDA SARASVATĪ—BUNYIU NANJIO and KENJIU KASAWARA—COLEBROOKE—MOHL—BUNSEN—KINGSLEY. Crown 8vo. pp. 390, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [October 24, 1884.

THIS volume contains for the greater part essays which have not been published before. It opens with an address on RĀJAH RĀM MOHUN ROY, which was delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of the RĀJAH's death, September 27th, 1883.

The next essay treats very fully of KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the real successor of RĀM MOHUN ROY, who carried on the work of religious reform in India, initiated by the RĀJAH, and in the end became an apostle of Christianity in all but its name. This essay contains large extracts from the correspondence between KESHUB CHUNDER SEN and Professor MAX MÜLLER, and incidentally gives a full and outspoken account of Dean STANLEY's opinions on miracles and other theological topics.

The third essay describes the career of another religious reformer, DAYĀNANDA SARASVATĪ, who united a desire for social improvement with a very strong conservatism in religious matters, and is represented by the Author as a kind of Dr. PUSEY in India.

Next follow two articles on two Buddhist priests, who came from Japan to Oxford to study Sanskrit in order to be able to read the

sacred books of their own religion in the original language. This they succeeded in doing with the assistance of Professor MAX MÜLLER. One of them died soon after his return to Japan, the other is now established in his monastery at Kioto, lecturing on Sanskrit and helping the Buddhist priests in Japan to study their religion for the first time in its original documents, instead of trusting to the more or less accurate Chinese translations on which they had hitherto depended. An autobiographical sketch of one of these priests, who received an honorary degree from the University of Oxford, allows us a curious insight into the mind of a man who may have a very important part to act in the religious reforms of his country.

The articles on COLEBROOKE and BUNSEN had been published before in the *Chips from a German Workshop*, a collection which has for some time been out of print.

The article on MOHL, the great Persian scholar and indefatigable secretary of the Société Asiatique, contains, besides an account of MOHL's own labours, a short history of the discovery and the gradual decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions in which MOHL took an indirect but most important part.

The last essay on KINGSLEY is a translation of a paper contributed by the Author to the *Deutsche Rundschau* soon after KINGSLEY's death. It contains some characteristic letters of KINGSLEY's on the rights and wrongs of the Franco-German War in 1870-71.

The Science of Agriculture. By FREDERICK JAMES LLOYD, F.C.S. Lecturer on Agriculture, King's College, London, late Assistant-Chemist Royal Agricultural Society of England. 8vo. pp. 374, price 12s. cloth.

[October 6, 1884.]

THIS work is mainly a reproduction of lectures delivered at King's College, London, in which an attempt was made to explain, with as little use of technical language as possible, the scientific principles which regulate the modern practice of agriculture.

The Author's chief inducement to publish them has been the long-felt want frequently expressed to him by farmers of a work from which they could learn some of the bearings of modern science on their art. This want the Author endeavoured to satisfy, and the analyses which necessarily form the basis of much of the subject matter, were, if not otherwise stated, made by himself.

To make the work useful to the agricultural student it was necessary to enter briefly into a

description of practical operations, and the Author has striven, by personal conversation with leading agriculturists and by careful study of agricultural literature, to avoid any erroneous statements on the aspects of farming with which he is least familiar. Thanks are especially due to Mr. W. J. MALDEN, of the Royal Agricultural Society's Experimental Farm at Woburn, for much valuable information with regard to farm practice, and for revising the proof sheets of the chapter on 'The Treatment of Farm Crops.'

The Author trusts that these pages will be a safe guide to the Science of Agriculture, that they will throw a new light upon old operations, give fresh interest to the routine of the farm, and elucidate the only true means by which to contend against adverse circumstances and increasing foreign competition.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
I. Introductory.	XII. The Profitable Application of Manures.
II. The Origin of Soils.	XIII. The Chemistry and Physiology of Plant Life.
III. Composition of Soils.	XIV. Seed—the Rotation of Crops.
IV. The Physical Properties of Soils.	XV. The Treatment of Farm Crops.
V. Classification of Soils.	XVI. Permanent Pasture.
VI. The Improvement of Soils.	XVII. The Chemistry and Physiology of Animal Life.
VII. The Improvement of Soils (continued).	XVIII. The Rearing and Management of Live Stock.
VIII. The Cultivation of the Soil.	XIX. Dairy Management and Produce.
IX. The Atmosphere and Soils as Plant Food.	XX. Climate.
X. Farmyard Manure.	Index.
XI. Artificial Manures.	

History of England under Henry the Fourth.

By JAMES HAMILTON WYLIE, M.A. one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Vol. I. 1399-1404. Crown 8vo. pp. 504, price 10s. 6d.

[October 24, 1884.]

* * To be completed in 2 volumes.

IN this book an attempt is made to collect together such verifiable information as can now be obtained from all available sources, in illustration of a portion of the history of the

English people, which has hitherto been regarded as a 'Dark Age.' The reign of HENRY IV. though abounding in dramatic interest, has not yet been thoroughly worked. Materials for a better knowledge of it are every year accumulating, owing to the more accurate editing of Chronicles and State Letters through the zealous labours of volunteers in the field of historical research, and the numerous additions to our knowledge of the past recently brought to light in the series of Chronicles and Memorials edited under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Besides this, vast stores of miscellaneous information lie buried in Patent Rolls, Close Rolls, Issue and Receipt Rolls, Customs Rolls, Pipe Rolls, Rolls of Journeys, &c. of which not even a catalogue can be procured. All of these invaluable documents have long been collected together in the Public Record Office, and the Author has toiled long at them, often with the most meagre results. But wherever a fact of general interest has been tracked and found, a note has been made and the reference given, that the work may not require to be done entirely over again.

A list of printed books referred to has been inserted at the beginning of the volume, with abbreviations and notes of the time at which the writers lived.

No attempt has been made to do more than give a straightforward and unvarnished record of the social, political, religious, and financial condition of the English people in the opening of the fifteenth century, detailing in chronological sequence events that happened in England, Wales, and Ireland at the time of the Lancastrian Revolution, with short notices of the contemporary life of foreign neighbours, in so far as their actions brought them into contact with the domestic or official concerns of the English Court. In this connection there are chapters dealing with affairs in Scotland, France, Brittany, Denmark, and the Rhine Provinces, and the distant struggles between Greeks, Turks, and Tartars round Constantinople, Broussa, and Samarcand.

The following are the titles of the thirty-four chapters which are included in the first volume :—

Chap.

1. Introductory.
2. *Dramatis Personæ*.
3. The Coronation.
4. The First Parliament.
5. Foreign Affairs.
6. The Death of Richard.
7. The Invasion of Scotland.

Chap.

8. Wales.
9. The Emperors of the East and West.
10. The Lollards.
11. The Restoration of Isabella.
12. Conway.
13. Ireland.

Chap.

14. Insurrection in Wales.
15. A Chapter of Marriages.
16. The Begging Friars.
17. 'Revolted Mortimer.'
18. The Battle of Humbleton.
19. The Scottish Prisoners.
20. The King's Marriage.
21. Timur.
22. The French Challenges.
23. The Annexation of Southern Scotland.
24. Owen in Caermarthen.

Chap.

25. The Battle of Shrewsbury.
26. The Submission of Earl Percy.
27. South Wales.
28. The Pirate War.
29. The War Treasurers.
30. The Commotion in Essex.
31. Caernarvon, Harlech, and Dartmouth.
32. The Franco-Welsh Alliance.
33. Inaction.
34. The 'Illiterate' Parliament.

The Science and Art of Surgery: a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations. By JOHN ERIC ERICUSSEN, F.R.S. LL.D. F.R.C.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen; Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, &c. Eighth Edition. Revised and edited by MARCUS BECK, M.S. & M.B. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. Surgeon to University College Hospital, &c. Illustrated by 984 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 2,474, price Two Guineas, cloth, or 60s. half-bound in Russia. [September 3, 1884.]

THE Author had long felt that a complete revision of this work had become necessary, in order to bring it on a level with modern surgery in its science as well as in its art.

Much that was antiquated had to be eliminated from its pages—more that was new in pathology as well as in practice required notice; for in no corresponding period in the history of surgery has so great an advance been made in all its departments as in that which has passed since the last edition of this work was published.

The labour demanded by such complete revision of a work extending over so wide a field as this does, was greater than he could now undertake single-handed. He therefore sought, and was fortunate in obtaining, the co-operation of his old pupil—his colleague and friend, MARCUS BECK. To him has been mainly entrusted all that relates to pathology. To this task Mr. BECK has brought not only an extended practical knowledge of surgical pathology, enabling him to speak with authority from, and to test the doctrines of others by, his own

observations, but a thorough acquaintance with the work of others in this field of science. In those parts of the book also which relate to Clinical and Operative Surgery he has done much in assisting the Author to bring up these subjects to the level of the more advanced methods of modern practice.

The Author's friend and former pupil, WILLIAM A. MEREDITH, most kindly undertook the revision of the chapter on Surgical Treatment of some Uterine and Ovarian Diseases—a subject for which his special acquaintance with these affections peculiarly fitted him.

To STANLEY BOYD the Author is indebted for much valuable assistance in carrying the work through the press; and to VICTOR HORSLEY for some of the new drawings by which it is illustrated.

About one hundred and fifty new figures have been added, drawn from nature by W. H. WESLEY and engraved by G. PEARSON, some of the old ones are cancelled, and many re-drawn. Whenever a woodcut has been taken from another work, the name of the Author of the work whence it has been taken has been appended to it. When no such acknowledgment is made the figure is original, belongs exclusively to this work, and, except in the case of diagrams, has been drawn from nature.

Throughout the work it has been the object of its Author to place before the student and practitioner the science and the art of surgery, not as consisting merely in the observation of such injuries, diseases, and malformations as are met with in surgical practice or in the dexterous application of manual or operative means for their relief; but as demanding an exercise of general medical knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with all those conditions, whether intrinsic to the patient, or surrounding him, that favour or prevent his restoration to health. The remarks in the earlier part of the first chapter will, it is trusted, sufficiently indicate to the student what is required of him in order that he may become a successful practitioner of surgery.

In every instance an endeavour has been made to give as full and clear a description of symptoms, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, as the importance of each demands, and the present state of surgical knowledge permits.

The various new operations practised in modern surgery have been carefully described, the difficulties and dangers attending their performance pointed out, and the cases requiring them detailed.

The paramount importance of surgical hygiene, both general and local, has led to

special attention being paid to it in the chapters on Operations, Wounds, and Septic Diseases.

With respect to diagnosis it may be remarked that, as accuracy in this branch is an all-important requisite for success in treatment, the signs and symptoms by which the injury or disease under consideration may be recognised have not only been described in each case, but care has been taken, even at the risk of occasional repetition, to point out the several conditions with which it may be confounded, and the means of distinguishing it from each of them.

The chapter on the operations practised on the eye has been omitted. The Author felt that as it was impossible, in a work on general surgery, to devote sufficient space to the consideration of so wide and important a special department as that of Ophthalmology, it would be better to omit so very limited a part of it as that which concerned only its operations, when the diseases for which they were practised could not be described. This omission has been rendered the more necessary as, notwithstanding every care in keeping out superfluous or extraneous matters, the size of the volumes of the present edition considerably exceeds that of the last.

The Ethics of Aristotle; Greek Text illustrated with Essays and Notes. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart. LL.D. (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge), D.C.L. (Oxford), Principal and Vice-Chancellor in the University of Edinburgh, &c. Fourth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 990, price 32s. cloth. [October 21, 1884.]

THIS work, which in former editions has been long before the public, contains *Essays* on the Composition and Literary History of the Ethics of ARISTOTLE; on the History of Moral Philosophy in Greece previous to ARISTOTLE; on ARISTOTLE's philosophical relations to PLATO; on the peculiar philosophical forms of thought and language invented and used by ARISTOTLE; on ARISTOTLE's views of the Universe, of God, and of the Human Soul; on the Stoics, as the greatest ethical philosophers in the ancient world after ARISTOTLE; and on the relation of ARISTOTLE's Ethics to modern systems of morality. These *Essays* (together with a few Appendices) are intended to serve as *Prolegomena* to the study of ARISTOTLE's Ethics, and to place the student in a favourable position for clearly apprehending the point of view of that ancient treatise. Then follows the Greek text of BEKKER, with a few variations. Each of the

ten books in the Aristotelian treatise is preceded by an analysis of its contents, and the text is explained and illustrated by a continuous commentary in foot-notes. In the present edition both *Essays* and *Notes* have been carefully revised, and several minor improvements introduced. The work is now dedicated by its Author to the Rev. Professor JOWETT, Master of Balliol College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford: 'the SOCRATES of my youth; my unflinching friend during nearly forty years; the wisest and best man that I have ever known.' In a long preface to this fourth edition the Author reviews some of the recent discussions of German writers as to the genuineness of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Books of ARISTOTLE'S *Ethics*.

Thucydides. Book IV. The Greek Text.
 Edited with Notes and Commentary by
 A. T. BARTON, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of
 Pembroke College, Oxford; and A. S.
 CHAVASSE, B.C.L. M.A. Fellow and Tutor
 of University College, Oxford. Crown 8vo.
 pp. 132, price 5s. cloth.

[October 24, 1884.]

THE original intention of the Editors was to adopt BEKKER'S text of the Fourth Book of THUCYDIDES, and to append short critical notes, somewhat on the plan of SHEPPARD and EVANS' *Notes on Books I-III*.

They have, as the work proceeded, found it necessary to depart in a good many places from BEKKER—sometimes on the strength of MS. authority (as set out by himself and ARNOLD), sometimes on grounds of internal criticism. In all cases, however, his reading has been noted, not only out of respect for his high and deserved reputation, but also because the Boards of Classical Studies have authorised his text for use in the Public Examinations of the University of Oxford. All really important variants have also been noted, and such proposed emendations as seemed more or less probable, though wanting that moral certainty which would entitle them to be received into the text. The Editors have not, as a rule, noticed corrupt readings of the MSS., where the emendations were certain and universally accepted.

The critical and grammatical character of the greater part of the notes will account for the general style of the renderings given, in which the Editors have endeavoured to bring out the exact meaning of every part of the whole as put by THUCYDIDES, rather than to give fluent, showy versions representing what a

modern writer might have said. Of course, where the object is to popularise and not to comment on an ancient writer, a paraphrastic translation is, from the differences of idiom, unavoidable; but when the commentary on a difficult author has for its main object the study of the language which he wrote, the versions adopted by teacher and student cannot be too close to the original, or too simple and concise in style. And the Editors hold that only in this way—by careful criticism and accurate rendering of the Old Attic, as preserved in THUCYDIDES and SOPHOCLES—can the delicacies of Greek be acquired or taught.

Such geographical and historical explanations have been added as seemed necessary or important for the understanding of the history as narrated by THUCYDIDES himself, with frequent references on points of geography to SMITH'S Dictionary, and KIEPERT'S Manual, of Ancient Geography, and on points of history to the great works of GROTE and THIRLWALL. And in order to give life and interest, illustrations have been cited, where possible, from the Comedies of ARISTOPHANES and the Lives of PLUTARCH.

Antinous: an Historical Romance of the Roman Empire. By GEORGE TAYLOR (Professor Hausrath of Heidelberg). Translated from the German by J. D. M. With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. pp. 440, price 6s. cloth.

[September 17, 1884.]

THIS is a romance written by a well-known German Professor of Theology. It has been received with something like enthusiasm by the German public, and has already passed through four editions.

The scene is laid in the time of the Emperor Adrian, and the story illustrates the struggle then taking place between waning Heathenism and advancing Christianity. Most of the characters introduced are historical.

The following special prefatory notice has been supplied by Professor HAUSRATH for the English edition:—

"Antinous" is the history of a soul who courted death because the objective restraints of faith had been lost. This idea necessitates the supposition that the different religions must have presented themselves to him from a point of view which at first attracted him, but in the end repelled. Many of my critics have demanded that Christianity should in this respect have been an exception. But then "Antinous" ought in the end to have received baptism, instead, as was the case, of drowning himself in

the Nile. This fact, which could not be set aside, necessitated the representation here given of the Christianity of the age, which, moreover, can be historically justified. The church of the second century could not claim the merit of perfection any more than that of the nineteenth.'

Labour, Leisure, and Luxury; a Contribution to Present Practical Economy. By ALEX. WYLIE of Glasgow. Crown 8vo. pp. 242, price 6s. cloth. [November 24, 1884.]

THE Author of this work is of opinion that it has never been sought more strongly than at present to impregnate the minds of our working classes with the idea that the improvement of their condition is to be effected by means apart from themselves. He has therefore deemed this a fit time to publish in one treatise several articles written at different times, the main purport of which is to show that, whatever aid may be derived from legislative enactment or outside philanthropic effort, the improvement of the economic condition of the working classes rests principally with themselves, and is mainly dependent upon their advancement in intelligence and, above all, morality.

This contribution to the political economy of the day—the result of an intimate practical acquaintance with the subject—will, the Author hopes, help in some small degree to dispel those communistic ideas, so prevalent in neighbouring countries, from the minds of our working classes, and incite them and their friends to renewed efforts for a better national life in no revolutionary or theoretical, but in a thoroughly conservative and practical spirit.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
I. Labour.	V. On the Acquisition
II. Loisure.	of Property by the
III. Luxury.	Working Classes.
IV. Progress.	Conclusion.

Our Little Life; Essays Consolatory and Domestic, with some others. By A. K. H. B. Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson' &c. Second Series. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[October 1, 1884.]

THIS Volume consists of Twenty-four Essays. Twelve of these were contributed to *Life and Work*, a Parochial Magazine which has a large circulation in Scotland. The others were contributed to *Fraser's* and *Longman's Magazines*, with a few exceptions. The last two

chapters have not previously been published. One is a paper read to a well-known Clerical Society in the Deanery at Westminster. The other is an address to Candidates for Orders, delivered the day before their ordination.

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IX. Of Work : Yes, to the very end.
X. Of Work : Done long ago.
XI. Of Work : Too much of it.
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XIII. Of Work : The Story of it all.
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XV. Concerning Storms: With some Thoughts on things going amiss.
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Conclusion.

ENGLISH HISTORY READING BOOKS.

Historical Biographies: SIMON DE MONTFORT—The BLACK PRINCE—Sir THOMAS MORE—Sir FRANCIS DRAKE—OLIVER CROMWELL—WILLIAM III. By S. R. GARDINER, Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. With 40 Illustrations, fcp. 8vo. pp. 256, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[October 16, 1884.]

THIS book is intended to serve as a reading book for children more advanced than those for whom the Author's *Outlines of English History* was written. The biographies have been all selected from that which may be regarded as the middle period of English History—that in which the constitution of England was being settled. They may, therefore, though the narrative and familiar style has been preserved, serve to lead the young reader to look for fuller information on those important times.

Stray Shots, Political, Military, Economical, and Social. By Sir EDWARD SULLIVAN, Bart. Author of 'Free Trade Bubbles,' 'Our Economic Catos,' &c. 8vo. pp. 302, price 10s. 6d. [September 17, 1884.

THE Author of 'Stray Shots' believes that a great deal of harm has been done to the national character and to the national interests by what he calls 'Cant' in politics. By 'cant' he means particularly the assumption of higher motives than those that universally regulate the actions of individuals and nations. He believes that reiterated professions of superior morality deceive no one, more especially the nations most immediately interested; and maintains that 'common sense' is the best, and indeed only guide to national, as it is to individual prosperity and respect.

As regards the army, his convictions are very strong in favour of having a rank and file composed of matured, well-trained soldiers. He ridicules the exaggerations of short service and premature enlistment, and predicts the inevitable downfall of the British Empire, if a complete change in the composition of the rank and file of the army is not very speedily effected. He considers that the army and navy represent the insurance on the national health; and if the Government or the country declines to pay the necessary premiums, the first conflagration will see the Empire ruined.

The Author is a strong Protectionist; he laughs at the idea that the question of Free Trade v. Protection is settled for ever; and argues that it must very speedily crop up again, with probably a very different result.

The Author believes that in the application of capital, and common sense, lies the only prospect of prosperity to agriculture. He thinks that the immense value of covered yards and the reasonable treatment of manure are ignored, and believes that the joint-stock principle, might, with great success, be applied to farming.

He believes that excessive drinking is the curse of the country; and he denies that any nation can claim to lead civilisation that tolerates the frightful amount of drunkenness that exists amongst the English people.

The Author is a strong advocate for the Imperial policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD. His principles of foreign policy, in fact, are comprised in STEPHEN DECATUR's famous toast—'Our Country! in her intercourse with Foreign Nations, may she always be in the right; but Our Country—right or wrong.'

The Voyage of Arundel, and other Rhymes from Cornwall. By H. S. STOKES, Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne' &c. A New Edition, with Additions, and a Frontispiece of the Rock called 'The Armed Knight,' near the Land's End, from an original sketch taken for this volume by R. H. CARTER; with copious Historic and Local Notes, and extracts from the original MS. of HALS, and from CAREW, WHITAKER, and other authorities. Post 8vo. pp. 226, price 6s. cloth. [November 29, 1884.

THE edition of 'Rhymes from Cornwall,' published by the late Mr. CAMDEN HOTTEN in 1871, has been for some time out of print. The present volume contains the several compositions then published, with the addition of some verses not before printed, and others previously printed in booklets of verse which are now out of print. It includes 'The Plaint of Morwenstow,' an elegy on the death of the Rev. R. S. HAWKER, of which an edition was printed shortly after his decease; and the elegy of 'Lanhydrock,' in memory of the late Lord and Lady ROBARTS, of which an edition was published in 1882.

The principal poem, 'The Voyage of Arundel,' was suggested by a passage in a 'Fortnight in Kerry,' written by Mr. FROUDE in *Fraser's Magazine* for April 1870, and the details of the incidents connected with that voyage narrated in WALSHINGHAM's 'History of England,' and by FROISSART. Several of the compositions which follow refer to historic or personal facts and characters, either directly or indirectly connected with Cornwall.

NEW CHRISTMAS ANNUAL.

Much Darker Days. By HUGE LONGWAY, Author of 'Scrawled Black,' 'The Mystery of Paul Targus,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 118, price 1s. sewed. [November 17, 1884.

PREFACE.

A BELIEF that modern Christmas fiction is too cheerful in tone, too artistic in construction, and too original in motive, has inspired the Author of this tale of middle-class life. He trusts that he has escaped, at least, the errors he deplures, and has set an example of a more seasonable and sensational style of narrative.

New Volume of *REMINISCENCES* by the Rev. THOMAS MOZLEY.—In the press and will shortly be published, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. '*Reminiscences of Chieftly of Towns, Villages, and Schools.*' By the Rev. THOMAS MOZLEY, M.A. Author of '*Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement.*'

A NEW *BARONAGE*.—Shortly will be published, '*The Official Baronage of England,*' shewing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1872. With about Fourteen Hundred Portraits, Shields of Arms, and Autographs. By JAMES E. DOYLE. Fcp. 4to. This important work, on which the Author has been engaged for many years past, is now in the press. A limited number of copies will be printed on large paper.

New and Revised Edition of HELMHOLTZ on *TONE*.—'*On the Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music.*' By Professor H. L. F. HELMHOLTZ, M.D. Translated by A. J. ELLIS, F.R.S. The Second English Edition is in the press. It is thoroughly revised and corrected, and made conformable to the Fourth and latest German Edition of 1877, with numerous additional notes, and a new Appendix by the Translator, for the use of students, bringing down information to 1884.

New Edition of Dr. MURCHISON's Work on *DISEASES of the LIVER*.—Revised by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. '*Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, and Abdominal Dropsy.*' By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; late Physician and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital. New Edition, revised by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. 8vo. with numerous illustrations.

New Volume of Bishop ELLICOTT's Commentary on *St. Paul's EPISTLES*.—In preparation, and will be probably published during next year, '*A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians.*'

Memoir of COUNT PASOLINI.—In the press and will shortly be published, '*Memoir of Count Giuseppe Pasolini,*' late President of the Senate of Italy. Compiled by his Son. Translated and abridged by the Dowager-Countess of DALHOUSIE. With Portrait. 8vo.

New Book on *FOUR-HANDED CHESS, &c.*—Nearly ready, '*Chess Eccentricities.*' Including Four-handed Chess, Chess for Three, Six, or Eight Players, Round Chess for Two, Three, or Four Players, and several different ways of Playing Chess for Two Players. By Major GEORGE HOPE VERNY.

English Translation of PONTALIS' *LIFE of JOHN DE WITT*.—In the press, '*The Life of John de Witt,*' Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic in the 17th Century. By M. ANTONIN LÉFÈVRE PONTALIS. Translated from the French by S. E. and A. Stephenson. Two vols. 8vo.

New Work on the *CHEVALIER D'EON*.—In preparation, illustrated with Portraits, '*The Strange Career of the Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont,*' Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Great Britain in 1763. By Captain J. BUCHAN TELFER, R.N. F.S.A. F.R.G.S. Author of '*The Crimea and Transcaucasia,*' '*The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger,*' &c. &c. with Portraits. This History of the Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont, whose sex was a mystery for upwards of forty years, is treated from original MSS. and other unpublished documents, and French official despatches in the works of Flissan, Loménie, Gaillardet, Bontaric the Duke de Broglie, and Vandal.

Dr. EDERSHEIM's *WARBURTON LECTURES*.—In preparation, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Prophecy and History in relation to the Messiah:*' the Warburton Lectures, delivered at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 1880-1884. By the Rev. ALFRED EDERSHEIM, D.D. Author of '*The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.*'

Mr. HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD's Works on *ECONOMICS and BANKING*.—The Second Volume of the '*Elements of Economics.*' By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. which completes the work, is now in the press and will shortly be published. The Second Volume of the '*Theory and Practice of Banking,*' by the same Author, which completes the work, is also nearly ready.

Memoir of the Hon. ROBERT GRIMSTON.—In preparation, in 1 vol. '*The Hon. Robert Grimston: a Sketch of his Life.*' By FREDERICK GALE. With a Portrait. This volume is dedicated to the EARL of BESSBOROUGH and the Harrow friends of Mr. GRIMSTON, who knew him so well and valued his friendship.

English Translation of *PASTEUR'S LIFE*.—In the press and will be shortly published, '*Louis Pasteur, his Life and Labours.*' By his Son-IN-LAW. Translated from the French by Lady CLAUD HAMILTON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. In this book the Author relates in much detail the history of M. PASTEUR's discoveries, and furnishes many lively biographical anecdotes. The translation is produced under the superintendence of Prof. TYNDALL.

Announcement.

In the JANUARY NUMBER of LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE will be commenced a New Novel by WILLIAM BLACK, Author of '*A Princess of Thule*' &c. entitled '*WHITE HEATHER;*' and in the course of 1885 will be published a Romance by R. L. STEVENSON, Author of '*Treasure Island,*' '*The New Arabian Nights,*' &c. entitled '*PRINCE OTTO.*'



NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXX.

FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

VOL. VI.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Reminiscences chiefly of Towns, Villages, and Schools. By the Rev. THOMAS MOZLEY, M.A. Author of 'Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 962, price 18s.

[January, 12, 1885.]

THIS new series of Reminiscences may be said to begin with a picture of England as it was seventy years ago. The towns, villages, and schools in which the Author's lot has been cast happen to be all of an exceptional, or of a representative character. He describes the singular region rescued by Dutch enterprise from a world of morass and destined to be the birthplace of Wesleyanism; and another stronghold of the 'connexion' in the same

county. With his pen already at work he spent his early boyhood in Gainsborough—the town where ALFRED married, and where CANUTE was born and was proclaimed king of England; and which retained to the Author's time the commercial advantages of a position that had once given it the command of our eastern coast.

Seventy years since he passed to the mid-land town of Derby, which had then a world-wide reputation for mechanical art and physical philosophy. He was already a well-informed guide to the metropolis when he traversed it with his eyes open about a month after the death of GEORGE III. and was the spectator of some memorable incidents characteristic of the period.

At Charterhouse he witnessed, for five years, the full working and temporary success of the first great experiment made to reform the educational system of this country, then suffering all sorts of disorders and abuses, down to utter neglect and decay. His own experience of private schools fully explains the necessity of some attempt to supply their place. During a seven years' residence at Oxford, he rather shared than witnessed the first stage of that great upheaving, or tempest as it has been called, which forms the chief matter of his former *Reminiscences*. Ever since those stirring times, with unsought interval and changes, till age compelled retirement, he has lived chiefly among the rural folk of old England, first in a sort of *terra incognita* in Northamptonshire, then on Salisbury Plain, and lastly, surrounded by dairies and orchards, in the heart of Devon.

The Author presents some useful material to the sciences of biology, evolution, and heredity, in the shape of family particulars and traditions of a sort not to be found in the 'peerage.' He has introduced such a variety of personages and of incidents that the book has been recommended as a quarry for novel writers, and it has been even suggested that he might himself have done better to throw the whole into a dramatic form. For such a course he would have recent and illustrious examples, but he owns himself utterly without the power to construct plots, to fabricate incidents, to create characters, or even to dissociate them from their actual surroundings. To the best of his ability he must be true, and even matter-of-fact, or nothing. This compels him to give both sides of every question, and, as far as can be, all sides of every character, within the limits of common charity. He does not expect that all readers will equally appreciate the tribute he has paid to the memory of his father in the history of two remarkable reforms undertaken and carried out over sixty years ago, much in advance of the period. But he is sure not a few will regard these chapters as not the least valuable part of the book. They are an important contribution to our economical and ecclesiastical annals.

Owning the deepest obligation to some early teachers and friends, the Author has done what he can to give such a record of them as will satisfy on the one hand respect and affection, on the other hand justice and truth. The first and immediate impulse to the work was given by the last published words of the late Primate in favour of larger, more open, and more intelligible terms of Christian communion. As these words occurred in a review of the writer's *Reminiscences*, he felt himself bound to accept the charge. He soon perceived that he had to

qualify himself for it, and to clear the ground. The result was, a 'keel' laid on the same 'stocks' as the former *Reminiscences*, but with even more variety of matter, and with the drift, the conclusion, and the lesson even more emphasised. The Author argues and insists that the Anglican Church, to which, however, he declares himself devotedly attached, is not so impeccable in her dogmatic teaching and requirements as to justify her in the condemnation and exclusion of some millions of our fellow-Christians. He feels that it is they that have a cause, and that the offences now standing in the way of reunion ought to be removed, and, indeed, will have to be removed before long. As in the former *Reminiscences*, he describes himself as the victim of a life-long struggle between the conflicting claims of loyalty and truth. He is still thankful that he remains loyal to the Church of England, and ready to spend himself in her cause; but still more thankful that the purer instinct of truth has not been quenched in zeal without knowledge, and in the animosities of party strife, for he can still say to the Churchman, 'Wherefore smitest thou thy brother?'

CHEAP EDITION.

Memoirs of an ex-Minister: an Autobiography. By the Earl of MALMESBURY, G.C.B. Crown 8vo. pp. 700, price 7s. 6d.
[February 10, 1885.]

THESE Memoirs are presented to the public not as a continuous narrative, but rather as a selection from diaries and correspondence, together with memoranda, recalling the social and political events of a busy life of seventy-seven years. Among these passages are interspersed a large number of private political letters, written or received by the Author. The subject matter of those which were written by the Author appeared more than a quarter of a century ago in the Blue-books and in the newspapers of the day in a more official and less familiar style; but it is in substance the same as that which was at the time given to the public.

The Author's principal object has been to sketch the three Administrations of the late Earl of DERBY, and also some incidents respecting one of the most remarkable men of this century—the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON—who, during all Lord DERBY's governments, played so important a part in the great game of Europe, and with whom the Author was brought into personal relations in almost every stage of his singular career. The first meeting was at Rome when the Prince was a harum-scarum youth, apparently without serious thoughts of any kind,

except that even then he was possessed with the conviction that he would some day rule over France. He had the same conviction when ten years later the Author met him as an exile at Lord EGLINTON's Tournament, and when after another five years he visited the Prince in his prison at Ham. At the end of yet another five years, LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President of the Republic, explained to the Author in Paris his position as a ruler, and said that it was time to put an end to it. Subsequent passages from the diary and from letters relate to the events of the *coup d'état*, and his assumption of the imperial title. The incidents of his reign, as affecting the course of European politics, are noticed necessarily in greater detail, as events with many of which the Author had to deal officially in the Foreign Office. His last meeting with the Emperor in Paris preceded only by a few weeks the outbreak of the Franco-German War; and the impression left on his mind was that the recent acts of the Emperor were to be attributed not so much to any moral conviction as to exhaustion caused by a deadly disease. An interview at Chislehurst in 1871 impressed the Author still more deeply with a sense of his quiet and calm dignity and absence of all nervousness and instability; and when they met once more in 1872, the ex-Emperor was much more depressed at the destruction of Paris and at the anarchy prevailing over France than he was at his own misfortunes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, together with these sketches and memorials of the French Emperor and of other European sovereigns, the reader will find in this volume notices of a large number of eminent men, with whom the Author was associated either in the relations of personal friendship or in the concerns of political life, whether as colleagues or as opponents. The more important of the private political letters inserted in this work belong to the official periods of the Author's life, and some of them are documents of which future historians may be glad to avail themselves.

With the exception of the concluding remarks on the latest events in the career of NAPOLEON III. the selections from the diary are brought to an end with the death of Lord DERBY, which deprived the Author of his greatest friend, and the country of a most brilliant and accomplished statesman, whose name is especially associated with the emancipation of our slaves in the West Indies and with the Reform Bill of 1867. Lord DERBY died in 1869 in his seventieth year; and speaking of their friendship, the Author says: 'Although at my age I inevitably miss most of my early

friends, I have never so deeply felt the loss of any one of them as I did that of this noble character. When he became Prime Minister for the third time in 1866, he made me Privy Seal, after offering me again the Foreign Office, which my bad health obliged me to refuse, and I held the Privy Seal again in 1868 and 1874, until 1876, when I resigned my place, being rendered useless from deafness either in Cabinet or House of Lords.'

The Strange Career of the Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont, Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Great Britain in 1763. By Captain J. BUCHAN TELFER, R.N. F.S.A. F.R.G.S. Author of 'The Crimea and Transcaucasia' &c. With 3 Portraits. 8vo. pp. 402, price 12s.

[January 12, 1885.]

AN interesting feature in this work, apart from being a biography of the singular personage whose name it bears, is the insight obtained into the Secret Correspondence conducted by command and under the personal direction of LOUIS XV. even though such of its details only are given as suffice to illustrate the part taken in it by the Chevalier D'EON DE BEAUMONT. Thus one is reminded in these pages of the unique instance in history, of an absolute monarch retaining secret agents at the several European Courts at which his envoys were accredited, for the purpose of giving effect to his own views, which were frequently in direct opposition to the instructions issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to his ambassadors and other representatives. A stirring example is recorded where it is shewn that whilst the Duke de CHOISEUL was urging the Marquis de l'HÔPITAL, ambassador at St. Petersburg, to persuade the Empress ELIZABETH to offer her mediation in the interests of peace, D'EON was receiving the King's orders to use his best efforts with the Empress and the Grand Chancellor, WORONZOFF, to prevail upon her Majesty to withdraw her mediation and to exhort her to continue the war, without allowing the Duke de CHOISEUL or the Marquis de l'HÔPITAL to know what he was about—and he succeeded.

Born in 1728, D'EON was employed in the year 1755 on secret service at the Russian capital, to which he subsequently made two other journeys, his earliest introduction at the Northern Court being apparently in the character of a female, a part for which he was eminently suited by his prepossessing appear-

ance and physical conformation. Whilst at the Court of ELIZABETH, D'EON largely contributed towards the renewal of amicable relations between Russia and France, meeting with his reward in being nominated secretary to the first embassy accredited, after an estrangement of several years' duration between those two Powers. Having served four years in Russia, where his share in the negotiations at the commencement of the Seven Years' War was by no means inconsiderable, D'EON, now captain of dragoons, accompanied Marshal de BROGLIO as aide-de-camp during the whole of the campaign of 1761, distinguishing himself throughout by his bravery and soldierly qualities. He then became first secretary to the Duke de NIVERNON on his embassy extraordinary to negotiate the peace of 1763, and winning the good graces of GEORGE III. 'little D'EON' was entrusted with the ratifications to the treaty, for conveyance to the Duke of BEDFORD at Versailles, a mark of unprecedented favour, for which, and previous services in the field, he was created Chevalier of the Order of St. LOUIS. He succeeded de NIVERNON in temporary charge as resident, and was promoted to minister plenipotentiary, being at the same time secretly employed by LOUIS XV. to conduct a survey for the invasion of England. The Chevalier D'EON had proved himself hostile to the Marquise de POMPADOUR by his unwavering loyalty to the King and secret intercourse with the proscribed de BROGLIOS, one of whom, the Count, was at the head of the secret correspondence; and the favourite obtained his recall and subsequent degradation.

In 1769, whilst an exile in England, but still enjoying the King's confidence, D'EON's sex became generally a matter of doubt, and large policies of insurance were effected on this subject, the report that he had personified a female at the Court of Russia, and the fact of his having thus disguised himself (by command of LOUIS XV.) to escape the hands of the police-officers sent by the Duke de PRASLIN to kidnap him, serving to intensify public curiosity. A trial on these sex policies, before Lord MANSFIELD, resulted in the jury finding the Chevalier to be a woman! Thoroughly homesick, and burning to rid himself of his disgusting detractors and persecutors, D'EON sought permission to return to France, only to find it impossible to subscribe to the terms imposed by the Ministry, and the negotiations were indefinitely delayed until BEAUMARCHAIS stepped upon the stage, charged by LOUIS XVI. to arrange with the Chevalier for his return to his native land in full enjoyment of the life annuity conferred by LOUIS XV., but upon the condition

of his surrendering the whole of the King's papers in his possession and resuming the attire of a female. BEAUMARCHAIS' success was complete. D'EON, now the Chevalière, spent some years in France, first at the Court of MARIE ANTOINETTE and in various ladies' retreats, and, later, at her own home in Tonnerre. After the War of Independence she left, with the sanction of King and Ministers, for London, where she led a retired life until the troubles caused by the Revolution overwhelmed her, as it did all that was noble and of high degree in France. Forced by her necessitous situation, she made public exhibition of her skill at chess and dexterity in fencing, until a dangerous wound incapacitated her in the future for any such exercise. Being now advanced in years, helpless and destitute, she became a pensioner of the Duke of QUEENSBERRY. D'EON died in 1810. The illustrations comprise three portraits, the first representing D'EON as a good-looking young woman, about the year 1755; in the second, the Chevalier appears in the prime of life; and in the third we see the Chevalière in the fifty-fourth year of her age. There is also a facsimile of her handwriting at the age of fifty.

The Life of the Hon. Robert Grimston. By FREDERICK GALE, Author of 'Echoes from Old Cricket Fields,' 'Ups and Downs of a Public School,' &c. With Portrait by Barraud. Crown 8vo. pp. 334, price 10s. 6d. [February 10, 1885.]

THE *raison d'être* for this book is set forth in 'the Author's Apology to the reader' which is in the nature of a Preface, and states that it was written at the request of the family and friends of the late Mr. GRIMSTON. The fact of its being dedicated by special permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of BESSBOROUGH (the 'FRED PONSONBY' of Harrow history), who played DAMON to the late Mr. GRIMSTON's PYTHIAS, or *vice versa*, during half a century, and also of the Author's having had the advantage of constant communication with the home party at Gorhambury, is a proof that the book is issued with the full sanction of those to whom the memory of the subject of it is sacred. The Author also dedicates the book, on his own responsibility, to the late Mr. GRIMSTON's friends and brother sportsmen in all parts of the world.

The biography, which might equally well be designated as sketches of character from child-

hood down to the close of Mr. GRIMSTON's life, is comprised in seventeen chapters under twelve heads. (1.) Introductory, mostly supplied from a diary kept by the late Hon. E. H. GRIMSTON, of sporting events, &c. when the PEPPYS or EVELYN of the family was twelve and the little BOB GRIMSTON was nine years old. (2.) At Harrow. (3.) At a private Tutor's and at Oxford. (4.) In London and at the Bar. (5.) In the Cricket-field. (6.) In the Saddle. (7.) In the Vale. (8.) As an older Harrow boy. 'As an older Harrow boy' requires a little explanation, as to non-Harrowians the title is deceptive. 'The older Harrow boy' title is best explained by reference to the opening sentence of Chapter XI.: 'Mr. GRIMSTON's friends, if personally canvassed, would probably say that he was more of a Harrow boy in his later years than when at school,' &c. In fact, the two Chapters (XI. & XII.) under this title consist to a great extent of tributes paid to Mr. GRIMSTON's memory by Dr. BUTLER, the Head Master of Harrow, the Rev. W. LAW, the head of the Harrow Mission, and others whose lives are devoted to the more serious paths of duty, and who could see beneath the surface of what appeared to be a sportsman's life, grand traits of sterling worth of character. (9.) As a man of Business. (10.) The Author's Reminiscences. (11.) His first and last home. (12.) His character.

Contemporaries of all classes, including Peers, Members of Parliament, Clergy, Lawyers, Huntsmen, Cricketers, and last and not least, Harrovians past and present, who knew him at every period of his life, have aided in supplying materials.

As Mr. GRIMSTON's principal haunts were the Harrow cricket-ground, Lord's, and Gorbam-bury in the summer, the hunting-field in the autumn and winter, or rather till the spring, and throughout the year the different places of business in the City where telegraph companies of which he was chairman or a director had their offices, the Author had the advantage of acquiring direct information from those with whom practically Mr. GRIMSTON passed his life.

The purport of the book is, as stated in 'the Author's Apology,' to preserve the character of a very remarkable man, who deemed everything which he undertook, whether in sport, or business, or social life, worth doing well; and who, without making any outward show or parade of his deeds, set the example to young and old of carrying out in all transactions of life the principles of honour and fair play.

Mr. GRIMSTON was one of those who made pleasure business, and business pleasure throughout his life; in other words his theory was, that

no matter how trifling or how grave the matter in hand might be, it could not be brought to a satisfactory issue without strict observance of laws and first principles.

In the last chapter, 'His character,' the Author writes: 'No attempt has been made in this book to convert Mr. GRIMSTON into a hero or "an admirable Crichton," the Author's aim having been merely to sketch an outline of a character which is becoming scarcer in this artificial age of luxury and dissipation and effeminacy;' and, on these grounds simply, he leaves the verdict in the hands of the public.

Louis Pasteur: his Life and Labours. By his SON-IN-LAW. Translated from the French by Lady CLAUD HAMILTON. With Introductory Essay by Professor TYNDALL. Crown 8vo. pp. 342, price 7s. 6d.

[February 4, 1885.]

THIS work, which professes to give a picture of the scientific life and labours of one of the most eminent among the scientific men of this or of any other century, is written by one who makes no claim to scientific reputation for himself, but who, nevertheless, has been a constant inmate of M. PASTEUR's laboratory and has spent years by the side of this great investigator. It is the record of a life of extraordinary scientific ardour and success; and the result has been to solve, or to clear the road for solving, a crowd of connected problems of the highest public as well as scientific interest.

In this volume therefore the reader will find, it is hoped, an adequate account of the processes which led M. PASTEUR to the conception that ferments are in all cases living things, and that the substances formerly regarded as ferments are in reality the food of the ferments. This conclusion has been established by experiments of the most decisive kind; and the task of determining the origin of these organisms brought M. PASTEUR face to face with the question of spontaneous generation, to which the researches of POUCHET had just given fresh interest, and in which he reached conclusions fatal to the doctrine.

Having dealt with the maladies of wine, M. PASTEUR took up the investigation of the diseases of silkworms, at a time when the silk husbandry of France was in a state of ruin; and in his hands the problem of the restoration of the silk husbandry reduced itself to the separation of the healthy from the unhealthy moths, the rejection of the latter, and the exclusive employment of the eggs of the former.

The studies on wine led to those on beer.

Here again the microscope became the means of disclosing the origin and nature of beer disease; and this instrument is now everywhere in use for determining the character, healthy or unhealthy, of the yeast employed.

But M. PASTEUR's experiments could not be confined within these limits. The parasitic origin of splenic fever had been discovered by DAVAINÉ and RAYER in 1850, and further established by KOCH and PASTEUR. In like manner M. PASTEUR ascertained the parasitic origin of fowl cholera; and his experiments led him to a step which will remain for ever memorable in the history of medicine. This step was the discovery of what he calls virus attenuation, by means of which the extinction of virulent contagion may be insured by the introduction into the system of a microbe of enfeebled virulence. A vast expansion has thus been given to the discovery of JENNER.

The results of the experiments recorded in this volume are calculated to arouse not only public interest but public hope and wonder. Never before, during the long period of its history, has a day like the present dawned upon the science and art of medicine; and in the work accomplished M. PASTEUR has achieved a reputation acknowledged and confirmed by a tribunal free from all suspicion of national and provincial partiality—the tribunal of the world.

M. PASTEUR expressed a wish that this record of his life and work should be translated and published in England. The translation has been superintended by Professor TYNDALL, who also contributes an introductory essay on the subject of M. PASTEUR's researches.

Memoir of Count Giuseppe Pasolini, late President of the Senate of Italy. Compiled by his Son. Translated and abridged by the Dowager-Countess of DALHOUSIE. With Portrait. 8vo. pp. 460, price 16s.

[February 18, 1885.]

IN the original Italian this memoir appears at far greater length than in its English dress. The reason for this difference is partly the fact that many points which would have interest for his countrymen may for Englishmen have little importance; and in part also that the work was taken in hand more for the sake of his own family than of the public generally. For the former, every recollection of one whom they could regard only with special veneration must be precious; the latter could not be expected to do more than appreciate his excellence as a statesman, and his integrity in high and responsible offices.

Count PASOLINI's life was passed in times of the deepest moment for his country. In early manhood he saw around him little to warrant the hope that he might live to see Italy united in a single kingdom. He lived to see the transference of the capital from Turin to Florence, and from Florence to Rome. He was himself the first Commissioner who appeared in Venice as the representative of the Italian King on its liberation from the Austrian yoke, and he became President of the Senate in that city where he had first appeared as the Councillor of the liberal Pope from whom so much was expected, and by whom so little was in the end achieved.

It follows almost of necessity that his life brought him into contact with a multitude of men whose names have become historical; nor can it be said that with these he had a merely political connection. He was not only the colleague but the personal friend of Pope PIUS IX. of FARINI, MINGHETTI, RICASOLI, LAMARMORA, D'AZEGLIO, CAVOUR, and many more. Of English statesmen he was more or less intimately connected with EARL RUSSELL, LORD PALMERSTON, MR. COBDEN, LORD COWLEY, MR. GLADSTONE. With the Emperor NAPOLEON III. he was brought personally into contact in more than one stage of his extraordinary career; and on the mind of King VICTOR EMMANUEL his ability and conscientiousness made a remarkably deep impression.

It is of this life—full of great memories, and spent for the most part under heavy responsibilities—that his son felt it his duty to set down as full a record as possible; and of this narrative all that probably might have interest and importance for English readers is contained in this volume. Of the statesmen with whom he worked, or whom he found himself called upon to oppose, these chapters furnish portraits, all of them faithful as coming from a judge of singular discernment, and many of them minute from the warm appreciation of intimate friendship. They also exhibit pictures of Italy under very different conditions. The systematic misgovernment, oppression, and corruption which he saw around him in his earlier years, the heroic efforts made to grapple with and conquer these evils, whether by the politic and astute CAVOUR, or by the impatient and uncalculating GARIBALDI, the fruits of long-standing tyranny, seen in the horrible history of brigandage, the unruliness of the Roman mob, the better qualities of the country population generally, are brought out vividly in his own words. His letters to his friends lay before them his mind with thorough ingenuousness. He writes as one who had no secrets to hide, and he awakens

in them the same feeling of trustful confidence, as the only disposition with which they could effectually promote the welfare of their country.

But although Count PASOLINI was during the greater part of his life in responsible political positions, he was not one of those to whom the activity of political life was indispensable. Had he been left to his own inclinations, he would probably have lived and died on his own estates, in which he found ample occupation for all his mental powers and all his bodily energies. If he was not, in the strictest sense of the word, a scientific agriculturist, he was convinced of the vast importance of improvements on the old systems, the old implements, the old methods of the Italian farmer. Working as a landowner, he set before himself the end which unites inseparably the interests of the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer. He made it his business to know all who worked under himself or under his bailiffs or factors, and his efforts were rewarded with singularly happy results.

It is scarcely necessary to add that few men have passed through life more rich in the affection and love of all who knew him. It was in his family and among his dependents that his geniality, his thoughtfulness for others, his cheerful industry, were most strikingly manifested. In this family life he experienced intense happiness; in it he also underwent some great sorrows, in the loss first of his son ENEAS, and then of his wife. But in the midst of his grief he obeyed the call of the King and of his friends to come forward again in the service of his country; and in this service he ended a career which had won for him the reputation of a man who acts always and exclusively from a sense of duty.

Of this career, in all its aspects, the present volume may, it is hoped, be found to present a simple and truthful record.

Phases of Opinion and Experience during a Long Life: an Autobiography. By CHARLES BRAY, Author of 'The Philosophy of Necessity' &c. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 300, price 3s. 6d.

[January 1, 1885.]

THE Author left this work for publication after his death, which took place, at the age of 73, October 5th, 1884. It was not his intention to give a detailed account of his life, except so far as was necessary in order to explain the course of thought and opinion of one who, for fifty years, had zealously endeavoured to discern the truth, regardless of any conse-

quences to himself. The hope that the history of his opinions, thus honestly formed, might be serviceable to others, seemed to transform itself into a duty to leave behind him some published account of his outward and inner life, and of the causes why that life had been happy beyond the average, although not successful in the worldly sense of the term.

As a first 'phase' the Author describes the great zest with which, in his youthful days, he studied the writings of the Greek philosophers, filling volumes of manuscript with their opinions. Then followed, at about the age of 20, his religious 'conversion,' under the influence of an evangelical friend. This phase lasted for a few years, until his own investigations and acceptance of the phrenological views of GALL, SPURZHEIM, and COMBE—so far as these were confirmed by his own observations—led to the relinquishment of evangelicalism, and his mind ultimately found rest in the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity: in the belief that no part of creation has been left to chance, or what is called Free Will; that everything acts necessarily in accordance with its own nature; that virtue is that which produces the greatest amount of good; and that through the doctrine of Universal Law, individual men and nations are merged in one great whole, and nothing and no individuality is allowed to stand in the way of the general good.

The Author describes the various works which he published in elucidation of his principles, viz. 'The Philosophy of Necessity,' 'Science of Man,' 'Force, and its Mental Correlates,' &c. &c.; and the various philanthropic objects which he promoted in his native town of Coventry. Education early engaged his active attention, and to improve its moral side he wrote his 'Education of the Feelings.' Co-operative societies had a special interest for him. He was present at ROBERT OWEN's Opening of the Millennium at Tytherly, Hampshire, May 1842; and he helped to establish in Coventry the Labourers and Artisans' Co-operative Society.

About three weeks before his death the Author dictated a concluding paragraph to his Autobiography, in which he states that the opinions he had arrived at he was not disposed to change at his last hour: 'They have done to live by; they will do to die by.'

It may be added that Mr. BRAY was one of the friends who exercised so important an influence over GEORGE ELIOT during her residence at Coventry, and this work contains some reminiscences of her.

A Highland Gathering. By E. LENNOX PEEL. Being a Collection of Deerstalking and Fishing Incidents, Riverside and Country Scenes. With Frontispiece and 30 Illustrations by Charles Whymper, engraved on Wood by Edward Whymper. Crown 8vo. pp. 200, price 10s. 6d. [February 28, 1885.

THREE of these stories made a first appearance in *Longman's Magazine*, the others in *Land and Water* and the *Whitehall Review*. No attempt has been made in these papers to be didactic, as the art of deerstalking cannot be learnt from a book any more than the art of swimming can be thoroughly mastered on dry land.

With the excellent standard works upon the habits of wild animals and birds by COLQUHOUN and ST. JOHN reposing in every sportsman's library, the Author feels it would be presump-

tuous of him to offer instruction to an already enlightened public. His aim, then, has been to amuse rather than to edify; to bring before the reader's eye, so far as his skill has permitted, the purple heather and inviting waters of the breezy North, the cautious approach and subdued excitement of the stalk, the final moment of triumph or disgust as the trigger falls.

CONTENTS :

The Stalker's Tale.
An Angler's Dream.
Craig-en-gash.
'A Stag of Ten.'
That Big Trout.
Northwards Again.
Before the Dawn.
The Lone Glen.

Springtime by the River.
The Children of the Mist.
A Day on Sheepground.
The Foresting of Strathbracken.
On Loch Lydoch.
Hind Shooting.



'Then an angry bellow rang out with a startling suddenness through the chill grey air, and a fine stag stepped down from the higher curtain of mist.'

A System of Psychology. By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON (of New York City). 2 vols. pp. 1,226, price 36s.

[October 10, 1884.]

THIS work aims to present Psychology as a Science, not as a body of metaphysical doctrines. The following is an abstract of contents:—

PART I.—The Introduction treats, in successive chapters, of Knowledge and Science; Philosophy; the Fundamental Postulates of Science; the Expression of Science; the Order of the Sciences, and the Position of Psychology; the Data of Psychology; and the Method of Psychology. The Author regards Science as Generalised and Verified Knowledge, and Philosophy as the Quintessence of Scientific Knowledge. He also considers that there are certain fundamental postulates of all knowledge, which stand at the threshold of Science, and which are the expressions of universal experience. These are: The Fundamental Antithesis of Ego and Non-Ego; the Law of Consistency—whatever is, is; the Law of the Uniformity of Nature; and the Law of Identification, otherwise known as the Law of the Substitution of Similars and expressed by the axiom, Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

PART II.—States of Consciousness have a threefold aspect—Feelings, Volitions, and Cognitions—which are never independent of each other, and are never found separated from each other. A general analysis of States of Consciousness shows that knowing involves a Consciousness of Difference, of Agreement, of Time, of Representation, and of Power, each of which are primordial elements, and found in every conscious experience. Mind is a Synthesis of States of Consciousness, though a substance ~~mind is postulated~~ for each state.

PART III.—This treats of the Material Conditions of States of Consciousness. The Author makes the fundamental notions of the external world to be Forces and Spaces. The peculiarity of his treatment is that he makes Space and Force complementary aspects of Matter, each of them being a reality, and both having their origin in Sensations of Resistance and Non-resistance; the Sensation of Non-resistance, or Extension, being as much a Sensation as the Sensation of Resistance.

PART IV. treats of the Genesis of States of Consciousness: first, Reflex Action without Consciousness, classifying Reflex Actions; then Automatic and Mixed Action without Consciousness; then of the beginnings of Consciousness, which the Author thinks are to be traced very low down in the organic scale. The

Genesis of Feelings treats of Sensations and Emotions. All Sensations are derived from Contact, being made to result from the different forms of Contact—that is, of Motion and Resistance. The Genesis of Cognitions and Genesis of Volitions then follow.

PART V. treats of the Factors of the Development of States of Consciousness. These are Organised Inheritances in the Structure, Environment, Conscious Automatic Activities, and Unconscious Activities; the Ultimate Factors, so far as we can see, being the Interaction of Organism and Environment. Conscious Automatic Activity is exhibited in the form of Attention, Association, or the Assimilation of Contiguous Experiences, Representation, Efferent Activities, following the Stimulus of Pleasure and Pain.

PART VI. treats of the General Development of States of Consciousness. The Laws of Development are first explained; then Knowledge and Belief are discussed, Belief being identified with Representative Cognition. Presentative and Representative States are classified; Intuition and Inference are examined, and then follows an exposition in successive chapters of Perceptive Redintegration, or Perception; Reminiscent Redintegration, or Memory; Conceptive Redintegration, or Conception, Abstraction, &c.; Discursive Redintegration, or Reasoning; Constructive Redintegration, or Imagination.

PART VII. embraces a consideration of States of Consciousness considered as Integrations, the course of general development having been previously examined. These Integrations occur as Percepts and Re-percepts, Concepts and Abstracts, Judgments, Fictions, Definitions, and Divisions, Arguments, Principles, and Systems.

PART VIII. in like manner treats of the Integrations of Feeling. The Author discusses Pleasures and Pains, and after giving other classifications of Pleasures and Pains, makes a division of his own into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary; Primary being the basic appetitive pleasures and corresponding pains arising from a denial or deprivation of these. From these all Pleasures and Pains are developed, the most Re-representative being the Tertiary, which are exemplified by such generalisations as Life, Death, Wealth, Poverty, Reputation, Character, Heaven, and Hell. A chapter on Happiness and its elements concludes this part.

PART IX. relates to Volitional and Ultimate Integrations. It treats of Ends and Dispositions, Dispositions toward Primary Pleasures as Ends; Dispositions toward Secondary Pleasures and Tertiary Pleasures as Ends; and Elements of the Value of Ends and Dispo-

sitions; the Summum Bonum; Sentiments and Character.

PART X. treats of the Disintegration and Dissolution of States of Consciousness, under the following heads: Differentiation, Interrupted or Suspended Consciousness, Death. These are short chapters, which are followed by a brief consideration of the connection of Mind and Body, the Author believing that Mind and Body are concomitant and correspondent, but seeing no ability in human thought to resolve Matter into Mind or Mind into Matter.

The History of Israel. By HEINRICH EWALD, late Professor of the University of Göttingen. VOL. VII. *The Apostolic Age.* Translated from the German by J. FREDERICK SMITH: 8vo. pp. 632, price 21s.

[December 22, 1884.]

THIS seventh volume of the English edition of EWALD's great work is the second of the last three which trace the History of the Rise of Christianity, and follows the course of the spread of Christianity in the midst of the Judean and the Heathen world, on the one hand, and, on the other, the varying fortunes of the Judean nation, ending in the fall of Jerusalem.

The first section of the volume describes the rise of the Christian Church, opening with EWALD's famous chapter on the Resurrection of CHRIST and the New Testament narratives of it. The last portion of this section contains his essay on PHILO of Alexandria, which—perhaps the translator may be allowed to say—one of the most distinguished of living students of PHILO, Professor SIEGFRIED of Jena, told him he considered to display in this later field all the critical sagacity and acumen which made EWALD so great a critic of the Old Testament.

The second section of the volume traces the progressive growth of the Christian Church, and the history of the Israelites and their relation to Christianity. EWALD here, with all his enthusiasm, critical insight and eloquence, presents a sketch of the life, work, and teaching of PAUL, to whom the great advance of Christianity internally and externally was mainly due.

The third section of the volume is devoted to the history of the Israelites during the disastrous years from 66 to 73 A.D. a period during which so little is heard of the Christian Church. The final overthrow of Israel as a nation is traced from its opening in the delusive independence won in the revolt from Rome and defeat of CESTIUS, down to the complete triumph of TITUS. While in this section JOSEPHUS is, of course,

EWALD's principal and almost sole authority; his keen insight into the moving forces of the history and the personal motives of the chief actors in the great drama enable him to take another, probably history will finally decide, a higher and truer, view of both than the Jewish historian, with his prejudices and servility to the Romans, could rise to.

The eighth volume, the last of the whole work and the third of this series, is in the hands of the same translator, and will appear at an early date.

Prophecy and History in relation to the Messiah. The Warburton Lectures for 1880–84, delivered at Lincoln's Inn Chapel. With two Appendices on the Arrangement, Analysis, and recent Criticism of the Pentateuch. By the Rev. ALFRED EDELSHEIM, D.D. Author of 'The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.' 8vo. pp. 416, price 12s.

[February 17, 1885.]

FROM the wide range of subjects connected with Prophecy and its Fulfilment which the will of Bishop WARBURTON indicates as to be treated in the Lectureship founded by him, it was necessary to select one—and naturally that which would most directly meet the present phase of theological discussion. How this task has been viewed and discharged in the present volume will best appear from the following extracts from its 'Preface':

'At the outset it was felt that no good purpose could be served by endeavouring once more to follow the line of reasoning which previous lecturers had so ably and learnedly traced. Besides, the general position taken as to the relation between Prophecy and prophecies, between fulfilment and prediction, and as to the order in which they should be studied, forbade any such attempt on my part. On the other hand, I wished, first, to study anew, and clearly to define, the points just mentioned, and then to trace the history of the great Messianic hope in the Old Testament, through all its stages, from its inception in the Paradise-promise to the last prophetic announcement by JOHN the Baptist. Thus, "Prophecy and History in relation to the Messiah" was to form the general subject of this course. In pursuance of this, the first Lecture is intended to indicate the general ground taken up; tracing the origin of Christianity to the teaching of the Old Testament, and showing that the great Messianic hope, of which JESUS presented the realisation, could not have originated in His

time nor close to it, nor yet in the centuries which had elapsed since the return from the Exile. Lecture II. carries the argument a step further by showing that "the Kingdom of God" had been the leading idea throughout the whole Old Testament. At the same time the form in which prophecy of old was presented to successive generations, and the relation between prophecy and fulfilment, are discussed, while the character of prophetism is defined, and the development of heathenism by the side of Israel, and the ideal destiny of the latter are traced. In a note appended to Lecture II. the ordinary interpretation of Genesis xii. 3 is maintained against the criticism of Professor KUENEN. Lecture III. defends the position, that the New Testament presents CHRIST as the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy, by showing that this view of Him is borne out by unquestioned Christian, and by most important Jewish and heathen, testimony (the Rabbis, PUNY). Lecture IV. defines and lays down the fundamental principles in regard to "prophecy" and "fulfilment," and discusses certain special prophecies. It also explains the Biblical terms applied to the prophets, and the functions of "the sons of the prophets;" and, lastly, refers to the prophecies in the New Testament. Lecture V. distinguishes between prophetism and heathen divination; exhibits the moral element in prophecy; and discusses the value of the two canons which the Old Testament furnishes for distinguishing the true from the false prophet. Lecture VI. similarly treats both of the progressive character of prophecy, and of the spiritual element in it, and shows how both prophecy and the Old Testament generally point beyond themselves to a spiritual fulfilment in the Kingdom of God, marking the development during the different stages of the history of Israel, to the fulfilment in CHRIST. Lectures VII. and VIII. are devoted to a defence of the views concerning the Old Testament previously set forth, by an examination of recent negative criticism, chiefly in regard to the Pentateuch and the historical books. Lecture IX. resumes the history of the Messianic idea. It discusses the general character of the post-exilic literature, and gives an analysis of the Apocrypha and of their teaching, of the new Hellenist direction, and of the bearing of all on the Messianic hope. A doctrinal and critical comparison is also made between the Apocrypha and the Old Testament, and the points of difference are marked and explained. In Lecture X. the different movements of Jewish national life are traced in their bearing on the Messianic idea—especially that of the "Nationalist" movement, of which, in a certain sense, the so-

called Pseudepigraphic writings may be regarded as the religious literature. Lecture XI. gives an account and analysis of these Pseudepigraphic writings, marking especially their teaching concerning the Messiah and Messianic times. Finally, Lecture XII. sets forth the last stage in Messianic prophecy, the mission and preaching of JOHN the Baptist, and the fulfilment of all prophecy in JESUS the Messiah.'

The Tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

A Study with the Text of the Folio of 1623.

By GEORGE MAC DONALD. 8vo. pp. 292, price 12s. [February 3, 1885.

BY this edition of HAMLET the Editor hopes to help the student of SHAKSPEARE to understand the play—and first of all HAMLET himself, whose spiritual and moral natures are the real material of the tragedy, to which every other interest of the play is subservient. But while mainly attempting, from the words and behaviour SHAKSPEARE has given him, to explain the man, the Editor has cast what light he could upon everything in the play, including the perplexities arising from extreme condensation of meaning, figure, and expression.

As it is more than desirable that the student should know when he is reading the most approximate presentation accessible of what SHAKSPEARE uttered, and when that which modern editors have substituted for that which they received, the text, letter for letter, point for point, of the First Folio, has been given with the variations of the Second Quarto in the margin and at the foot of the page.

Of HAMLET there are but two editions of authority, those called the Second Quarto and the First Folio; but there is another which requires remark.

In the year 1603 came out the edition known as the First Quarto—clearly without the poet's permission, and doubtless as much to his displeasure: the following year he sent out an edition very different, and larger in the proportion of one hundred pages to sixty-four. Concerning the former the Editor's theory is, that it was printed from SHAKSPEARE's sketch for the play, written with matter crowding upon him too fast for expansion or development, and intended only for a continuous memorandum of things he would take up and work out afterwards. It seems probable that some person about the theatre, chancing upon the crude embryonic mass in the poet's hand, traitorously pounced upon it, and betrayed it to the printers—therein serving the poet such an evil turn as if a sculptor's workman took a mould of the

clay figure on which his master had been but a few days employed, and published casts of it as the sculptor's work. To us not the less is the *corpus delicti* precious—for it enables us to see something of the creational development of the drama, besides serving occasionally to cast light upon portions of it, yielding hints of the original intention where the after work has less plainly presented it.

The Second Quarto bears on its title-page, compelled to a recognition of the former,—‘Newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much againe as it was, according to the true and perfect Coppie’; and it is in truth a harmonious world of which the former issue was but the chaos. It is the drama itself, the concluded work of the master's hand, though yet to be once more subjected to a little pruning, a little touching, a little rectifying. But the Author would seem to have been as trusting over the work of the printers, as they were careless of his, and the result is sometimes pitiable. The blunders are appalling.

The Editor's theory of the relation between the Second Quarto and the Folio is—that SHAKESPEARE worked upon his own copy of the Second Quarto, cancelling and adding, and that, after his death, this copy came, along with original manuscripts, into the hands of his friends the editors of the Folio, who proceeded to print according to his alterations; and all the changes of importance from the text of the Quarto the Editor considers should be received as SHAKESPEARE'S OWN.

The Editor begs his readers to let HAMLET reveal himself in the play, to observe him as he assumes individuality by the concretion of characteristics, and warns them that any popular notion concerning him which they may bring with them will be only obstructive to a perception of the true idea of the grandest of all SHAKESPEARE'S presentations.

Unspoken Sermons. Second Series. By GEORGE MACDONALD. Crown 8vo. pp. 324, price 7s. 6d. [January 24, 1885.]

THESE Sermons are on similar lines to those of the first series published eighteen years ago, with the difference perhaps of being a little more critical.

CONTENTS:—

The Way.	The Last Farthing.
The Hardness of the Way.	Abba, Father!
The Cause of Spiritual Stupidity.	Life.
The Word of Jesus on Prayer.	The Fear of God.
Man's Difficulty concerning Prayer.	The Voice of Job.
	Self-denial.
	The Truth in Jesus.

A Book of Strife, in the form of The Diary of an Old Soul. By GEORGE MACDONALD. New Edition. 12mo. pp. 266, price 6s. [February 21, 1885.]

THIS is a book of religious meditations arranged in stanzas, one for each day of the year. The pages opposite the text are left blank for notes, &c.

In the Lena Delta: a Narrative of the Search for Lieut.-Commander DE LONG and his Companions, followed by an Account of the Greely Relief Expedition, and a Proposed Method of Reaching the North Pole. By GEORGE W. MELVILLE, Chief Engineer U.S.N. Edited by MELVILLE PHILIPS. With 4 Maps and 16 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 492, price 14s. [January 2, 1885.]

THE *Jeannette*, which had been fitted out by Mr. BENNETT of the *New York Herald*, and was under the command of Captain DE LONG, seems to have been an unlucky vessel from the start. Her voyage itself cannot be said to have resulted in a single success. At length, in the second year of the Arctic trip, she was nipped in a floe; and Captain DE LONG and his crew had to take to the boats—two cutters and a whale-boat—and make for the Lena Delta, where they hoped to find natives and food. DE LONG was in command of one cutter himself, Mr. CHIPPS in command of the other, and Mr. MELVILLE, chief engineer, in charge of the whale-boat. The latter made the best weather of the tremendous gale which fell upon them soon after starting; and after seeing the second cutter swamped, and after a vain attempt to keep with DE LONG, MELVILLE decided to make the best of his way to the point marked out by DE LONG—namely, Cape Barkin. It was a frightful voyage, terribly cold, the waves constantly washing on board and needing constant baling to keep the boat afloat. There was little food and scarcely any spirits; and as the crew were obliged to heave-to in great danger, owing to the heavy sea, it seemed little likely that they would ever make the land. At last, however, they got to the Lena river. And here, luckily, they sailed up, instead of going on to Cape Barkin, as directed by DE LONG; for their food was very nearly at an end, and, as they afterwards learnt, at Cape Barkin there were neither natives nor food. The first bit of good fortune the mariners had was to find a native hut. By this time they were all in a fearful state: blisters, sores, swollen, frozen legs—a little catalogue of

the enjoyments of boating in the Arctic regions will be found at page 83. Fortunately, after passing several deserted huts and becoming quite hopeless of succour, they met some native canoes. From these they got food, and, with tea and the remains of their alcohol, made something like a 'square meal.' Abandoned villages seem to be plentiful on the Lena Delta; and no wonder—the only marvel is that any human beings remain in such a country, where cold and floods and wind seem the only inducements to stay. After more terrible hardships from cold, wet, and sleeplessness in the boat, they reached an inhabited native village in a deplorable condition. This was the village of Jamaveloch, where MELVILLE and his men found rest and shelter in the principal hut, and were, on the whole, hospitably entertained. Mr. MELVILLE gives elaborate descriptions of the houses, the nets for fishing, &c. the people living a primitive life of great hardship; and the sort of food upon which they live, consisting chiefly of bad fish and half-putrid goose, is not well calculated to enable them to resist the climate. However, they do resist it. It was here that MELVILLE received news of NINDEMANN and NOROS, the survivors of DE LONG's party, who had landed on Siberia on the 25th of September.

After a long delay at Jamaveloch, the party started, on sleds drawn by dogs, for Belun, the nearest settlement; using also reindeer sledges on the way thither. Dogs and deer cannot travel by the same road, the dogs being so fierce that they will attack the deer. Arrived at Belun, they found NINDEMANN and NOROS, the survivors of DE LONG's party, who told them of the sufferings and almost certain death of their comrades. Then MELVILLE, in winter, started to search for DE LONG. Once more the most excruciating torments were endured from frozen limbs. After infinite trouble the trail was found, and in the teeth of a heavy gale and snow the search for the lost party was continued; but on this occasion only a few scanty records were found. Not until after MELVILLE had returned and found his way to Yakutsk were the bodies of DE LONG and his comrades found. At Yakutsk, MELVILLE received an order to spare no expense in an attempt to rescue DE LONG and his companions. General TOCHERNIAEFF rendered every assistance, and MELVILLE once more turned north; this time well supplied, and in a position to reward the native villagers who had treated the castaways well. The bodies of DE LONG and the rest were found towards the end of March.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri.

Translated verse for verse from the Original into Terza Rima. By JAMES INNES MINCHIN. Crown 8vo. pp. 466, price 15s.

[November 27, 1884.]

THE first object of the Translator has been to produce a translation in English verse, that may fairly represent to a reader unacquainted with Italian the exact thoughts of the Florentine poet in the metre of the original, which can alone reproduce the intricate harmony characteristic of the poem.

As far as is consistent with the above object, the version is sufficiently close to enable an Italian student to follow the original, verse by verse, and assist him in mastering the acknowledged difficulties which he will meet in endeavouring to understand the great Italian poet.

The Introduction contains a brief sketch of the history and politics of Europe and Italy at the date of the poem, a knowledge of which, as they affected Dante's personality, is necessary for a due appreciation of his master-work. The historical allusions throughout the poem are explained in brief notes; and a detailed examination is entered into of the obligations of Dante to Virgil, from whose description of the descent into hell in the sixth *Æneid* it is shewn how largely Dante drew for his pictures of the spirit world.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

How to Play Whist; with the Laws and Etiquette of Whist, Whist-Whittlings, and Forty Fully Annotated Games. By 'FIVE OF CLUBS' (RICHARD A. PROCTOR). Crown 8vo. pp. 260, price 5s.

[January 24, 1885.]

THIS work originally appeared in *Knowledge*, and there had the advantage of the criticisms and suggestions of some of the finest exponents of the game. These criticisms have in many cases led to important modifications and improvements. The treatise has no claim to novelty as regards Whist principles; in fact, outside the modern Signalling system and the absolute rejection of the Singleton lead, there is very little difference between the Whist of to-day and the Whist of Hoyle and Matthews.

The method of presenting the leads here adopted is much more easily followed than that usually employed. Learners are deterred by the multitudinous rules for leading from such and such hands, but grasp at once the rules for leading such and such cards. The gain in simplicity is great. For instance, there are

hundreds of hands from which the Ace is 'the correct card' to play, while there are only two conditions under which Ace should be led originally; moreover, when these two conditions have been noted, the meaning of an Ace lead is recognised at once. So it is with the two original King leads, the one original Queen lead, and so forth. In less than half an hour, by the method supplied here, the right card to lead and the right meaning of each lead can be fully learned.

As regards the general conduct of the game, the chief point of novelty in this work is that the Author has been careful to correct the common error that, because scientific Whist involves the long suit system at starting, therefore the whole play of each hand should proceed on that system. Many of the rules which beginners learn are suitable only for the long suit method; yet there is scarcely one hand in ten in which one side or the other has not to give up (sometimes quite early) all idea of bringing in a long suit. If the Author were asked what he regarded as the most valuable working quality in a partner, he would answer—Readiness in determining whether an aggressive game, aiming at the bringing in of a long suit, should be entered on, or a defensive policy pursued.

With regard to the system of Signalling, he sympathises with the objections which have been urged against it by many fine players; but the system *must* be learned by all who wish to play Whist successfully. It must be learned for defence if not for attack. A player is not much worse off than his fellows if he determines, and lets the table know he has determined, never to play the call for Trumps, the Echo, or the Penultimate. He may even safely determine never to respond to the signal—indeed, with too many partners this is a most necessary precaution. Yet he can never escape the duty of noticing the signal. If he fails to do so, he will ere long find himself forcing the enemy's weak trump hand and omitting to force the strong (mistaking a response to the signal for an original trump lead), or committing some other Whist enormity. But the Author inclines to judge from the objections of Pembroke, Mogul, and other strong players, to the signalling system, that they have not noticed its full meaning. For they speak of the Echo and Penultimate as if these conventions were seldom available. Especially is the Penultimate of frequent use. Scarcely a hand is played without it.

The forty illustrative games are nearly all from actual play. They are chiefly intended to illustrate Whist principles, the way of forming inferences at Whist, and so forth. Several are fine examples of Whist strategy. A few have

been selected as examples of bad play. They differ from any such series hitherto published in being fully annotated, and in having the full hand of each player displayed (with score, trump card, &c.) as if set round the Whist Table itself.

The Cyclades; or Life among the Insular Greeks. By J. THEODORE BENT, B.A. Oxon. Author of 'Genoa: How the Republic Rose and Fell' &c. With Map. Crown 8vo. pp. 528, price 12s. 6d. [February 28, 1885.]

THE islands of the *Ægean* Sea offer plenty of scope for the study of Hellenic archaeology, but they are more particularly rich in the preservation of manners and customs which have survived the lapse of years. This work is the result of a special study of both these points, made during two winters passed by the Author amongst the islanders in their distant hamlets, and in their towns by the sea-coast.

The causes which have conduced to making the Cyclades a favourable field for the study of Hellenic folklore are these: First, the islands were never, like the mainland, subject to the incursions of barbarous tribes; this fact is especially noticeable in the island of Andros, the most northern and the most accessible of the Cycladic group from the mainland by way of Eubœa. The northern portion of this island is exclusively Albanian in speech, manners and customs. The Greeks in the south are highly influenced by this intermixture, which has in a measure destroyed the identity of the continental Greeks; but here the Albanian wave has ended, there is not a trace of it in any other of the Cyclades.

Secondly, the Italian influence which was dominant in the Middle Ages in the Cyclades has left traces which extend little beyond the towns on the sea-coast. The Latin rule seems to have been a mild one, but unpopular amongst the Greeks; religious feeling between east and west ran high, and each party throughout retained their customs and their cult. At Naxos, for example, there are still existing many families of Italian origin who retain their religion; they reside almost exclusively in the chief town. The sailors, in their dialect, have quantities of Italian words, but up in the mountains of Naxos, a few hours' distance from the town, the villages are inhabited by Greeks of the most undoubted pedigree. It is the same at Santorin, where the Italian influence was equally pronounced. If the traveller leaves the towns and goes into the villages, he finds customs existing the very nature of which stamp them as Hellenic.

Thirdly, during the Turkish times the Cyclades were hardly ever interfered with, and if they annually sent their tribute to the Kapitan Pasha when he anchored off Cape Drio of Paros to collect the revenues, the islanders were practically allowed self-government. It was not so with the Sporades, which are far more productive and easier of access. Chios, Lesbos, Samos and others are perfect gardens as compared to the Cyclades; and to the smaller islands of the Cycladic group, such as Ios, Sikinos, Pholygandros—some of which appear to have been uninhabited, or nearly so, during the Latin rule—refugees came and settled about this time from all parts of Greece, the Cretes, the Peloponnese, and Asia Minor, to escape from Turkish oppression, built walled villages up on the hills to protect themselves from pirates, and there they have maintained their customs undisturbed ever since.

From these facts it will be obvious that these islands, especially the smaller ones, offer unusual facilities for the study of the manners and customs of the Greeks as they are, with a view to comparing them with those of the Greeks as they were. The mainland of Greece has been overrun by barbaric tribes, the Ionian islands have been thoroughly Italianised, Greece in Asia Minor and the islands adjacent to the coast have been swamped in Islamism, but the Cyclades have remained more or less as they were, thanks to their insignificance and unproductive soil.

The Inhalation Treatment of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, including Consumption. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of England, Founder of, and Consulting Physician to, the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Author of 'San Remo Climatically and Medically Considered.' With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 378, price 12s. 6d. [February 23, 1885.]

ALTHOUGH several books have been published abroad, chiefly in America and Germany, on Inhalation in Disease, especially of the Organs of Respiration, no original English publication has yet appeared.

There are several reasons why a treatise on inhalation is required; one is, the importance of the subject, and another, that the laws and principles which govern inhalation have been but little studied and very imperfectly understood,

much error even prevailing in consequence; the knowledge of the subject being so incomplete, the practice has been faulty and inefficient in the extreme.

Another result of this want of knowledge of the principles on which inhalation is founded is, that many of the ingenious contrivances which have been devised for facilitating inhalation have fulfilled the objects intended in a very imperfect manner. A striking example of this is furnished by the Oral and Oro-nasal Inhalers, which are chiefly employed in this country in the treatment of lung affections. The great majority of the substances used in these are so little volatile, and the quantities volatilized are so small, that it is impossible the treatment carried out by their means can be effective. In the case of such substances as carbolic acid, creasote, and some others, four-fifths of the very small quantities with which the Inhalers are usually charged are recoverable from the sponge or cotton-wool at the end of the inhalation.

This circumstance alone, independent of many other facts and considerations described and noticed in the course of the work, goes far to explain the disappointment which has been expressed by many at the results hitherto obtained of treatment by inhalation. The fact is, that this method has not, especially in this country, had a fair trial, and its real capabilities have not yet been put to the test. With extended knowledge of the subject, and with the new and improved appliances now at our disposal, the method admits of being tested in a much more satisfactory manner, and doubtless far more encouraging and important results will be obtained. So far as Dr. HASSALL has yet been able to carry out the Inhalation treatment of lung affections in accordance with the principles and by the means described in this work, he has much reason to be satisfied. For the treatment to be successful, however, it is necessary that it should be conducted systematically and thoroughly, and that it should also in the majority of cases be constitutional as well as local. In fact, when antiseptic remedies such as carbolic acid and creasote are employed, the system should be brought under their influence to such an extent that the renal secretion gives evidence of their presence.

The treatment of diseases of the organs of respiration by inhalation may now be said to rest on a scientific and secure basis. The method has always been a favourite one, both with the profession and the public, and there can be no question but that, when efficiently carried out, it is capable of yielding results of the highest importance.

On Renal and Urinary Affections. By W. HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, St. George's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine of New York. In Three Parts. PART III. — Miscellaneous Affections of the Kidneys and Urine. With 72 Illustrations on Wood. 8vo. pp. 722, price 30s. sewed, 31s. 6d. cloth. [January 2, 1885.]

IT was the Author's design to follow the publication of his work on 'Albuminuria,' with an account of the other renal and urinary diseases sufficient for the practitioner, and not too lengthy for the student. If he has erred in the direction of amplification, it has been from the desire to be clinical; not merely to give conclusions, but the grounds of them. The Author feels assured that much of any interest which may be found will be in the clinical and pathological cases.

He has not hesitated to fill up the deficiencies of his own observation with that of others; and where his opportunities have been small, as with regard to parasites, he has been content to present the existing state of knowledge little else than as a compilation.

The structural alterations of the kidney have been considered in one place together with the results they produce; and in another the leading alterations of the urine, with the changes to which they are due. Many subjects have thus been shown from two points of view, and a certain amount of repetition entailed; but not otherwise could the mutual relations as well as the individual characteristics of the several disorders be presented.

With the existing abundance of works devoted to the purpose, the Author has not thought it necessary to give space to methods of urinary examination; nor has he attempted to deal at large with changes which the urine presents in connection with diseases external to the kidneys, and not manifested especially by their means; but he has regarded with a somewhat wide scope its more prominent morbid states, and the conditions which attend its absence and its superabundance. The circumstances of phosphatic excess, and of the additions of sugar, albumen, chyle, and blood have been dealt fully with. A separate chapter to purulent urine has not been given; since, so far as this can be considered apart from surgery, the Author judged that it had found

sufficient mention under the headings of Pyelitis and Abscess. He has entered with some detail into the conditions of urine and of system which occur with the formation of calculi.

The Neanderthal Skull on Evolution, in an Address supposed to be delivered A.D. 2085. With Three Illustrations. By the Rev. BOURCHIER WREY SAVILE, M.A., Rector of Shillingford, Exeter, Author of 'The Truth of the Bible' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 7s. 6d.

[February 14, 1885.]

AFTER many years' study of the Evolution Theory, and after a brief correspondence with that distinguished naturalist the late Mr. Darwin, not long before his lamented death, the above-named work is published in the form of 'an Address by the Neanderthal Skull, supposed to be delivered about two centuries hence. The Author's object is to adduce certain evidence in proof: That the Evolution Theory—whether as taught by those who recognise, with Mr. Darwin, the existence of a Supreme Creator, or by those who declare, with Professor Haeckel, that 'after the dead matter of carbon had gone on for countless ages evolving, it had at length brought forth a living creature in the shape of a lowly *monera*, which originated about the beginning of the Laurentian period by means of *spontaneous generation*,'—is contrary to revealed truth; especially as the theory of *spontaneous generation* has been condemned by such high authorities as Humboldt, Professors Whewell and Tyndall, as well as by Mr. Darwin himself (see *Athenæum* of 1863, p. 554).

The Author has endeavoured to collect the evidence of the leading scientists, both home and foreign, of the nineteenth century on this popular and much disputed question, of which the following are brief specimens: Sir Richard Owen has declared that 'the observation of the actual change of any one species into another has not yet been recorded, and thus has been furnished the *confutation* of the notion of a transformation of the ape into the man.' Professor Agassiz said, 'Man does not descend from the mammals which preceded him in the tertiary age. . . The Evolution Theory is a scientific blunder, untrue in its facts, unscientific in its method, and ruinous in its tendency.' On the other hand, Professor Fowler asserted, at the Reading Church Congress of 1883, that 'Evolution was a certainty, that man was evolved like other animals, and that special creation of known forms could not be admitted.'

The Asclepiad. A Book of Original Research and Observation in the Science, Art, and Literature of Medicine, Preventive and Curative. By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. VOL. I. for 1884. With 11 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 396, price 12s. 6d.
* * * Published Quarterly, price 2s. 6d.
[January 12, 1885.]

THE volume of the *Asclepiad* for 1884 contains twenty-four original Essays, and over fifty minor Essays and Notices. Many of the articles are written so as to be of as much interest to the general as to the purely professional reader.

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Morphia Habitues and their Treatment.	Observations on Mr. E. P. Weston after his Walk of 5,000 Miles.
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Analysis of Animal Structures by Electrical Conduction and Resistance.	On Disease from Bichromate of Potassa: A Study in Industrial Pathology.
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Opuscula Practica. Useful Notes for Busy Practitioners.	

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The Bead Inhaler.	William Gilbert, M.D.
Harvey after Death.	Diagrams (2).
Fleuss' Inhalers.	View of Gilbert's Residence.
Wynter Blyth's Cochineal Colour Tests for Lead in Water.	Thomas Wakley, M.P.
John Keats.	Eruption from Potassa Bichromate.

Madam: a Novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 850, price 21s.
[December 30, 1884.]

'MADAM' is the second wife of Mr. TREVANION; his daughter ROSALIND has never known her own mother, and the ruling passion of her life is an enthusiastic devotion to her stepmother. Circumstances which Mr. TREVANION chooses to regard as suspicious lead him to treat his wife with brutal harshness, and by a special clause in his will she is banished from her children. ROSALIND refuses to believe in her stepmother's guilt, the circumstances of which she can hardly guess, and the end justifies her faith. The story to some extent embodies the idea that an unsuspected weight of secret sorrow may be sometimes borne right through life, a burden which apparently only death can remove.

Sagittulae: Random Verses. By E. W. BOWLING, Rector of Houghton Conquest, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 204, price 6s. 6d.
[February 14, 1885.]

THIS is a collection of stray pieces most of which were originally written for *The Eagle*, a magazine which for more than twenty-five years has been published by members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The magazine shewed in its infancy a tendency to be ponderous, and the Author of 'Sagittulae' endeavoured, as one of the editors, to correct this tendency by supplying it with lighter pabulum. Cambridge Rowing—Mountain Climbing—Woman's Rights—The higher Education of Women—are some of the subjects which are handled in the earlier part of the volume.

As rector of a country parish, the Author was led in later years to versify on somewhat more serious subjects, such as: The Temperance Movement—Thrift—The Girls' Friendly Society—and he hopes that some of these pieces may be found useful as 'readings' at village entertainments, for which purpose they were written.

Though these random verses were not written with a view to their being collected and published, the Author ventures to hope that their subjects are sufficiently varied to interest in some degree the general reader, as well as those college friends whose interest in them is more special and personal.

An Elementary Treatise on Dynamics, containing Applications to Thermodynamics. By BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin; and FRANCIS A. TARLETON, LL.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy. Crown 8vo. pp. 472, price 10s. 6d.

[February 2, 1885.]

THIS book is intended to supply the want of an elementary systematic treatise on Dynamics, and any student who is acquainted with the first principles of the Differential Calculus can commence its study without having previously read any other work on the subject.

The first half of the book contains a tolerably full treatment of what is usually styled the Dynamics of a Particle. The latter half treats of the Kinematics and Kinetics of Rigid Bodies, and gives a sketch of some of the most important modes of investigating the motion of any system whatever. Throughout, the practical nature of the subject has been kept in view.

The general principle of work or energy has been introduced in an early chapter, and in a subsequent place the Authors have given a more complete treatment of this great principle, illustrating it by applications to the motion of Rigid Bodies and to Thermodynamics.

The Public Schools Historical Atlas. Edited by C. COLBECK, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Master at Harrow School, and Editor of 'Epochs of Modern History.' With 101 Maps and Plans (53 Coloured), post 4to. pp. 134, price 5s. [December 30, 1884.]

* * The series of 31 Maps and Plans dealing with the special period (1760-1815), set for the Cambridge University Local Examinations, December 1885, is issued separately, price 1s. sewed.

THE idea of publishing this Historical Atlas has arisen naturally as the series of 'Epochs of Modern History' approaches completion. Each volume is fully furnished with maps and plans on a fairly uniform scale, and these, when collected, form of themselves a series of historical maps, in which the gaps are not very numerous.

The principles which have been followed are mainly two—never to sacrifice clearness for the sake of detail, and to let each map deal with one period only; in short, the object aimed at has been to tell one story at a time, and to tell it

graphically in clear and easily-remembered outlines. Few teachers will underrate the value of historical maps. They are useful, when a period is studied for the first time, in securing an intelligent perusal, due slowness of pace and comprehension of the narrative, without which much of history, especially in the shorter form under which it is necessarily presented to the young, tends to become a mere string of names, places, and dates remembered by the few by a sterile effort of memory, forgotten by the many even before the hearing of the lesson so uselessly prepared. They are no less useful in recalling to the mind in a rapid and agreeable manner much of the period when the reading has long been a thing of the past. They form, so far as they go, the best possible *memoria technica*. They can be copied and re-copied, they can be reproduced from memory, they serve as textbooks for oral teaching, or for rapid and, at the same time, searching examination. Few who have not actually made the experiment will believe how easily facts, apparently disconnected, can be interwoven with a lesson in historical geography, or the study of a campaign or a battlefield. From this point of view great importance rightly attaches to mere pleasantness of outward aspect, and the Editor hopes that the colouring of the maps in this volume and the clearness of their drawing may meet with the approval of those who use them. All the woodcuts have been re-cut and reproduced by an improved process with a view to securing this object. It will also be conceded that an Historical Atlas is of no mean service in stimulating curiosity and inquiry, and in rendering interesting in prospect periods of history which, as yet, remain unknown regions.

The Atlas is inevitably much more complete in some respects than in others, and for some countries than for others; but it is the most important epochs of history which occupy the most space, nor will any be found to have been wholly neglected. The gradual rise of the various States of Europe from the confusion of the barbarian inroads upon the fabric of the Roman Empire can be traced in outline upon the four maps devoted to the period. Britain and Early England claim four maps, the Crusades one, the relations and inter-dependence of England and France, from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, six. All the great European Treaties receive adequate attention; the great campaigns and battlefields of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and of the Napoleonic Wars have each their plan; while important periods, such as the Reformation and the English Great Rebellion, are illustrated by a large number of maps and plans of various kinds.

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23. Universities of Europe in the 16th Century.	50. Sedgemoor.	74. India in the 18th Century.	* Battle of Trafalgar.
24. Italy in 1515.			99. Europe in 1815.
25. The Seven Prince Electors.			100. Waterloo campaign.
			101. Battle of Waterloo.

* * The following Outline Maps, giving Coast Line and Rivers only, can be supplied at 1s. per dozen:—

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A Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical. With an Appendix on English Metres. By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. of Univ. Coll. Oxford, Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland, and Professor of English Language and Literature in the University College, Stephen's Green, Dublin. Fifth Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 646, price 7s. 6d. [December 12, 1884.

IN this edition several articles omitted *per incuriam* in previous issues—e.g. on the 'Early Poetical Literature of Wales,' on the 'Paston Letters,' on the 'Mar-Prelate' controversy on 'Eikon Basilike,' &c.—have been inserted in their proper places.

The 'Manual' is a book for teachers rather than for students. Of course many a student with quick faculties, a good memory, and a keen interest in the subject, might read it through with advantage; but the majority must and will confine their attention to some of the most distinguished authors and celebrated books, and do not want to know anything about scores of minor authors, each of whom has a place reserved for him here. The teacher, on the other hand, knows that, as brilliants are shewn off by their setting, so great authors are only then truly appreciated when they are viewed in connection with their age and in relation to their less eminent contemporaries. In order to teach MILTON or POPE efficiently, the teacher must possess a great deal of that acquaintance with the minor authors of their times, for which few students have either leisure or inclination. In these pages he may generally commence that acquaintance; and if the moderate size of the 'Manual' and the largeness of the field compel the notices to be scanty, the teacher who has access to a fairly good library can easily make good all deficiencies. His doing so will be facilitated by the references, which have been made as copious as possible.

The Critical Section stands nearly as it did in the last edition. The object in writing it was not to attempt to treat all branches of English literature critically; the Author is conscious that he has neither the capacity nor the knowledge necessary for so herculean an undertaking; but rather to give a few suggestive samples of the critical method. Here again the teacher was more in his thoughts than the student. The only branch of literature that can be said to be at all fully treated here, from the critical point of view, is Epic Poetry; and though the procedure may be censured, the Author is still convinced that in this way, far better than by the historical method, can the

true place of a great writer in world-literature—MILTON for instance—be ascertained; his points of advantage or inferiority, relatively to the great writers of other nations, be discussed and settled; and even the characteristic qualities of his language, as compared with theirs, be set out in their true light. The Author thinks, that following the lines here indicated, and taking up some branch of literature in which he took a special interest, such as Lyrical Poetry, or Satire, or History, a teacher might with the minimum of labour obtain the maximum of insight into, and knowledge of, his favourite subject.

A volume compiled by the Author, and entitled 'English Poetry and Prose,' was published in 1882. It contains illustrative extracts from all the chief English writers, from the earliest times to the present day, and may be used in conjunction with the 'Manual.'

A Catechism of the Steam Engine in its various Applications in the Arts, to which is now added a chapter on Air and Gas Engines, and another devoted to Useful Rules, Tables, and Memoranda. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. Author of 'A Treatise on the Steam Engine' &c. New Edition, much Enlarged and mostly Rewritten. Illustrated by 212 Woodcuts, for the most part new in this Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 622, price 7s. 6d.

[February 2, 1885.

THE present work is substantially a new one. Retaining only the best portions of previous editions, and those rectified in their indications so as to be representative of the best modern practice, the residue has been wholly rewritten; and the Author has spared no pains to render this reproduction more worthy of the reputation the work has so long enjoyed. The size of the page has been increased to enable larger and more important woodcuts to be got in; and it will be found that the cuts, which are mostly new, are now nearly three times more numerous than formerly.

The preliminary discourse, explanatory of the scientific principles of the steam engine and other thermodynamic motors, has been rendered much more complete than before, and the modern doctrines of thermodynamics have been fully expounded. An historical account has been given of the birth and parentage of the steam engine, and of its various stages of growth up to the commanding stature it has now attained. Examples have been introduced of the most important engines and boilers of different classes which have recently been constructed,

such as the compound pumping engine of Mr. HAWKSLEY, the compound marine engines and boilers of Messrs. JOHN PENN and SONS, of Messrs. R. NAPIER and SONS, of Messrs. JOHN ELDER and Co. of the torpedo-boat engines and boilers made by Messrs. THORNEYCROFT and Co. and of the compound locomotive of the London and North-Western Railway. An entirely new chapter of ninety-five pages has been added on the subject of air and gas engines—a topic of wide and increasing interest, regarding which no popular compendium has yet appeared. In this exposition the scientific principles are explained which must underlie any successful introduction of those engines. Numerous engravings are given of the parts of the most remarkable gas engines, and the leading features of some hundreds of projects for superseding the steam engine by a new thermodynamic motor are briefly described, and their merits briefly appraised. Another chapter, of the nature of an Appendix, has been added for the reception of such useful engineering data as the engineer requires to have constantly at hand in the prosecution of his professional duties, but which have no special application to any one of the preceding chapters more than to the rest. The design of this addition is to make the work more self-contained.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Practical Physics. By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, and W. N. SHAW, M.A. Fellow of Emmanuel College, Demonstrators at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. With 62 Illustrations on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 510, price 6s.

[January 6, 1885.]

THIS book is intended for the assistance of students and teachers in physical laboratories. The absence of any book covering the same ground made it necessary for the Authors, in conducting the large elementary classes in *Practical Physics* at the Cavendish Laboratory, to write out in MS. books the practical details of the different experiments. The increase in the number of well-equipped physical laboratories has doubtless placed many teachers in the same position as the Authors were in before these books were compiled; they have therefore collected together the manuscript notes in the present volume, and have added such general explanations as seemed necessary.

At the outset a difficulty occurs. The descriptions, in order to be precise, must refer to particular forms of instruments, and may there-

fore be to a certain extent inapplicable to other instruments of the same kind but with some difference, perhaps in the arrangement for adjustment, perhaps in the method of graduation. With considerable diffidence the Authors have thought it best to adhere to the precise descriptions referring to instruments in use in their own laboratory, trusting that the necessity for adaptation to corresponding instruments used elsewhere will not seriously impair the usefulness of the book. Many of the experiments, however, which they have selected for description require only very simple apparatus, a good deal of which has in their case been constructed in the laboratory itself.

The general aim of the book has been to place before the reader a description of a course of experiments which shall not only enable him to obtain a practical acquaintance with methods of measurement, but also as far as possible illustrate the more important principles of the various subjects. The Authors have not as a rule attempted verbal explanations of the principles, but have trusted to the ordinary physical text-books to supply the theoretical parts necessary for understanding the subject. In some cases they have either given references to standard works, or have endeavoured to supply the necessary information, so that a student might not be asked to attempt an experiment without at least being in a position to find a satisfactory explanation of its method and principles. The introductions to the measurement of fluid pressure, thermometry, and calorimetry have been inserted in order to accentuate certain important practical points which, as a rule, are only briefly touched upon; while the chapter on hygrometry is intended as a complete elementary account of the subject. The Authors have, moreover, found it necessary to adopt an entirely different style in those chapters which treat of magnetism and electricity. These subjects, regarded from the point of view of the practical measurement of magnetic and electric quantities, present a somewhat different aspect from that generally taken. An outline of the general theory of these subjects as developed on the lines indicated by the electro-magnetic system of measurement are given, and the arrangement of the experiments is intended, as far as possible, to illustrate the successive steps in the development.

No attempt has been made to give anything like a complete list of the experiments that may be performed with the apparatus that is at the present day regarded as the ordinary equipment of a physical laboratory. The Authors have selected a few—in their judgment the most typical—experiments in each subject, and their

aim has been to enable the student to make use of his practical work to obtain a clearer and more real insight into the principles of the subjects. With but few exceptions, the experiments selected are of an elementary character; they include those which have formed for the past three years the course of practical physics for the students preparing for the first part of the Natural Sciences Tripos; to these have been added some experiments on acoustics, on the measurement of wave-lengths, and on polarisation and colours.

Lives of Greek Statesmen: SOLON—PEISISTRATOS—KLEISTHENES—POLYCRATES—ARISTAGORAS—MILTIADES—ARISTEIDES—THEMISTOKLES—PAUSANIAS—GELON. By the Rev. Sir GEORGE W. COX, Bart. M.A. Author of 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 248, price 2s. 6d.

[January 17, 1885.]

THE history of a people is often best studied in the lives of individual citizens; and this is perhaps to a larger extent the case in the ancient Greek world than elsewhere. A Greek nation, in one sense of the word, there never was; but some individual Greek citizens proposed to themselves and acted on a policy which, if consistently carried out, might have had for its results the growth of a vigorous national life. Apart from this there is the personal interest which gathers round the career of great men, and which should lead us to examine most carefully the grounds of the judgments passed upon them.

These reasons have led the Author to hope that the cause of historical truth may be promoted by a series of lives of Greek statesmen from the dawn of contemporary history to the last days of the Achaian League. In a certain sense, it is true, all free citizens in such a city as Athens were statesmen; but even at Athens there were always some who rose to pre-eminence among their fellows, and the influence exercised by PERIKLES has been described by THUCYDIDES as virtually the rule or sway of one single man. It is also true that the distinction now commonly drawn between military and civil life, between the statesmanship of legislative assemblies and the tactics of commanders in war, had no existence for the countrymen of THEMISTOKLES or TIMOLEON. But in spite of this the rise and growth of a very definite ideal of statesmanship may be traced in the lives of the most prominent citizens in Athens, Sparta, or elsewhere: and in these lives we may perhaps best

appreciate the political education afforded in the Greek cities to the great body of the people.

In many cases also we have to do justice, so far as may be in our power, to men who have not generally been fairly dealt with, or to determine the character of measures which have not been fully understood. The Seisachtheia of SOLON may be mentioned as an instance of the latter. As illustrating the former part of our task, the charges of corruption and treachery brought against THEMISTOKLES must compel us, if they are not fully proved, to reverse the verdict usually given on a general review of his career. The Author has felt it to be his duty to examine the whole evidence afresh with the utmost care. The result seems to him to involve the complete vindication of his good name; and he ventures to hope that it may be accepted as the only judgment in accordance with all the facts of the case.

The lives given in this first volume may be regarded as presenting a picture of the whole Greek world down to the triumphant close of the great struggle with Persia. The second volume will deal with the statesmen whose lives belong for the most part to the period of the fatal struggle between Athens and Sparta.

School Board Idylls. By JAMES RUNCIMAN. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 124, price 1s. sewed.

[February 7, 1885.]

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| 1. The Widow Daley. | 4. The Seventeenth Report. |
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| 3. Jimmy and his Teacher. | 6. 'When thou makest a Feast.' |

THE Author of this book has had wide experience in the work of elementary education. He has endeavoured to shew by a series of brief sketches the effects of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 among the poor people of London. He feels the strongest sympathy for the men and women who give time and labour to the dull task of administration, but he illustrates the evils which have followed on the establishment of a powerful official caste. Since the official caste set up their 'vested interest,' there has been a strong tendency to think very little about the poor people or the harassed teachers, and very much about the gentlemen who draw heavy salaries from the rates. In the Author's opinion the teachers and the children deserve quite as much consideration as do the salaried officials, and he tries indirectly to prove that his opinion is correct.

Chess Eccentricities: including Four-handed Chess; Chess for Three, Six, or Eight Players; Round Chess for Two, Three, or Four Players; and several different Ways of Playing Chess for Two Players. By Major GEORGE HOPE VERNEY. With 5 Plates (1 in colours) and numerous Illustrative Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 208, price 10s. 6d. [February 28, 1885.

THE object of this work is to bring together as many of the different forms of chess, other than the usual game, as the Author could collect from various sources. He has played the four-handed game for some thirty years, and is recognised as the principal authority on this amusing and agreeable change from the ordinary game. It is played with a double set of chessmen—one set of bone or ivory and one set of wood—and on a chessboard of 160 squares, but beyond this the game bears no further resemblance to the ordinary chess, and though perhaps not of so scientific a nature as the latter, it has a true science of its own, affording unlimited scope for real hard play, a succession of combinations ever varying, full of the deepest interest, a display of true skill, and a power of combining in silence with a partner to defeat the machinations of the two adversaries, and reduce them to a state of collapse by check-mating them both. In 1881 the Author brought out a small handbook giving the rules of the game, which, with a few additional remarks, is incorporated in this work, and a series of extracts from reviews of his former work; and a selection of correspondence addressed to him on the subject gives a clear insight into the practical working of the game. Some twenty authorities are quoted bearing on four-handed chess, commencing with the oldest form of chess, 'The Chaturanga,' which claims an antiquity of some 5,000 years, and which was played by four players whose moves were decided by the throw of a die.

Several forms of chess for three players are described, one for six and one for eight players. The Author quotes some fifty different ways of playing two-handed chess, and gives descriptions of the form which chess takes in most of the countries of the world where the game is played. The book is illustrated by diagrams of each board alluded to. Round boards, square boards, triangular boards, oblong boards, citadel boards, and boards which defy description are all represented. The smallest number of squares on any board is the usual 64; and there are also boards of 68, 96, 100, 112, 121, 128, 136, 140, 160, 169, and 192 squares, finishing up with the board for eight players consisting of 448 squares.

The work is dedicated by special permission to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, whose late husband was a great lover of chess, played well at the four-handed game, and took a great interest in every phase of the game and its history.

A Dictionary of General Biography. By WILLIAM L. R. CATES. Fourth Edition, with Supplement brought down to the end of 1884. 8vo. pp. 1,560, price 28s. cloth, 35s. half-bound russia. Supplement separately, 8vo. pp. 72, price 2s. 6d.

[December 30, 1884.

THE Third Edition of 'A Dictionary of General Biography' was brought down to the close of 1880. The present edition contains Memoirs and Notices of eminent persons who have passed away during the four years 1881 to 1884, and is completed as nearly as possible to the time of publication.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 11 & 12.

Autobiography of Sir Henry Taylor, K.C.M.G.
1800-1875. With Portrait from Photograph by Mr. Hawker, Bournemouth.
2 vols. 8vo. pp. 740, price 32s.

[March 14, 1885.]

THE writing of these Memoirs was begun twenty and ended ten years ago. They were then privately printed for circulation amongst a few friends, being only intended for posthumous publication. But, as the Author remarks in his introduction, 'publication in the eighty-fifth year of a man's life comes rather near to posthumous publication.'

Sir HENRY TAYLOR recounts with equal fulness and precision the details of his domestic, of his literary, and of his official life. Born in

1800 in the county of Durham, his boyhood and early youth, with the exception of a year spent at sea as a midshipman, were passed chiefly at home. In 1822 he made his first appearance in print in the *Quarterly Review*, and in 1823 came to London with the intention of pursuing a literary career. In the course of a few months, however, he obtained a clerkship in the Colonial Office, and for the next fifty years his literary and official life ran side by side. Before his retirement in 1872 he had served under no less than twenty-six Colonial Secretaries of State.

In 1834 was published 'Philip van Artevelde,' which was never surpassed—in the opinion of most critics never quite equalled—by any subsequent production of the Author,

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although it was followed by three other plays, 'Edwin the Fair,' 'The Virgin Widow,' and 'St. Clement's Eve.' Though the Author was a diligent civil servant and a trusted associate of statesmen and politicians of all creeds, his special study out of office was poetry, and many of his most intimate friends were men eminent in literature.

As to the more personal aspect of the narrative, the Author's 'Prefatory Postscript' may be quoted. In it he says: 'With whatever measure of unreserve I may seem to have written about myself, it has been no part of my design to speak the whole truth. . . . But when the truth and nothing but the truth is told, and when what is told is not a little, probably as much of the whole truth may be inferred or divined (by those who think it worth their while) as is often to be made out about anything.'

The Author has been brought into contact with many of the most distinguished men of his time, and readers of these volumes will find in them a profusion of sketches and anecdotes not only of politicians and men of the world, but of distinguished men of letters of two if not three generations.

The following are among the notable persons who figure in the Author's reminiscences:—

Wordsworth.
Carlyle.
Tennyson.
Aubrey de Vere.
Southey.
Scott.
Samuel Rogers.
Gifford.
Sydney Smith.
Mr. Gladstone.
Lord Grey.
Earl Russell.
Lord Blachford.
John S. Mill.
Charles Austin.
John Romilly.
Hyde Villiers.

Edward, Earl of Derby.
Lord Melbourne.
Lord Aberdeen.
Lord Goderich.
Cardinal Manning.
Charles Greville.
Lord Montague.
Sir James Stephen.
Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
Sir Edmund Head.
Bishop Wilberforce.
James Spedding.
Archbishop Whately.
Lord Macaulay.
Sir Robert Peel.
Lord Palmerston.

The Works of Thomas Hill Green, late Fellow of Balliol College, and Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. Edited by R. L. NETTLESHIP, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. In Three Volumes. VOL. I.—*Philosophical Works*. 8vo. pp. 562, price 16s.

[April 21, 1885.]

THIS Edition of the writings of the late Professor GREEN will include a selection from his unpublished papers, and all his printed

works except the 'Prolegomena to Ethics' (Oxford, 1883).

The first volume consists of his two principal pieces of philosophical criticism. The 'Introductions' to HUME's 'Treatise of Human Nature' were originally published in 1874, in the first and second volumes of the edition of HUME's works prepared by himself and Mr. T. H. GROSE. He had always been convinced that the English speculation of the last hundred years had been stationary or retrograde because it had not really faced the problem which HUME had bequeathed to it, and that the first condition of progress was a thorough re-examination of the foundations upon which, though HUME had shown their instability, it was still consciously or unconsciously building. Thus the history and criticism of the English philosophy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had long engaged his attention, and formed the subject of repeated courses of lectures, several drafts of which still remain among his papers. His results were finally embodied in the two 'Introductions,' which form an elaborate critical exposition of the metaphysical and moral system of HUME and its affiliation to that of LOCKE.

Three years later, feeling that 'each generation requires the questions of philosophy to be put to it in its own language, and, unless they are so put, will not be at the pains to understand them,' he began to apply the same principles of criticism to contemporary English psychology as represented by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER and Mr. G. H. LEWES. Of this discussion, Parts I. II. III. and V. were published in the *Contemporary Review* for December 1877, March 1878, July 1878, and January 1881; Part IV. which was intended for the same Review, was withheld on account of Mr. LEWES's death in 1878 and was not continued; it is now published for the first time.

In reprinting, a few obvious corrections have been made in the text, and the division into sections and marginal analysis, which the Author had made for the 'Introductions' to HUME, has been continued through the rest of the volume.

CONTENTS:

Introductions to HUME's 'Treatise of Human Nature.' Mr. HERBERT SPENCER and Mr. G. H. LEWES; their application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Thought.

1. Mr. Spencer on the relation of Subject and Object.
2. Mr. Spencer on the Independence of Matter.
3. Mr. LEWES's Account of Experience.
4. Mr. LEWES's Account of the 'Social Medium.'
5. An Answer to Mr. Hodgson.

The Logic of Definition : Explained and Applied. By WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, M.A. Minister of Bourtie. Crown 8vo. pp. 354, price 6s. [April 20, 1885.

IT has long been felt that Definition is a logical province of great practical importance, imperfectly handled in current Logics, yet deserving of a full and systematic treatment. Both Philosophy and Education are specially interested in the matter, but Science too is partially concerned. It is the aim of the present work to supply the want that has been thus distinctly recognized. The three first chapters are occupied with the Defining principles and modes; the remaining seven show these principles and modes in their leading applications. Lexicography and the School-book receive the first attention; Philosophy follows; the concluding chapter is devoted to Natural History and Botany.

Abstract of Contents :—

Words and their Meanings.
Definition : its Nature and its Modes.
Definition : its Limits and its Tests.
Lexical Defining.
School-book Definition.
The Philosophical Vocabulary.
The Philosophical Vocabulary (*continued*).
Separation of Questions in Philosophy.
Statement of Questions in Philosophy.
Biological Definition.
Appendix : Boëthius.

Civilisation and Progress : being the Outlines of a New System of Political, Religious, and Social Philosophy. By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. 8vo. pp. 458, price 14s. [April 13, 1885.

IN this work the Author has set before himself the accomplishment of two main problems :

1. To fill in the gaps left in the circle of the Laws of Civilisation by preceding Thinkers and Historians—by MONTESQUIEU, COMTE, GUIZOT, BUCKLE, HERBERT SPENCER, and others; to trace the connexions between the great operative factors in Civilisation, Religion, Government, Science, and Material and Social conditions generally; to mark out the parts played by each of these factors respectively; and to show the way in which they act and react on each other as they roll on together down the successive ages of the world's history.

2. To show that a new organon or instrument of investigation must be found and persistently applied if the Problem of Civilisation is to be satisfactorily solved; to find such an organon or instrument; and to exemplify its value by its application throughout the work.

Accordingly he proceeds :—

1. To mark out the parts played in advancing thought and culture by the various recognised instruments of knowledge—while showing that none of them, either by its method or its subject-matter, is competent to solve the great problems of Civilisation.

2. To find a more solid basis for Religion than any that is yet available.

3. To discover the laws of the human mind on which all religions have been constructed, and along the lines of which they all have been and will continue to be evolved.

To carry out this scheme the Author devotes the First Part, entitled *A New Organon*, to an enquiry, continued through successive chapters, into the parts played respectively in Thought and Culture by History, Sociology, Physical Science, Political Economy, Metaphysics, and Psychology, and endeavours to mark out clearly the sphere of each in relation to the great Problem of Civilisation, while showing at the same time that none of them can furnish him with the method or instrument he requires. He then proceeds to discuss the new organon introduced by Cardinal NEWMAN under the name of the *Illative Sense*; and, having exposed its real significance, passes on to the new organon, which he himself wishes to submit to the reader; and after illustrating it at some length, employs it to obtain a new solution to the old-standing controversy between Supernaturalism and Science.

The Author, in the Second Part, asks : How is Civilisation possible at all in a world where the selfish nature of each individual is naturally stronger than the unselfish; how in such a world can justice get done? He then inquires, What is the goal or aim of Civilisation? and the conclusion arrived at he enforces, not only by direct arguments drawn from observation of the world and human life, but indirectly also by showing the utopias into which those fall who hold by the opposite view.

In the Third Part the Author examines the claims which are put forward by COMTE for Humanity as a proper object of religion; and endeavours to lay a new foundation on which religion may rest secure against the discredit thrown on it by what he considers the old worn-out Supernaturalisms on the one hand, and by Scientific Materialism on the other.

The Author, in the Fourth Part, considers the part played in Civilisation by Religion. He endeavours to formulate the Two Great Laws of the Human Mind on which all religions whatever have been constructed, and along the lines of which they have been, and will continue to be, evolved. These laws he has called respec-

tively, the Law of Wills and Causes, and the Law of the Balances. He then attempts to mark out definitely the proper sphere of Religion in Civilisation and in human life, and after exhibiting the part it has played in the past, indicates the sphere to which it will be restricted in the future.

In the Fifth Part, the Author treats of Government and of the part played in Civilisation by the respective principles of Aristocracy and Democracy, and their effects on the minds of men.

In the Sixth and last Part, the Author is in a position to gather together all the various lines of thought worked out in the preceding parts of the work and to weave them into a coherent Theory of Civilisation. Accordingly, after a short preliminary sketch of the position in which the Problem was left by COMTE, BUCKLE, GUIZOT, CARLYLE, and HERBERT SPENCER, he commences anew by seeking to determine which, among all the great factors in Civilisation, is the controlling one. This determined, he next inquires as to what special change must take place in this controlling factor before a further advance is possible. This done, he is at last able to present all the factors in their definite relations to each other and to the whole, and to exhibit the way in which they act and react on each other as they roll down the stream of Time.

NEW VOLUME BY MISS INGELOW.

Poems: Third Series. By JEAN INGELOW.
Fcp. 8vo. pp. 254, price 5s.

[May 1, 1885.]

THESE poems are published for the first time with the exception of two songs and a short lyric which originally appeared in *Longman's Magazine*. If they have any peculiarity it is that they eschew all subjects connected with society or fashionable life, also all elaborate forms of verse; being concerned chiefly with country places, rural manners, and simple persons.

CONTENTS:

Rosamund.
Echo and the Ferry.
Preludes to a Penny
Reading.
Kismet.
Dora.
Speranza.
The Beginning.
In the Nursery.
The Australian Bell-Bird.
Loss and Waste.
On a Picture.
The Sleep of Sigismund.
The Maid-Martyr.

A Vine-Arbour in the
Far West.
Lovers at the Lake Side.
The White Moon Wasteth.
An Arrow-Slit.
Wendover.
The Lover Pleads.
Song in Three Parts.
'If I Forget thee, O
Jerusalem.'
Nature, for Nature's
Sake.
Perdita.

A Child's Garden of Verses. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Small fcp. 8vo. pp. 112, printed on hand-made paper, price 5s.

[March 6, 1885.]

THIS is a volume of detached verses which treat of the incidents and the joys and sorrows of child-life. They are mainly written as from the child's point of view, in simple language, but some are in the form of reminiscences of childhood.

CONTENTS:

Bed in Summer.
A Thought.
At the Sea-side.
Young Night Thought.
Whole Duty of Children.
Rain.
Pirate Story.
Foreign Lands.
Windy Nights.
Travel.
Singing.
Looking Forward.
A Good Play.
Where go the Boats.
Auntie's Skirts.
The Land of Counterpane.
The Land of Nod.
My Shadow.
System.
A Good Boy.
Escape at Bedtime.
Marching Song.
The Cow.
Happy Thought.
The Wind.
Keepsake Mill.
Good and Bad Children.
Foreign Children.
The Sun's Travels.
The Lamplighter.
My Bed is a Boat.
The Moon.
The Swing.
Time to Rise.
Looking-glass River.
Fairy Bread.

From a Railway Carriage.
Winter-time.
The Hayloft.
Farewell to the Farm.
North-west Passage:
1. Good Night.
2. Shadow March.
3. In Port.

THE CHILD ALONE.

The Unseen Playmate.
My Ship and I.
My Kingdom.
Picture-books in Winter.
My Treasures.
Block City.
The Land of Story-books.
Armies in the Fire.
The Little Land.

GARDEN DAYS.

Night and Day.
Nest Eggs.
The Flowers.
Summer Sun.
The Dumb Soldier.
Autumn Fires.
The Gardener.
Historical Associations.

ENVOYS.

To Willie and Henrietta.
To My Mother.
To Auntie.
To Minnie.
To My Name-child.
To any Reader.

THE LAND OF STORY-BOOKS.

AT evening when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit;
They sit at home and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.
Now, with my little gun, I crawl
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track
Away behind the sofa back.
There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods,
 These are my starry solitudes;
 And there the river by whose brink
 The roaring lions come to drink.
 I see the others far away
 As if in firelit camp they lay,
 And I, like to an Indian scout,
 Around their party prowled about.
 So, when my nurse comes in for me,
 Home I return across the sea,
 And go to bed with backward looks
 At my dear land of Story-books.

TO ANY READER.

AS from the house your mother sees
 You playing round the garden trees,
 So you may see, if you will look
 Through the windows of this book,
 Another child, far, far away,
 And in another garden, play.
 But do not think you can at all,
 By knocking on the window, call
 That child to hear you. He intent
 Is all on his play-business bent.
 He does not hear; he will not look,
 Nor yet be lured out of this book.
 For, long ago, the truth to say,
 He has grown up and gone away,
 And it is but a child of air
 That lingers in the garden there.

Hard Knots in Shakespeare. By Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart. formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 384, price 7s. 6d. [May 21, 1885.]

THE Author says in his Preface to this volume, that his object has been not to do over again work which has been already sufficiently well done, but to endeavour to throw new light on certain passages in the plays of SHAKESPEARE, which he conceives to have been misunderstood by expositors, or which have been stigmatized by them as corrupt, or abandoned by them as inexplicable. In his Table of Contents he enumerates the passages to which his attention has been particularly directed. At the end of the volume is an Index, in which he classifies the work done by him under the following heads:—(1) Passages where the textual emendations suggested by him are (a) apparently certain, or (b) more or less probable; (2) passages which have been needlessly corrected by the Editors of the 'Globe' SHAKESPEARE; (3) passages which have been needlessly suspected; (4) passages which require elucidation rather than emendation; (5) passages which are more or less doubtful. His results are derived from an independent criticism, and are in most instances fortified by suggestive citations from the works of SHAKESPEARE himself.

MORE NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The Dynamiter. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and FANNY VAN DE GRIFT STEVENSON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 216, price 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth. [April 28, 1885.]

THIS is a collection of stories in the same style as the Author's First Series of 'New Arabian Nights,' but they have as a connecting thread the dynamite conspiracies and outrages that have been brought so prominently before the public mind during the last few years.

One of the stories, 'The Destroying Angel,' is intended as an *exposé* of some of the horrors of Mormon life in Utah, and in 'The Fair Cuban' some details of the negro mystery of Hoodoo will be found.

The Essentials of Histology, Descriptive and Practical: for the Use of Students. By E. A. SCHÄFER, F.R.S. Jodrell Professor of Physiology in University College, London; Editor of the Histological Portion of Quain's 'Anatomy.' With 281 Illustrations on Wood. Crown 8vo. pp. 256, price 6s. [May 21, 1885.]

THIS book is written with the object of supplying the student with directions for the microscopical examination of the tissues. At the same time it is intended to serve as an Elementary Text-book of Histology, comprising all the essential facts of the science, but omitting unimportant details, the discussion of which is only calculated to confuse the learner. For a similar reason references to authorities have also been omitted. Most of the illustrations are taken from the second volume of QUAIN'S 'Anatomy,' ninth edition, where their authorship will be found acknowledged. Of the remainder, those which have been selected from other Authors are duly indicated; the remainder have either been drawn expressly for this work, or have been transferred to it from the Author's 'Course of Practical Histology.'

For conveniently accompanying the work of a class of medical students, the book is divided into forty-two lessons. Each of these may be supposed to occupy a class from one to three hours, according to the extent to which the preparations are made beforehand by the teacher, or are prepared during the lesson by the students. A few of the preparations—e.g. some of those of the sense-organs—cannot well be made in a class, but it has been thought advisable not to injure the completeness of the work by omitting mention of them.

Only those methods are recommended upon

which long experience has proved that full dependence can be placed, but the directions given are for the most part capable of easy verbal modification in accordance with the ideas or experience of different teachers.

CONTENTS :

Introductory.

Enumeration of the Tissues — General Structure of Animal Cells.

Lesson

1. Use of the Microscope—Examination of Common Objects.
2. Study of the Human Blood-Corpuscles.
3. Action of Re-Agents upon the Human Blood-Corpuscles.
4. Study of the Blood-Corpuscles of Amphibia.
5. The Amœboid Phenomena of the Colourless Blood-Corpuscles.
6. Epithelium.
7. Columnar and Ciliated Epithelium and Transitional Epithelium.
8. Study of Cilia in Action.
- 9-14. The Connective Tissues:
Aerolar and Adipose Tissue.
Elastic Tissue, Fibrous Tissue, Special Varieties—
Development of Connective Tissue.
Articular Cartilage.
Costal Cartilage,
Fibro-Cartilage.
Bone and Marrow.
Development of Bone.
15. & 16. Structure of Muscle.
17. Structure of Nerve-Fibres.
18. Structure of Nerve-Cells.
19. Modes of Termination of Nerve-Fibres
20. Structure of the Larger Blood-Vessels.
21. Smaller Blood-Vessels, Lymphatic Vessels, Serous Membranes, Synovial Membranes.

Lesson

22. Lymphatic Glands, Tonsil, Thymus.
 23. The Skin.
 24. Structure of the Heart.
 25. The Trachea and Lungs.
 26. Structure of the Teeth, the Tongue, and Mucous Membranes of the Mouth.
 27. The Salivary Glands.
 28. The Structure of the Stomach.
 29. & 30. Structure of Small and Large Intestine.
 31. Structure of the Liver and Pancreas.
 32. Structure of the Spleen, Supra-Renal Capsule, and Thyroid Body.
 33. Structure of the Kidney.
 34. Structure of the Ureter, Bladder and Male Generative Organs.
 35. Generative Organs of the Female, and Mammary Glands.
 36. Structure of the Spinal Cord.
 37. The Medulla Oblongata, Pons Varolii, and Mesencephalon.
 38. Structure of the Cerebellum and Cerebrum.
 39. & 40. Structure of the Eyelids and of the Parts of the Eyeball.
 41. Structure of the Olfactory Mucous Membrane and of the External and Middle Ear.
 42. Structure of the Labyrinth.
- Appendix.

A Manual of Health Science: Adapted for use in Schools and Colleges and suited to the Requirements of Students preparing for the Examinations in Hygiene of the Science and Art Department, &c. By ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E. F.L.S. &c. Editor of 'Health' &c. With 74 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 252, price 2s. 6d.

[May 20, 1885.]

THIS work is intended as a Manual of Hygiene or Health Science, suitable for the student and for the reader who may wish to acquire a knowledge of the principles and laws of sanitation. In style it is free from technicality, and presents the main details of hygiene in a form readily understood by the non-professional mind. It contains an Introduction dealing with sanitary progress and with the means of advancing sanitary work. The culture of health science by the individual is insisted upon by the Author, as the foundation of all such advance. The succeeding chapters treat of the leading features of practical hygiene. A sketch of the physiology of the human frame, as far as the functions of the body are related to the surroundings of life, is given; this portion of the work, as well as the other chapters being duly illustrated. The various details are given in a practical form as far as possible, so that the aim of the book as an educative manual may be fully realised.

The most modern conceptions of the causes of disease and of the means which may be used for the prevention of disease, are discussed in full. The influence of trades and professions on health, and the nature of the various influences which affect the health of individuals and masses are also described. The book is such, that, as a popular and practical guide to a knowledge of the principles of sanitation, it may be used in schools, colleges, and health-classes generally. It may be added, that the section on house-sanitation has been written specially with the view of interesting householders in the care and supervision of the drainage and other arrangements of their domiciles. The amount of sickness arising from imperfect drainage is enormous; and recognising this fact, the Author has sought to render plain the principles on which all trustworthy sanitation of the home should be conducted.

The Sun: a familiar description of his Phenomena. By the Rev. T. W. WEBB, M.A. F.R.S. Author of 'Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.' With 17 Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 86, price 1s.

[March 14, 1885.]

THE increase during late years of treatises on popular Astronomy may be taken as a sufficient indication of the value which that noble science is now admitted to possess in the development and cultivation of the youthful intellect. In many ways its claims have been brought forward, and with much ability and diversity of treatment; but it appeared to the Author that something might yet be done by a method of simple description, bringing forward facts and magnitudes that are perhaps not usually adverted to, even among persons of considerable intellectual cultivation. The present attempt concerns the Sun only, and describes the methods of ascertaining the distance and magnitude of that wonderful sphere of fire; its rotation; the existence and wonderful changes of spots on its surface—their strange aspect and unaccountable variations; the different values of heat and light are also mentioned. The wonderful discoveries of the spectroscopy are also described in detail, and the surprising fact that we are enabled, at such an enormous distance, to ascertain the elements of the sun, and the strong movements of his envelope, but yet are permitted only to advance to a certain point in our investigations. The mysteries of the corona and zodiacal light are described; and the grand conclusion that our great sun is only one of the thousands of the host of heaven.

OPEN COMPETITION HANDBOOKS. VOL. III.

Edited by W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

The French Handbook. Designed for Competitive Examinations of the Higher Class (India Civil Service, Student Interpreter-ships, &c.) and specially for the New Army Entrance Examinations. By LÉONTY GUILGAULT, Professor of French Language and Literature, Queen's Service Academy, Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 226, price 3s. 6d.

[April 11, 1885.]

THIS Handbook is intended to supplement, not to supersede, existing works, and assumes the student to have at least the school-boy's knowledge of French; but no single book

covers the same ground, or is designed to meet the same wants.

The Editor of this work is of opinion that French Grammars too often ignore the real needs of the English-speaking student. The older type wastes time by assuming ignorance of all grammar; the more modern swamps the rules amid redundant philological lore, drawn from the wells of BRACHET and LITTRÉ. In this Handbook the rules are given with brevity, and deal solely with points presenting difficulty to an English pupil. If the attempt at terseness has endangered clearness, reference is to be made to the examples, selected mainly from authors within the ordinary candidate's programme or from the common stock of the great French Grammarians.

The passages for translation from and into French have been chosen with great care, to meet the requirements of a modern examination, an object for the most part lost sight of in the ordinary Manual. Some of the passages have been set at the great Open Competitions, but the great majority have never before been brought together.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Structural and Physiological Botany. By Dr. OTTO WILHELM THOMÉ, Professor of Botany, School of Science and Art, Cologne. Translated by A. W. BENNETT, M.A. B.Sc. F.L.S. With 546 Woodcuts. Fifth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 496, price 6s.

[May 30, 1885.]

SINCE the first introduction of Thomé's 'Text-book of Botany' to the English reader, eight years ago, material alterations have been made in the examinations conducted by the University of London. Women being now admitted to all the examinations of the University, the special examination for women has been discontinued. The only lower examinations at which a knowledge of Vegetable Morphology and Physiology is compulsory are now the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) and the Intermediate Examination for B.Sc. At the full B.Sc. Pass Examination, Botany is an optional subject. For these three examinations, and for that in Honours in Botany at the Preliminary Scientific Examination, it is believed that the present work contains all the information which it is necessary for candidates to acquire. A sufficiently full account is given of the types, both of Flowering and Flowerless Plants, a special knowledge of which is required by the examiners. But it cannot be too strongly impressed on the student

that a mere book-knowledge of this, as of any other science, is absolutely valueless. He must make himself practically acquainted, with the aid of the microscope, and, if possible, under the guidance of a competent teacher, with the minute structure of plants, and with the life-history of the various forms. For the higher examinations, those for Honours in Botany at the Intermediate and Full B.Sc. examinations, and for the Degree of D.Sc. the candidate is recommended to consult the more advanced text-books.

Since the first edition of this work was published very great advance has been made in various branches of botanical science. The life-history of many of the lower forms has been for the first time followed out, and great light thrown on their genetic relationships. The present editor has in consequence found it necessary to replace THOMÉ's system of classification of the lower Cryptogams by one more in accordance with the views of the best authorities founded on these recent observations.

In addition to this, he would call attention to the following points in which recent histological research has added greatly to our knowledge, or has caused the modification of views previously held. The paragraphs relating to the structure of the pollen-grain in Angiosperms, the mode of fertilisation in Angiosperms and Gymnosperms, and the formation of the embryo and endosperm, have been entirely rewritten. The same is the case with regard to the account of the phenomena of Cell-division and the Division of the Nucleus. The discovery of the Continuity of Protoplasm has thrown an entirely new light on many of the phenomena of Vegetable Physiology; while that of Apogamy and Apospory in Ferns supplies the last links in the chain which connects together the various modes of sexual and non-sexual reproduction. On all other points of importance it has been the aim of the editor to bring the present edition fully abreast of the most recent discoveries and observations.

LONGMANS' MODERN SERIES.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus; with Introduction, Character of Coriolanus, Notes, Glossary, Thirty Examination Papers, and an Appendix containing Word-building, Prefixes, and Terminations. By J. W. ALLEN. Pp. 224, with 20 Woodcuts, fcp. 8vo. price 1s. [April 18, 1885.]

THIS book is the fourth play of SHAKESPEARE in LONGMANS' 'Modern Series' of School

Reading Books; the plays previously published being 'Julius Cæsar,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' and 'King John.' They are specially suitable as reading books for the upper classes of elementary schools, embracing Standards V. VI. and VII.

The Editor considers that 'Coriolanus' is suitable as a reading book for the following reasons:—

1. The text is very free from the licence of language that renders some of the plays to a certain extent unsuitable for placing in the hands of children.

2. The character of CORIOLANUS is so strongly marked that it is easily grasped by children.

3. The plot is so interesting that children will follow eagerly the varying fortunes of the hero of the play.

4. In the hands of a good teacher, lessons may be drawn from the characters depicted in the play that may be of lasting use.

In the Introduction a brief history of the condition of Rome is given of sufficient length to enable children to understand the state of affairs at the time the play opens.

In the Notes an endeavour has been made to smooth away all points that may present difficulties to the pupils, and as a natural consequence they are very extensive, and comprise many explanations which, though perhaps not necessary to the brightest pupils, will prove helpful to the average scholar.

The Examination Papers cover the whole of the play, and contain questions on composition, difficult words, obscure meanings, parsing and analysis, and also on word-building and Latin prefixes. All these questions refer to passages in the play.

To meet the requirements of Schedule II. in Standards V. VI. and VII. an Appendix is added, in which word-building, prefixes and terminations are treated with more than usual fulness.

An Introduction to Practical Organic Analysis: adapted to the Requirements of the First M.B. Examination. By GEORGE E. R. ELLIS, of University College, London: Science Master of Heversham Grammar School. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 80, price 1s. 6d. [April 6, 1885.]

THE Author trusts that this little book, though originally intended for the use of the medical student, will prove equally serviceable as a general introduction to the study of Organic Analysis. The student who has passed

his Preliminary Examination, and many others who have not yet reached that stage, are familiar with the ordinary processes of Inorganic Analysis, and therefore do not need a text-book which repeats a great part of that with which they are already acquainted.

In preparing this work, the Author's task, of course, has been rather that of selecting from a large number of well-known reactions than that of furnishing new ones. The general arrangement of the work, however, together with much that it contains, will be found to be new.

It has not been found advisable to burden the student with too large a number of tests for each individual substance, and those reactions have been introduced which will prove of use in general analytical work, to the exclusion of many which are merely interesting.

The Author has also found the exercises afforded by the examination of Organic Matter supposed to contain simple poisons both useful and instructive.

For much that is contained in this little book the Author is indebted to the teaching of Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, of University College, London. Confirmatory assistance has also been derived from the valuable stores of information contained in WATTS's 'Dictionary of Chemistry' and in FRESSENIUS's 'Qualitative Analysis.'

The Phainomena, or 'Heavenly Display' of Aratos, done into English Verse. By ROBERT BROWN, Jun. F.S.A. Author of 'The Great Dionysiak Myth,' 'Language, and Theories of its Origin,' 'The Unicorn,' 'The Law of Kosmic Order,' 'Eridanus, River, and Constellation,' 'The Myth of Kirkê,' &c. Pp. 120, with 68 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 4to. price 10s. 6d. sewed.

[May 30, 1885.]

THE Author, in continuation of his previous archaic and mythological investigations, here places before the reader a close and careful translation of the famous poem of ARATOS, the fellow-countryman of St. PAUL. This work, composed *cir.* B.C. 270, and one of the most renowned and popular productions of antiquity, contains an account of forty-five of the forty-eight ancient, and now familiar constellations, and is to a great extent a versification of the *Phainomena* of the astronomer EUDOXOS, who lived *cir.* B.C. 403-350. It is in the pages of ARATOS that we find the first formal Aryan list of the Signs of the Zodiac, and the first detailed

descriptions of the extra-zodiacal signs, from the two *Bears* to the *Southern Crown*. The work is of the highest interest alike to the astronomer and the mythologist; but it is also of equal importance to the investigator of archaic history, for one of the most interesting features in the Poem is that its statements, astronomically incorrect when applied to the period of its composition, as HIPPARCHOS soon after showed, are in reality, to a great extent, traditional observations handed down from generation to generation, and were once true in the Euphrates Valley, the region whence, as modern scientific research has demonstrated, the Signs of the Zodiac were brought. In illustration of this highly important fact, involving very valuable historical consequences, the statements of ARATOS respecting the constellations on the Equinoctial Circle, have been examined with especial care, with the result that they are found to apply most accurately to B.C. 2084, a time when the formal Babylonian scheme of the heavens had been already prepared. This result is embodied in a folding map, showing in colours the constellations in question, with the first magnitude stars adjacent at that period.

The work consists of an Introduction in two sections, devoted respectively to the 'Character and Outline of the Poem,' and 'The Constellations of Aratos.' This is followed by a close and literal translation in blank verse of the Poem itself, accompanied by copious notes upon all points thought to require special elucidation, and further illustrated by 68 engravings from rare works, MSS. Euphratean boundary stones, and other special sources, of the constellation-figures and mythological personages mentioned in the Poem. Many of the engravings are from the Farnese Globe, from the ancient MS. in the British Museum, commonly called 'Cicero's Aratos,' from the curious twelfth century MS. in the Cathedral Library at Durham, and from a unique German MS. in the Author's possession, containing very singular representations of the planets as human figures, and also delineations of several constellation-figures, otherwise unknown to the Author.

The translation of the Poem is followed by five Appendices, devoted respectively to 'Notes on the Illustrations,' 'The Antediluvian Babylonian Kings and the Ecliptic,' 'The Celestial Equator of Aratos,' 'The Character of Early Constellation-names, and the Legends of the *Phainomena*,' 'The Goddess Athênaiê, and the work is completed by an Index to the Poem, and also a very full General Index.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO. propose to issue a series of books dealing with the chief epochs of the history of the Christian Church. Round the history of the Church gathered many of the most important questions which affected Europe as a whole. It will be the general aim of this Series to show the influence of the Church at different times as a factor in European politics and civilisation.

For this purpose some central subject will be chosen for each volume, and each volume will be complete in itself. As the records for ecclesiastical history furnish much material for a knowledge of social life and of the progress of European thought, those subjects will naturally occupy a prominent place. Biographies of famous men will be as full as is compatible with the limits assigned to each subject.

The treatment adopted will be purely historical. In questions of controversy the object will be to state fairly the nature of conflicting opinions, and trace their influence on events. The Series is designed to show on a large scale what were the actual results produced by ecclesiastical organisations, and what was the general influence of the ideas of Christianity on the history of Europe.

The Series will be, as far as possible, continuous; but the unity and clearness of each separate volume will be the first consideration. Attention will be given more particularly to English history, and to such questions as were of importance to England.

The Series will be under the editorship of Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. The general method and arrangement will be similar to that adopted in the 'Epochs of History' Series. Each volume will be the work of some writer specially fitted to deal with its subject, and each writer will be responsible for his own opinions. It is, however, expected that the writers will so far work together as to produce a general unity of method, and a general impartiality of judgment.

The following is a list of the subjects at present proposed:—

The Church of the Early Fathers. By Rev. A. PLUMMER, D.D. Master of University College, Durham.
 The Arian Controversy. By H. M. GWATKIN, M.A. Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 The Church and the Roman Empire. By Rev. A. CARR, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
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 The Church and the Teutons.
 Christianity and Islam.
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 The Popes and the Hohenstaufen.
 Monks and Friars.
 England and the Papacy. By Rev. W. HUNT, M.A. Trinity College, Oxford.
 Wyclif and the beginnings of the Reformation. By REGINALD LANE POOLE, M.A. Balliol College, Oxford.

The German Reformation. By Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. D.C.L. Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge.
 The Reformation in England.
 The Wars of Religion.
 The Counter-Reformation.
 Ecclesiastical Problems, in England, 1570-1660.
 The Religious Revival in the Eighteenth Century. By Rev. J. H. OVERTON, M.A.
 The Spiritual Expansion of England (being an account of English Missions). By Rev. H. W. TUCKER, M.A. Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 Church and State in Modern Times.
 The University of Oxford.
 The University of Cambridge. By J. BASS MULLINGER, M.A. Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The volumes will be published in fcp. 8vo. and will each contain about 200 pp. The price will be Half-a-Crown per volume.

A New Work on the HISTORY of IRELAND UNDER the TUDORS.—*Ireland Under the Tudors*, with a succinct account of the Earlier History. Compiled from the State Papers and other authentic sources. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Vols. I. and II. (Nearly ready.) From the first invasion of the Northmen to the year 1578. With Maps and Index. Vol. III. completing the work is in preparation.

English Translation of PONTALIS' LIFE of JOHN DE WITT.—In the press, *The Life of John de Witt*, Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic in the 17th Century. By M. ANTONIN LAFAYETTE PONTALIS. Translated from the French by S. E. and A. Stephenson. Two vols. 8vo.

A New and Revised Edition of HELMHOLTZ on TONE.—*On the Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music*. By Professor H. L. F. HELMHOLTZ, M.D. Translated by A. J. ELLIS, F.R.S. Price 21s. The Second English Edition is in the press. It is thoroughly revised and corrected, and made conformable to the Fourth and latest German Edition of 1877, with numerous additional notes, and a new Appendix by the Translator, for the use of students, bringing down information to 1884.

Dr. MURCHISON'S Work on DISEASES of the LIVER.—A New Edition is in the press, Revised by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. *Clinical Lectures on 'Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, and Abdominal Dropsy.'* By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; late Physician and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital. New Edition, revised by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. Price 24s.

In preparation.—**The ROTIFERA**; or, 'Wheel Animalcules.' By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. and P. H. GOODE, F.R.S. 6 Parts. 4to. The work will give a full account of the class ROTIFERA, illustrated by thirty plates of coloured figures, drawn from life by the Authors, and including almost all the known British species. It will also contain descriptions and figures of the more important foreign species.

Selections from NELSON'S LETTERS and DESPATCHES.—Preparing for publication, *Selections from 'The Public and Private Letters and other Papers of 'Horatio, Viscount Nelson, Duke of Brontë, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron.'* Edited by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A. Lecturer in Naval History at the Royal Naval College. The aim of this work is to give the story of Nelson's Life and Exploits as told by himself in official or friendly letters, in journals or memoranda, and in such form as may render the lessons inculcated by the greatest of our Admirals more generally accessible. With some few exceptions the matter is entirely selected from 'The Nelson Despatches and Letters' edited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas in seven volumes, the great bulk of which, rendering it difficult to transport and cumbersome to stow in limited cabin space, has somewhat detracted from its extreme value to all professional students of naval tactics.

A NEW BARONAGE.—In the press, and will be published in the autumn, *The Official Baronage of 'England,'* showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. Vols. I. to III. Dukes—Viscounts. With 1,600 Portraits, Badges, and Autographs. Shields of Arms. By JAMES E. DOYLE.

A New Volume of Bishop ELLICOTT'S Commentary on St. PAUL'S EPISTLES.—In preparation, and will be probably published during this year, *'A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's 'First Epistle to the Corinthians.'*

A New Book by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON.—In preparation, *'The Work and Works on Health and Social Reform of Edwin Chadwick, C.B.'* By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. 2 vols.

A New Volume of EPOCHS of MODERN HISTORY will be shortly published, *'The Early Hanoverians.'* By E. E. MORRIS, M.A. Lincoln College, Oxford; Professor of English, &c. in the University of Melbourne, Australia.

A New Book by Mrs. BUCKTON.—In the press, and will be shortly published, *'Our Dwellings: 'Healthy and Unhealthy.'* By CATHERINE M. BUCKTON, late Member of the Leeds School Board, Author of 'Health in the House' &c. With numerous Illustrations and Models of Sanitary and Insanitary Cottage Dwellings.

A New Volume of Essays by Lady VERNEY is in the press, *'Peasant Proprietors, and other reprinted 'Essays.'*

Dr. C. WEST'S New Book on CHILDREN'S DISEASES, for popular use, is in the press and will be shortly published: *'The Mother's Manual of Children's 'Diseases.'* By CHARLES WEST, M.D. Fellow and late Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Founder of, and formerly Senior Physician of, the Hospital for Sick Children; Foreign Correspondent of the National Academy of Medicine of Paris, &c.

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Introduction.

I. On the Mortality of Children and its Causes.
II. General Rules for the Examination of Sick Children.

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Chap.

- I. On the Ailments to which Children are liable during the Month after Birth.
- II. On the Different Disorders and Diseases of Children after Weaning and during Teething.
- III. On Diseases of the Chest.
- IV. On Diseases of the Bowels.
- V. On Fevers.
- VI. On Constitutional Diseases.
- VII. On Disorders and Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.
- VIII. On the Moral and Mental Peculiarities of Childhood; and on the Disorders of Mind and Disposition.

A New Volume of *FAIRY TALES* by Lord BRABOURNE.—In the press, and will be published in the autumn, '*Friends and Foes from Fairyland.*' By the Right Hon. Lord BRABOURNE, Author of '*Higgledy-Piggledy*,' '*Whispers from Fairyland*,' &c. With numerous Illustrations by Linley Sambourne.

Two New Works on *AGRICULTURE* and the *LAND QUESTION* are in the press :—

'*How to Make the Land Pay*': or, Profitable Industries connected with the Land, and suitable to all occupations, large or small. By HENRY P. DUNSTON, M.A. Vicar of Wood Bastwick, Norfolk. This book, which is written in the interest of all owners and occupiers of land, has been suggested by the depressed state of agriculture resulting from foreign competition. It takes for granted that the idea of protection, as far as any import duty on wheat is concerned, is hopeless and, indeed, unneeded. It will contain an explanatory account of a series of profitable industries, twenty-one in number, which may be made valuable substitutes for unprofitable wheat, and afford to farmers a fair compensation for the loss of that crop—either wholly or in part—which hitherto has been considered the most profitable on a farm. The Author's design will be not merely to point out *what* to do to make the land pay, but also *how* to do it.

'*The Agricultural Note-Book.*' By W. C. TAYLOR. The Author of this work has had large and successful experience in preparing candidates for the various examinations in agriculture, and here endeavours to supply the demand for a reliable educational book on that science. The analyses of soils and crops under different circumstances are described in various tables. To manures, their contents, preservation, and special uses; to lime in its various forms; to irrigation and to drainage, he gives special chapters. The requirements of corn in the nature of its seed, seed-bed diseases, and harvesting, are properly dwelt upon. He has given a special chapter to grasses, specifying their characteristics and demands, and points out the best kinds to sow on particular soils. Weeds are also not forgotten. Useful lessons derived from more than a thousand different experiments on cattle feeding and treatment are given. The notes have been in great demand by students preparing for an agricultural course of study, and to the 300 questions taken from the papers of the Science and Art Department and the Royal Agricultural Society of England during the past ten years, answers will be found in the various parts of the work.

A New Book by the Rev. J. G. WOOD.—In the press, '*Horse and Man.*' By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. Author of '*Homes without Hands*' &c. With Illustrations, 8vo.

An English Translation of LIST'S *POLITICAL ECONOMY*.—In the press, '*The National System of Political Economy.*' By FRIEDRICH LIST. '*Et la patrie et l'humanité.*' Stuttgart, 1877. Translated from the original German by SAMPSON S. LLOYD, M.P.

In preparation.—A New and Abridged Edition of H. T. BUCKLE'S *MISCELLANEOUS and POETIC WORKS*. Edited by GRANT ALLEN. In this new edition, a selection will be made of all the more permanently valuable fragments and notes contained in the three volumes of Buckle's *Miscellanies*, originally published under the editorial care of Miss Helen Taylor. The miscellaneous articles will be printed entire; the fragments will undergo careful pruning. At the same time, while an endeavour will be made to include everything that bears any mark of Buckle's original thinking, the contents of the *Common Place Book*, much of which consists of mere hasty extracts from well-known authorities, will be thoroughly sifted, so as to retain only the passages of psychological or philosophical importance, rejecting the large and undigested mass of raw excerpts. It is hoped that by such a process of rigorous selection, the work in its new form will present all that was most characteristic in Buckle's remains, with a reduction in size from three volumes in octavo to two volumes in crown 8vo. Miss Helen Taylor's Biographical Sketch will be reprinted, and a copious index to the whole book will now for the first time be added for the convenience of students.

The following Volumes by Mr. HENRY D. MACLEOD are in the press: '*The Theory and Practice of Banking.*' By HENRY D. MACLEOD, M.A. Vol. II. 8vo. '*The Elements of Economics.*' By HENRY D. MACLEOD, M.A. Vol. II. Crown 8vo.

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A New Volume by Principal TULLOCH.—In the press, '*Movements of Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century, 1820-1860*': being the Fifth Series of St. Giles' Lectures. By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D. LL.D. Principal in the University of St. Andrews; and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

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NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXXII.

AUGUST 31, 1885.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 28 & 24.

The National System of Political Economy.

By FRIEDRICH LIST. Translated from the original German by SAMUEL S. LLOYD, M.P. 8vo. pp. 486, price 10s. 6d.

[June 27, 1885.]

ABOUT five years ago, when the works of FRIEDRICH LIST were republished and widely circulated in Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* took occasion to comment on the powerful influence which those works were then exercising in that country in favour of the adoption of a protective commercial policy.

It was this testimony to the practical influence of LIST'S economical theories which first

attracted the translator's attention to his writings, and a perusal of them induced him to undertake the translation of this work, with a view to affording English readers an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the truth of his statements and the soundness of his arguments.

The work consists of four parts—the History, the Theory, the Systems, and the Politics of National Economy. It is important to bear in mind that all were written before 1844, and the fourth part in particular treats of political circumstances and of commercial policies which have now for the most part ceased to exist. The Corn Laws, the Navigation Laws, and the generally protectionist tariff of Great Britain were then still unrepealed; the manufacturing

industry of Germany was still in its infancy, and the comparatively moderate tariff of the German States still permitted England to supply them with the greater part of the manufactured goods which they required.

At first sight, therefore, it would seem an anachronism to place before the reader of to-day a work having special relation to a state of things which existed forty years ago. The principles, however, enunciated by LIST are, the translator thinks, in their main features as applicable at one time as at another, and it will be found that they possess two especially powerful claims to consideration at the present moment.

In the first place, there is good reason for believing that they have directly inspired the commercial policy of two of the greatest nations of the world, Germany and the United States of America; and in the next, they supply a definite scientific basis for those protectionist doctrines which, although acted upon by our English-speaking colonies and held by not a few practical men as well as by some commercial economists in this country, have hitherto been only partially and inadequately formulated by English writers.

The fundamental idea of LIST's theory will be seen to be the free import of agricultural products and raw materials combined with an effective but not excessive protection (by means of customs duties) of native manufacturing industry against foreign competition. According to his views, the most efficient support of native production of agricultural products and raw materials is the maintenance within the nation of flourishing manufacturing industry thus protected. The system which he advocates differs, therefore, on the one hand from the unconditionally free import system of one-sided free trade adopted by England, and on the other from the system now apparently approved by Prince BISMARCK, of imposing protective duties on the import of food and raw materials as well as on that of manufactured goods.

In fact, LIST draws a sharp line of demarcation between what he deems a truly 'political' economy and the 'cosmopolitical' economy of ADAM SMITH and his followers (English and foreign), and he vigorously defends a 'national' policy as opposed to the 'universal trade' policy which, although nearly forty years have elapsed since its adoption by England, has failed to commend itself in practice to any other civilised country.

A Short Enquiry into the Formation of Political Opinion, from the Reign of the Great Families to the Advent of Democracy. With Coloured Diagram, showing the Duration of Liberal and Conservative Governments during the Present Century, and List of Administrations. By ARTHUR CRUMP. 8vo. pp. 324, price 7s. 6d. [August 13, 1885.]

THE chief purpose of the present work is to show that within the last century, if not within a shorter period, a change has been effected in the government and administration of this country which amounts to a difference in kind. It is a change from government through the ascendancy of great families to the government of the people by themselves.

To make plain a point which, except to those who dispute it, seems in his judgment to be self-evident, the Author has surveyed with some fulness and care the political history of this country during the present century and the latter part of the century preceding, tracing the growth of the new principles, now commonly known as Liberal. In making this survey his great object has been to express his own convictions with all plainness of speech; and his whole work must be regarded as a setting forth of his own judgment for the instruction of those who still cling to what he would term old Tory maxims, and who, as he believes, do so because they have never taken the trouble to weigh the evidence on both sides of questions brought before them with judicial impartiality.

This he has sought to prove by pointing out the beneficial effects of every single measure of reform, and of every political and social change effected in the interests of the people, and by proving that these beneficial effects have been generally acknowledged, even by the statesmen who withstood those measures and feared that their result would be the downfall and ruin of the country. In doing this he has taken full account of tendencies to reaction which must, from time to time, affect the current of public opinion, and which are now showing themselves on the subject of freedom of trade. On this subject the Author concludes that, if the Tories had succeeded in compelling this country to follow their advice, and adhere to the principles of protection, the material and intellectual development of not only our country but of all countries would have been indefinitely retarded.

Elsewhere the Author examines the influences which affect the formation of political opinion under the guidance of the press and among members of corporate bodies; the loss both of power and of time caused by the efforts of both political parties to damage each other's credit, the effects

produced on opinion in times of depression of trade, or, to speak more strictly, of a lowering of values and so of a lessening of profits. Another chapter traces the growth of Liberal opinion from the days of Pitt onwards in both Houses of Parliament; and another, again, examines the composition of the House of Commons since the transfer of power from the great families to the people, and also its capacity for discharging its duties. The survey is not, indeed, complete, until we have compared the present with the past state of the criminal law, as well as all other changes which have lessened the sufferings or added to the welfare of the people. Such a survey leads the Author to the confident conclusion that the statesmen who since the first Reform Bill have been entrusted with the government of this country, have administered its affairs in a more liberal spirit than they were ever administered before.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION.

On the Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music. By HERMANN L. F. HELMHOLTZ, M.D. Foreign Member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, formerly Professor of Physiology in the University of Heidelberg, and now Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin. Second English Edition, translated, thoroughly Revised and Corrected, rendered conformable to the Fourth (and last) German Edition of 1877, with numerous additional Notes and a New additional Appendix bringing down information to 1885, and especially adapted to the use of Musical Students. By ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, B.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.C.P.S. F.C.P. With 68 Figures engraved on Wood and 42 Passages in Musical Notes. Royal 8vo. pp. 596, price 28s. [August 21, 1885.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTICE TO THE SECOND ENGLISH EDITION.

IN preparing a new edition of this translation of Professor HELMHOLTZ's great work on the 'Sensations of Tone,' which was originally made from the *third German* edition of 1870, and was finished in June 1875, my first care was to make it exactly conform to the *fourth German* edition of 1877 (the last which has appeared). The numerous alterations made in the fourth edition are specified in the Author's preface. In order that no merely verbal changes might escape me, every sentence of my translation was carefully re-read with the German. This has enabled me to correct several misprints

and mistranslations which had escaped my previous very careful revision, and I have taken the opportunity of improving the language in many places. Scarcely a page has escaped such changes.

Professor HELMHOLTZ's book having taken its place as a work which all candidates for musical degrees are expected to study, my next care was by supplementary notes or brief insertions, always carefully distinguished from the Author's by being inclosed in [], to explain any difficulties which the student might feel, and to show him how to acquire an insight into the Author's theories, which were quite strange to musicians when they appeared in the *first German* edition of 1863, but in the twenty-two years which have since elapsed have been received as essentially valid by those competent to pass judgment.

My own Appendix has been entirely rewritten, much has been rejected and the rest condensed, but as may be seen in the Contents, I have added a considerable amount of information about points hitherto little known, such as the Determination and History of Musical Pitch, Non-Harmonic Scales, Tuning, &c. and in especial I have given an account of the work recently done on Beats and Combinational Tones, and on Vowel Analysis and Synthesis, mostly since the fourth German edition appeared.

The Russian Revolt: its Causes, Condition, and Prospects. By EDMUND NOBLE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 270, price 5s. [July 9, 1885.]

THIS work is an attempt to lay before English readers the actual relations of the Russian people with the Russian Government, and so to measure exactly the influences of the movement now going on within the country. The true significance of this movement can be estimated only after a careful retrospect of early Russian history; and this retrospect shews conclusively that the Russian people have never been reconciled to the absolutism which repressed the old federative character of Slavonic life, and that against this federation there has been a continuous protest, which has passed through a strange variety of phases. Western readers are apt to forget the circumstances under which not a few of the old nomadic instincts of the people have been kept alive to the present day, and are perhaps little aware of the strength of the dislike still felt almost unconsciously for the existing centralisation of Russian government. But until it is understood that the unified empire was, and may almost be said to be still, as repugnant to the Russians as absolutism itself, we can scarcely form an impartial

conception of the forces which, now at work in Russia, may not impossibly call hereafter for the interference of Western Europe.

Having in earlier chapters traced the results produced by the working of the Byzantine Church and of the autocracy which the church system fostered and consolidated, the Author treats of the several phases in which the popular resistance to this system has shown itself. The first phase was a religious one; and the views of it were not less momentous, because the reasons assigned for it may seem to us ridiculous. The struggle, which seemed to turn on the question whether in crossing one's self three fingers should be used, or two; or whether in a certain service Hallelujah should be sung twice or thrice, was really a protest against authority in both Church and State. The reforms of NIKON, the clergy who supported him, and the anathemas on which they relied, all represented the state and its complex authority. The several usages for which the people struggled were the growth of the free religious life of the people under the old system of independent communities federated together; and the energy with which the resistance was maintained receives thus an adequate explanation.

The later chapters of the work examine the connection between those older movements and those which in more recent days have exhibited a political or social aspect, and seem to have for their object the overthrowing of the whole fabric of society. The Author contends that the methods and motives of those who have engaged in the more modern protest must be patiently and impartially considered, and he believes that the examination which he has accordingly made, justifies conclusions important not only to the Russian people but to the whole of the civilised world. If the national instincts of the Russians were allowed to take their congenial channel, the Russian state would speedily lose its character as an aggressive power. The champions of the revolt, in the Author's belief, love their country and their race; but for the Empire they have little historical or political affection. The least real concession to the federative impulses of Russians would check that career of military expansion which began with the establishment of autocratic power in Russia; and even the Western nations may have their attention fixed on the character of the means by which the present absolutism in the state is kept up. In the Author's belief, a system that maintains itself by the infliction of human suffering and the negation of human rights, cannot long expect to receive from Governments the tolerance which is denied to it by peoples.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

Spectrum Analysis in its Application to Terrestrial Substances and the Physical Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies. Familiarly explained by the late Dr. H. SCHÉLLEN, Director der Realschule I. O. Cologne, Ritter des Rothen Adlerordens IV. Kl. Associate of several Learned Societies. Translated from the Third enlarged and revised German Edition by JANE and CAROLINE LASSELL; edited, with Notes, by Captain W. DE W. ARNEY, R.E. F.R.S. With 14 Plates (5 Coloured), including ÅNGSTRÖM's and CORNU's Maps, and 291 Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 650, price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[July 20, 1885.]

THE object of this work is not only to introduce the subject to the uninitiated but to carry the reader forward step by step through the various achievements of this new method of investigation till a comprehensive view is gained of the present aspect of the science.

PART I. treats of the various artificial sources of light and heat needed for the use of the spectroscope in the investigation of terrestrial substances.

PART II. commences with a description of light and the phenomena of refraction, and shows the construction of the spectroscope both simple and compound. It describes the solar spectrum with the FRAUNHOFER lines and the various spectra yielded by terrestrial elements, including the methods by which they are obtained. The phenomena of diffraction and of the interference of light is minutely explained in connection with the method of measuring the wavelengths of the rays of light, and the advantages of the use of grating spectra pointed out. Directions are given not only for the observation of spectra, but also for their exhibition in a lecture room. Absorption spectra and the apparatus needed for their observation and exhibition are next dwelt upon. The recent discoveries in the infra-red and ultra-violet portions of the solar spectrum form an important part of this section, and exhibit the value of photography as a means of recording the invisible rays.

PART III. after treating of the solar spectrum and the FRAUNHOFER lines as affected by the earth's atmosphere, is devoted to the discoveries made by the spectroscope with regard to the nature of the Sun, including the instruments employed, and explains how the red flames—phenomena hitherto seen only during a total

solar eclipse—can now be observed in ordinary sunlight. Some space is given to the consideration of the corona and the various theories concerning it, and also to the method by which a displacement in one of the FRAUNHOFER lines serves to reveal and measure certain kinds of motion in the heavenly bodies.

PART IV. treats of stellar spectroscopes and the spectra yielded by the moon and planets.

PART V. is devoted to the examination and classification of stellar spectra, also to the investigation by the spectroscope of the proper motion of the stars, in which is included some description of the instruments and methods employed.

PART VI. gives the spectra of nebulae and the results of their observation.

PART VII. treats of comets and their spectra, to which are added those of meteors, the connection between them being pointed out and explained.

PART VIII. shows the results obtained through observations with the spectroscope upon the *Aurora Borealis* and Lightning.

In the Appendix will be found various tables of spectra, given according to the wave-length of their lines. At the end of the volume with ANGSTRÖM'S and COHEN'S maps are included HÜEGEL'S photographic spectra of the fixed stars, and a representation in colours of various emission and absorption spectra.

Aid to Engineering Solution. By LOWIS D'A. JACKSON, Civil Engineer, Author of 'Aid to Survey Practice,' 'Canal and Culvert Tables,' 'Hydraulic Works,' 'Hydraulic Manual,' 'Accented Logarithms,' 'Units of Measurement for Scientific Men,' 'Metrical Units and Systems,' and other works. With 111 Diagrams and 5 Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 396, price 21s. [July 15, 1885.]

THIS work is intended to correspond with 'Aid to Survey Practice,' by the same Author, and to afford a succinct account of a simple general method of effecting engineering solutions, as well as to give a complete set of solutions useful to the engineer.

This branch of science being dependent on successive development, much that is old will necessarily be found here, though mostly in some modified form. The more strictly new portions are some solutions in Horizontal Girders, principally continuous, constituting an extension of formerly known results; and the solutions in Braced Piers.

The remaining new portions are detached and scattered throughout the book.

There is also some novelty in the general system of dealing with the whole subject; and some peculiarities requiring special mention.

In the solutions and resulting equations due to the Author, or modified by him, quantities and terms are never arbitrarily rejected as insignificant, tricks of mathematical concealment have been carefully shunned, and the deduced equations are invariably suited to any single set of units of measure. That is to say, if feet are adopted in length, and hundredweight in weight, feet and hundredweight must run through the whole equation; for miles and inches, or pounds and tons, or metres and centimetres, are never mixed in the same equation; although any units may be used.

As to computations, this book being already large, another volume will be required for illustrating numerical applications to structures of the results of solutions.

The acknowledgments of the Author are due to STONE for portions on Horizontal Girders, in part, up to a certain point; also to MOSELEY for portions on Arches, Abutments, and Walls, in brickwork and masonry. Enlargements, developments, and modifications have been effected on the bases they laid down in these two branches; and the simpler earlier parts have been borrowed from them; these amount to about half of the Section on Horizontal Girders, and three-quarters of the Section on Brickwork and Masonry.

The next most important borrowing is the general method of CHAUVENET for Curved Ribs and Metallic Arches, on which basis the Section on that subject has been developed.

The fullest acknowledgments are therefore made to these three writers and developers of these three important branches of the Science.

As for the smaller direct borrowings, the acknowledgments for the sources from which they have been borrowed are given accompanying them; some of these are transmitted borrowings of the third or fourth order.

As a special exception, may be noticed CUNNINGHAM'S portions on Partial Loading of Horizontal Girders, and his two tables of quantities attached to the Theory of Three Moments. The Section on Continuous Girders was otherwise complete, and involved a few corresponding alterations, after this recent addition. These portions, though small, are valuable, as well as directly useful. Correspondingly also, the recent solution of ALLIÉVI for a doubly convergent pier, and his reduction with fixed bars, have been incorporated with the results of the Author's investigations, which had been con-

ducted on the same principles several years before.

CONTENTS :

PART I.—General Principles of Constructive Mechanics.

Chap.

1. Structural Strength.
2. Load and Stress.
3. Resistance and Strain.

PART II.—Engineering Solutions.

Sec.

1. Horizontal Girders and Cantilevers.
2. Curved Ribs and Metallic Arches.
3. Masonry and Brickwork.
4. Piers, Supports, and Stanchions.
5. Miscellaneous Solutions.

Peasant Properties, and other Selected Essays.

By LADY VERNEY. 2 vols. crown 8vo.
pp. 550, price 16s. [July 9, 1885.

THESE Essays are collected from the *Contemporary Review* and *Fraser's Magazine*, where they first appeared, with the exception of 'Ancient British Saints,' which is new—one of five papers upon Legends and ancient habits of thought.

The first five essays are mainly concerned with peasant properties in Germany, France, and Switzerland, and the subject is now engaging so much attention that it may interest some persons to look at sketches of the small owners and their abodes drawn 'from nature.'

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

Jottings in Germany during an Autumn Ramble, 1880.
Autumn Jottings in France, 1881.
Peasant Properties in Auvergne, 1882.
Peasant Properties in Brittany, 1885.
'Little Takes' in England *versus* Peasant Properties in France and Germany, 1885.
Paris during the Exhibition, 1878.
Pictures in Holland, on and off Canvas, 1877.
Mysteries, Moralities, and the Drama, 1875.
Old Welsh Legends and Poetry, 1876.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

Ancient British Saints, 1885.
Songs and Legends of Modern Greece, 1875.
Mythical and Mediæval Swords, 1880.
A French Family of the Ancien Régime, 1869.
Bunsen and his Wife, 1876.
Dean Milman, 1868.
Evidence for Opinions, Events, and Consequences, 1871.
The Objects of Art, 1870.
The Influence of Civilisation on Art, 1879.
The Powers of Women, and how to use them, 1870.
The Americans Painted by Themselves, 1884.

How to Make the Land Pay: or, Profitable Industries connected with the Land, and suitable to all occupations, large or small.
By HENRY P. DUNSTER, M.A. Vicar of Wood Bastwick, Norfolk. Crown 8vo. pp. 242, price 5s. [June 26, 1885.

THIS book, which is written in the interest of all owners and occupiers of land, has been suggested by the depressed state of agriculture resulting from foreign competition. It takes for granted that the idea of protection, as far as any import duty on wheat is concerned, is hopeless and, indeed, unneeded. The best and only protection required is that against adulteration. All articles of land produce, whether manufactured or otherwise, should be sold under their proper names. Beer, butter, cheese, &c. should be 'declared' in the same manner as coffee, &c. and no foreign imports of food should be sold under English names: a protection this in which every consumer is as much interested as the producer of the food.

The book contains an explanatory account of a series of profitable industries, twenty-one in number, which may be made valuable substitutes for unprofitable wheat, and afford to farmers a fair compensation for the loss of that crop—either wholly or in part—which hitherto has been considered the most profitable on a farm.

Some of these industries are suited to large occupations and some to small; all of them admit of a very large development. This is proved by reference to the Custom House returns, from which it appears that large sums, amounting to 38,000,000*l.* are yearly paid to foreigners for various necessary articles of food, because our farmers do not grow supplies equal to the home demand.

What the foreign farmers are doing is here set forth as an encouragement to our own farmers. The factory system for butter, cheese, jam, &c. is strongly advocated, the process of making and the value of ensilage explained, and a course of cropping that may be adopted with great advantage to the yield of wheat, to supersede the ordinary four-course system, is set forth. Waste in land and produce is pointed out, and remedies are suggested. A great increase of small farms is deemed necessary, and greater attention to dairy farming is advocated. How orchard fruits and fruits of other sorts may profitably be cultivated is shown, and the large profits made from poultry and rabbit farming, from the growth of vegetables and of flowers for cut flowers—a new and rapidly increasing industry, as also of flowers and plants for distillation, are brought into notice.

Other industries connected with the land, though occupying smaller portions of it, are dealt with, such as mushroom growing, osier and watercress growing, bee-keeping, and fish culture.

The design of the book is not merely to point out *what* to do to make the land pay, but also *how* to do it.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
1. Introduction.	12. Flower and Plant
2. Dairy Farming.	Farming for Distil-
3. Milk, Butter, and	lation, for Medicinal
Cheese.	and other purposes.
4. Bacon, Hams, Salt	13. Bulb Growing.
Pork and Lard.	14. Vegetable Farming.
5. Poultry Farming.	15. Sugar-Beet Farming.
6. Rabbit Farming.	16. Crops just outside
7. Fruit Farming —	the Ordinary Method
Orchard Fruits.	of Farm Cropping.
8. Fruit Farming —	17. Mushroom Growing.
Bush Fruits.	18. Osier and Watercress
9. Fruit Farming —	Growing.
Strawberry Grow-	19. Flax Growing.
ing.	20. Ensilage.
10. Filbert Growing.	21. Bee-Keeping.
11. Flower Growing for	22. Fish Farming.
Cut Flowers.	

Agricultural Note-Book: to assist Candidates in preparing for the Science and Art and other Examinations in Agriculture. By WILLIAM CHARLES TAYLOR, Principal of the Agricultural College, Aspatria, Carlisle. Crown 8vo. pp. 110, price 2s. 6d.

[July 14, 1885.]

THE Author of this book, who has had large and successful experience in preparing candidates for the various examinations in Agriculture, endeavours here to supply the growing demand for a reliable educational work on the subject.

Each division of the subject is analysed into convenient parts, and the style adopted will, the Author hopes, act as an aid to the memory of the student.

The analyses of soils and crops under different circumstances are described in various tables.

To manures, their contents, preservation, and special uses; to lime in its various forms; to irrigation and to drainage, special chapters are given.

The requirements of corn in the nature of its seed, seed-bed, diseases and harvesting, are dwelt upon.

A special chapter is also devoted to grasses,

specifying their characteristics and demands, and pointing out the best kinds to sow on particular soils. Weeds are not forgotten.

Useful lessons derived from more than a thousand different experiments on cattle feeding and treatment are added.

A selection of 300 questions taken from the papers of the Science and Art Department and the Royal Agricultural Society of England during the past ten years is appended, answers to which will be found in the various parts of the work.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Knt. LL.D. D.C.L. M.R.I.A. Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland, &c. &c. including Selections from his Poems, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Writings. By ROBERT PERCEVAL GRAVES, M.A. Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, and formerly Curate in Charge of Windermere. (3 vols.) VOL. II. with Autotype Frontispiece from a Photograph taken at the age of 52. 8vo. pp. 736, price 15s.

[July 9, 1885.]

THE second volume of the *Life of Sir W. R. HAMILTON* carries on the history of the scientific achievements of this great mathematician from the year of his discovery of Conical Refraction, 1832, to the year 1853, when the publication of his first great book, 'Lectures on Quaternions,' brought fully before the world that remarkable development of the Higher Algebra which had been arrived at by him ten years earlier (and then communicated to the Royal Irish Academy), and which constitutes his highest title to scientific distinction. Many other notable contributions to science, the fruits of his genius and industry, will be found to have illustrated the period traversed in this volume; of these we may mention the extension from Optics to Dynamics of his Characteristic Function, and in connection with this extension his original Calculation of Planetary Orbits; his Treatises on the Solution of Equations of the Fifth Degree; his Paper on Fluctuating Functions; his Memoirs on Conjugate Functions, and on Algebra considered as the Science of Pure Time; his Law of the Circular Hodograph; and his Icosian Calculus. The personal history of Sir W. R. HAMILTON, marked by shining honours but not unchequered by clouds, and

poems giving fresh and eloquent expression to feelings of a genuine individuality, bind together with a vital interest the successive years, and numerous letters record his opinions on the important topics of religion, poetry, metaphysics, scientific and general literature, and public events.

Additional value is conferred upon the volume by the letters of his distinguished friends, WORDSWORTH, MARIA EDGEWORTH, HERSCHEL, Mr. AUBREY DE VERE, Professor DE MORGAN, and others. The Preface announces that the work will be completed in a third volume, which will append to the conclusion of the biography a distinct correspondence between Sir W. R. HAMILTON and Professor DE MORGAN.

The Inspiration of Scripture; an Examination into its Meaning, Origin, and Theories thereon. By the Rev. RICHARD W. HILEY, D.D. Vicar of Wighill, Yorkshire. Crown 8vo. pp. 80, price 2s. 6d.

[July 28, 1885.]

THE subject of this book is one that has occupied the writer's attention for many years, as has doubtless been the case with many men in holy orders. Of late years the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures has been much discussed. This may be attributed to the revived activity of the Church, to the increased and minute criticism expended on Scripture, and to the extended researches, historical and philological, which have marked the last half-century. Activity from within always provokes activity from without, and the assaults of scepticism have ever been co-ordinate with the zeal of believers. The inspiration of Scripture has been in this way assailed, denied, or explained away.

The writer has been at some considerable pains in collecting information on the various views propounded, and he has been vain enough to think that the result may be of service to others. Divinity students, candidates for holy orders, and thoughtful readers may not be disposed to wade through every treatise for and against the tenet, but may be disposed to have a summary of them all. It is with that hope that this book is published.

A list of works is appended, the contents of which have been freely used and, it is hoped, freely acknowledged. It would be presumptuous indeed to lay claim to any great originality; the writer would therefore say, as MONTESQUIEU says somewhere: 'I have gathered a nosegay of flowers, and mine is the string that ties them.'

The Wanderings of Ulysses: a Sequel to 'The Trojan War.' By Prof. C. WITT, Head Master of the Alstadt Gymnasium, Königsberg. Translated into English by FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND. Crown 8vo. pp. 252, price 3s. 6d. [June 26, 1885.]

THE kind reception afforded to 'The Myths of Hellas' and 'The Trojan War' has led to the translation of the present volume—the last of those written by Professor WITT.

The story of the Odyssey can hardly be too often re-told; it appeals to all times and to all ages. Not only as a masterpiece of literature, and a tale of adventure of thrilling interest, but on account of its deep human sympathy, will the Odyssey be loved and read as long as the world lasts.

The present version is intended for English children, and the Translator hopes that in thus bringing within their reach the story of the immortal epic, as told for them by Professor WITT, she may be able to render them a double service.

There can be little doubt that the schoolboy who opens his 'Homer' with some knowledge of the story and some familiarity with the characters, will derive an advantage from his study unattainable by his companion to whom the whole construing preparation has been a dreary groping in the dark.

But beyond this there is a deeper gain, and at the same time one in which those to whom the Greek characters will for ever remain an unknown writing may hope to share. For the culture of the imagination—that part of the child's education which is so important and yet so commonly overlooked, there is no such training ground as the old Greek stories. And of all the Greek tales there is none which so directly appeals to the moral instincts, none on which the virtues of courage, constancy, resolution, fortitude, and family love have left such indelible marks as on this chronicle of the sorrows and sufferings and final victory of the 'much-enduring ULYSSES.'

Our Dwellings: Healthy and Unhealthy. Addressed to Girls attending the Leeds Board Schools. By Mrs. CATHERINE M. BUCKTON, late Member of the Leeds School Board, Author of 'Health in the House' &c. With 39 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 174, price 3s. 6d. [July 17, 1885.]

THE Introduction to 'Our Dwellings' contains an appeal to the Education Department to make certain provisions in the Code that will enable the managers of Elementary Schools to

teach domestic economy to girls as a class subject, when they have attained the age of nine, provided the Government Inspector can report that appropriate provision is made for its teaching by qualified teachers, and intelligent methods based on scientific principles recommended and considered essential by the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction. This appeal is supported by the facts that this instruction is essential for the daughters of the working classes, and requisite to fit them to enter domestic service.

The information in 'Our Dwellings' is addressed to girls attending the Leeds Board Schools, and prepared with a hope that it may enable women to reduce the terrible amount of preventable diseases and suffering caused by unhealthy homes and the ignorance that everywhere exists as to how to take care of them and keep them healthy.

The principles on which every house must be built to be healthy are explained by a model of a healthy working man's cottage, the drainage by a model of the back yard showing every pipe, gully, and trap; also the w.c. soil and vent-pipe, and the house drain entering the sewer in the back street (the drainage is of glass). The principles of warming, ventilating, and furnishing a cottage dwelling by economical means so as to secure health, comfort, and a pretty effect, at a small cost, is shown by diagrams. The dangers to health that arise from living in houses badly constructed into which drain air enters are explained by a model of an unhealthy working man's cottage in Leeds; a drawing of a working man's cottage in London, and a plan of Bagshot Park, the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The new system of drainage approved by the first sanitary authorities for large houses is explained by drawings showing its application to an old London house. Information is given on the diseases (especially cholera) caused by impure water. The Appendix contains 'Precautions against the Spread of Infectious Diseases,' also 'Precautions against Cholera;' these were specially drawn up for the Author by C. G. WHEELHOUSE, F.R.C.S.Eng.

Elements of Plane Trigonometry, for the Use of Schools, and Students in Universities. By Rev. ISAAC WARREN, M.A. ex-Mathematical Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 116, price 3s. 6d.

[July 17, 1885.]

THIS book is intended to supply a want which the Author believes to exist, viz. an

Elementary Treatise on Trigonometry, containing the main facts of the science unencumbered by unnecessary details. On the authority of Professor JAMES THOMPSON the name Radian has been applied to the Angular Unit, and the real meaning of Circular Measure explained in a new way. The book contains a large collection of exercises, the working of which is indispensable to obtaining a clear view of the subject.

A Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, with numerous Examples. PART I.—To the End of the Solution of Triangles. With an Appendix of Examination Papers and Answers. By WILLIAM J. MC'CLELLAND, Sch. B.A. Principal of the Incorporated Society's School, Santry, Dublin; and THOMAS PRESTON, Sch. B.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 176, price 4s.

[June 26, 1885.]

THE object of this Treatise is to bring Spherical Trigonometry to the standard required for University Examinations, and demanded by the impulse given to mathematical subjects by modern text-books.

Simplicity of treatment has been constantly kept in view.

Part I. treats of the subject as far as the Solution of Triangles, inclusive. In the text will be found all the propositions usually contained in treatises on the subject, besides such other theorems as appeared to the Authors to be of special importance on account of their utility.

The volume is replete with examples (in many cases worked out), the arrangement of which has been the subject of the Authors' special attention; the aim throughout being to place them in immediate connection with the subject matter of which they are illustrative.

At the end of each chapter, Miscellaneous Examples bearing on all the preceding matter have been added. The Authors have not hesitated to use Determinant Notation whenever elegance or simplicity could be gained thereby. This notation has now become so generally known as to render apology for its use early in the work quite unnecessary.

The Numerical Solution of Triangles, treated of in Chapters IV. and V. has received much attention, each case being treated of in detail. In connection with these Numerical Examples, the Authors acknowledge their obligations to Mr. ROBERT BAILLIE, M.A. Athlone, who carefully worked and verified them all. They have also been independently verified and tested, and it is therefore hoped that they will all be found correct to the nearest half second.

Geometrical proofs of many Propositions have been added to those commonly given in text-books, e.g. the Analogies of NAPIER and DELAMBERE.

Most of the examples have been taken from University and Science and Art Examination Papers. Many, however, appear now for the first time. A series of Examples have been appended in the form of Examination Papers.

A Brief History of the German Language; with Five Books of the Nibelungenlied, Edited and Annotated. By ALBERT M. SELSS, Ph.D. M.A. and Professor of German in the University of Dublin; Examiner in the Royal University of Ireland. Crown 8vo. pp. 168, price 5s.

[August 6, 1885.]

IN the opinion of the Author the increasing attention paid in this country to Teutonic Philology requires the publication of some hand-book like the present to set forth the rise and progressive development of the German Language. He thinks that the scholar will not be content with a knowledge of its present condition and capabilities, but will desire to trace back each of its characteristic qualities to its fountain head; and such a task, while satisfying the philologist, opens up a most instructive chapter of history and civilisation. To guide and assist the student in prosecuting his researches in this field of literature is the design and object of this little work. The need of it is especially felt in the Royal University of Ireland, which has adopted the subject as a portion of its regular course in Arts, and requires from all students who take up German a competent acquaintance with Teutonic Philology. In the older Universities of the United Kingdom this subject is also claiming much attention.

The place of Modern Languages in the curriculum of our Universities depends a good deal upon the amount of scientific treatment they are capable of receiving; and it is only when philological research can be usefully allied to the study of the Mind and Literature of nations that they can rightly demand a conspicuous position amongst University studies. To assist in vindicating for Modern Languages such a place of honour beside the long-established Classics of Greece and Rome is one of the objects which the Author has proposed to himself in the compilation of this sketch; and a portion of the Nibelungenlied has been annotated and appended as a specimen or illustration of the ancient literature of Germany.

Chouans et Bleus. By PAUL FÉVAL. Edited, with Notes, Introduction, and Map, for the use of Schools, by C. SANKEY, M.A. Head-Master of the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 213, price 2s. 6d. [July 24, 1885.]

THIS volume consists of three of the late PAUL FÉVAL's historical tales, edited for school use. The tales themselves are stirring and interesting narratives, equally suitable to be read by boys or by girls, and they derive a further value from the picturesque glimpses which they give into the thoughts and feelings of men in 1793—perhaps the most memorable year of modern history.

The Editor is well aware of the impossibility of annotating a French reading-book so as to please everybody. Some will think that too much help is given; others that difficulties, which called for elucidation, have been passed over without comment. But he has had fifteen years of varied experience in French teaching; and he hopes that the notes will meet the requirements of average pupils.

Opinions differ as to the advisability of giving any etymological notes. The Editor has added them in some cases where the derivations of words are of special interest. Few boys or girls have a Brachet at their elbows when preparing a lesson, fewer still have a Littré, or would use it if they had; while information given cut and dried in notes may fairly be exacted from the pupil by the teacher.

Lastly, that the local and historical colouring of the tales may be made more vivid to the readers, a map of the locality and an introduction have been given. The latter, in three chapters, treats of: 1. Brittany. 2. The History of the Revolution up to 1793. 3. The 'Chouannerie.'

Towards the Truth: Thoughts in Verse. By Sir JOHN CROKER BARROW, Bart. Author of 'The Vale of Tears,' and other Poems. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 72, price 5s. gilt edges.

[June 6, 1885.]

THIS little work, which is neither a Poem, nor a Book of Poems, but simply what the Author describes it, 'Thoughts in Verse,' is intended to suggest to such as are seeking or are willing to seek 'the truth,' the necessity of an infallible guide on earth for man, in order that he may attain the end and object of his creation. It is written in verse, rather than prose, as being thus, in the Author's opinion, more likely to be retained in the memory.

ENGLISH WORTHIES: Military, Naval, Scientific, Legal, Ecclesiastical, Social, &c. Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co. propose to publish a Series of Short Lives of Englishmen of influence and distinction. They will be treated of not only as Soldiers, Sailors, Ecclesiastics, or what not, but as men with strong personal characters, acting upon the tendencies of their age, and on the fortunes and dispositions of succeeding generations. Each Biography will be entrusted to a writer specially acquainted with the historical period in which his hero lived, and in special sympathy, as it were, with his subject. The volumes will be printed in sep. 8vo. will contain about 224 pp. and the price will be 2s. 6d. per volume. The Series will be under the general editorship of Mr. ANDREW LANG. The following Volumes are in preparation:—

DARWIN	By Grant Allen.
	[Nearly ready.]
MARLBOROUGH	By George Saintsbury.
	[In the autumn.]
STEELE	By Austin Dobson.
SIR T. MORE	By J. Cotter Morison.
WELLINGTON	By R. Louis Stevenson.
LORD PETERBOROUGH .	By Walter Besant.
CLAUERHOUSE	By Mowbray Morris.
LATIMER	By Canon Creighton.
SHAFTESBURY	By H. D. Traill.
GARRICK	By W. H. Pollock.
ADMIRAL BLAKE	By David Hannay.
RALEIGH	By Edmund Gosse.
BEN JONSON	By J. A. Symonds.
ISAAC WALTON	By Andrew Lang.
CANNING	By Frank H. Hill.

English Translation of PONTALIS' *LIFE OF JOHN DE WITT*.—Will be published in October, *'The Life of John de Witt,'* Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic in the 17th Century. By M. ANTONIN LAFAYETTE PONTALIS. Translated from the French by S. E. and A. Stephenson. Two vols. 8vo.

In the press and will be published in October:—*'The Fall of Constantinople: being the story of the Fourth Crusade.'* By EDWIN PEARCE, LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, late President of the European Bar at Constantinople, and Knight of the Greek Order of the Saviour. 8vo.

A New Volume of *FAIRY TALES* by Lord BRABOURNE.—In the press, and will be published in the autumn, *'Friends and Foes from Fairyland.'* By the Right Hon. Lord BRABOURNE, Author of *'Higgledy-Piggledy,'* *'Whispers from Fairyland,'* &c. With numerous Illustrations by Linley Sambourne.

A New Work on the *HISTORY OF IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS*.—*'Ireland under the Tudors,'* with a succinct account of the Earlier History. Compiled from the State Papers and other authentic sources. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Vols. I. and II. (Nearly ready.) From the first invasion of the Northmen to the year 1578. With Maps and Index. Vol. III. completing the work is in preparation.

A NEW BARONAGE.—In October will be published, *'The Official Baronage of England,'* showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. Vols. I. to III. Dukes—Viscounts. With 1,600 Portraits, Badges, and Autographs, Shields of Arms, &c. By JAMES E. DOYLE. Large Paper Edition, Imp. 4to. price Fifteen Guineas.

In the press.—*'THAT VERY MAB.'* This is a Critical and Satirical Romance, dealing with modern theology and philosophy, and social life and character.

A New Book by the Rev. J. G. WOOD.—In the press and will be published on October 31, *'Horse and Man: their Mutual Dependence and Duties.'* By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. Author of *'Homes without Hands'* &c. With Illustrations, 8vo. In this work the writer assumes that all those who have the management of horses ought to understand the organisation of the animal under their charge, just as an engine driver is obliged to understand the structure of the machine which he controls. The framework or skeleton is first described, and attention is drawn to the mode in which flexibility of movement is ensured, and jar avoided. The principal details of the limbs are also given, and the delicate and complicated structure of the hoof is shown, together with the separate and conjoined uses of the wall, frog, and sole. Examples are given of the frequent maltreatment of the hoof by well-intentioned operators who do not know its structure, and of the manner in which man's 'happy thoughts' subvert the intentions of Nature. The effect upon the horse of blinkers, bearing-reins, tail-docking, hair-cutting and clipping, hoof-stopping and medicine-giving, are next described. The comparative sizes of the stomach and lungs are also shown, and lastly, the character of the animal is briefly discussed, together with the relationship which ought to exist between horse and man. The work is illustrated by numerous designs drawn from actual objects or from photographs, and among the authorities quoted by the Author are Lieut. Douglas, Prof. G. Fleming, Mr. E. T. Flower, 'Free Lance,' Sir Francis Head, Sir Arthur Helps, Dr. B. J. Kendall, Messrs. Mayhew and Lupton, Mr. Miles, Mr. P. W. Powell, Mr. S. Sidney, &c.

In the press.—*LIFE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH, (1660-1714).* By J. H. OVERTON, M.A. Rector of Epworth, formerly Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; Joint-Author of *'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.'* In this volume it is proposed, as far as possible, to disentangle the life of the Church from her controversies; to give a general sketch of that life; to show how her clergy lived and worked; how her faithful laity, both men and women, were affected by her influence; how her services were conducted; how kindred societies were organised to be her handmaids; what was the special character of her preaching; and of the books which fed her devotion; what was her relation to the social life of the period, and to other Christian communities at home and abroad.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY

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[In October.]

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[In November.]

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NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXXIII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. for this purpose.

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THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS (SECOND PART).

A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1852. By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq. Clerk of the Council.
3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,400, price 36s.

[October 15, 1885.]

WHEN the first portion of the Memoirs of the late Mr. CHARLES GREVILLE, consisting of a Journal of the Reigns of King GEORGE IV. and King WILLIAM IV., was given to the world in the autumn of the year 1874, it was inti-

mated that the continuation of the work was reserved for future publication. Those volumes included the record of events which Mr. GREVILLE had noted in his Diary from the year 1818 to the accession of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA in the year 1837, a period of nineteen years. As they were published in 1874, an interval of thirty-seven years had elapsed between the latest event recorded in them and the date at which they appeared. The Reigns of GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV. already belonged to the history of the past, and accordingly the Editor



did not conceive it to be his duty to suppress or qualify any of the statements or opinions of the Author on public men or public events. He is still of opinion that this was the right course for a person charged with the publication of these manuscripts to pursue.

Eight and forty years have now elapsed since the date at which the narrative contained in the former volumes was suspended, and the Editor is led by several considerations to the opinion that the time has arrived when it may be resumed. We are divided by a long interval from the administrations of Lord MELBOURNE, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and, with a very small number of exceptions, no one survives who sat in the Cabinets of those statesmen. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the occurrence of the events recorded in the earlier pages of these volumes, and in a few months from the publication of them, the nation and the empire may celebrate with just enthusiasm the jubilee of the reign of Queen VICTORIA. Those who have had the good fortune to witness this long series of events, and to take any part in them, may well desire to leave behind them some record of a period unexampled in the annals of Great Britain and of the world for an almost unbroken continuance of progress, prosperity, liberty and peace. It is not too soon to glean in the records of the time those fugitive impressions which will one day be the materials of history.

The incidents and opinions which will be found in these volumes, derive their chief value from the fact that they are recorded by a bystander and spectator, who was not, and did not aspire to be, an actor in the occurrences he witnessed, but who lived on terms of intimacy with many of the most active politicians of his times, in both the leading parties in the State, although he strictly belonged to neither of them, and was wholly indifferent to mere party interests.

Mr. GREVILLE himself, in communicating a portion of his manuscripts to one of his friends, wrote of them in the following terms: 'You will find the greater part political, not often narrative; mostly allusions and comments on passing events, the details of which were not notorious and accessible; some miscellanea of a different description, personal, social, official; you will find public characters freely, flippantly perhaps, and frequently very severely dealt with; in some cases you will be surprised to see my opinions of certain men, some of whom, in many respects, I may perhaps think differently of now. Gibbon said of certain Pagan philosophers, that "their lives were spent in the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue."

I cannot boast of having passed my life in the practice of virtue, but I may venture to say that I have always pursued truth; and you will see evidence of the efforts I have made to get at it, and to sum up conflicting statements of facts with a sort of judicial impartiality.'

Although the Editor is of opinion that the time has arrived when a further portion of these Journals may without impropriety be published, yet he is sensible that as the narrative draws nearer to the present time, and touches events occurring during the reign of the Sovereign who still happily occupies the throne, much more reticence is required of an Editor than he felt in speaking of the two last reigns, which belong altogether to past history. There were in the records of those reigns topics of scandal and topics of ridicule, already familiar to the world, which cast a shadow over those pages, and the more so as they were true. In narrating the earlier passages of the reign of Queen VICTORIA, no such incidents occur. The Court was pure; the persons of the Sovereign and her Consort profoundly respected. The monarchy itself has been strengthened in the last forty-eight years by a strict adherence to the principles of moral dignity and constitutional government. Nothing is to be found in any part of these Journals to impugn that salutary impression; and they will afford to future generations no unworthy picture of those who have played the most conspicuous part in the last half century.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the present publication embraces a period of fourteen years, extending from the accession of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA in 1837 to the *coup d'état* of NAPOLEON III. in 1851. The latest events recorded in these pages are separated from us by an interval of about thirty-four years. The occurrences which took place after the close of 1851, the subsequent establishment of the Imperial power in France, the formation of the Cabinet of Lord ABERDEEN, followed in 1853 by the Crimean War, mark an important epoch in the history of this country and of Europe. The Editor has therefore thought that this date is the appropriate conclusion of this portion of the work. Mr. GREVILLE continued his Journal for nine years more, until the close of 1860, though in his later years he was less conversant with public affairs than he had been in the more active period of his life. Should life and health be vouchsafed to the Editor, he will endeavour to complete the task Mr. GREVILLE confided to his care by the publication of one or two concluding volumes at no distant period.

LARGE PAPER EDITION.

The Official Baronage of England. By JAMES E. DOYLE. Showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. Vols. I. to III. With 1,600 Portraits, Shields of Arms, Badges, and Autographs. Large paper edition, imperial 4to. price FIFTEEN GUINEAS.

[October 1, 1885.]

* * The Large Paper Edition of this work is restricted to 120 copies, which are numbered. Subscribers will be supplied in the order in which applications are received.

THIS work was undertaken with the object of assisting the study of English history—in the first place, and principally, of mediæval English history—by supplying information, as exact as could be obtained, on certain subjects of interest and importance, and by presenting that information in a manner comprehensive, systematic, and clear. These subjects relate exclusively to the peers of England, and the points treated of are:

1. DATES OF BIRTH, SUCCESSION, AND DEATH.

2. THE VARYING TITLES OF EACH LINE.

3. THE OFFICES HELD BY EACH PEER.

4. THEIR MARRIAGES.

5. THEIR ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

6. THEIR PERSONS.

The main purpose of the work is to contribute, for the benefit of those who are interested in the earlier history of this country, some aid which may enable them more readily to turn names into persons, to trace out the machinery by which the government of England was anciently carried on, and to fix with certainty the moment when power changed hands at this or that important crisis. The work attempts, at the least, to do for the chiefs of the active ruling class of the earlier ages what our modern Peerages and Parliamentary Companions do for the legislators and officials of the present day; but beyond that, it aims at laying a sure foundation in certain departments for the higher work of the historian and the biographer.

A few words of explanation must now be given on the treatment of the several subjects enumerated above.

1. SUCCESSION.—It has not been supposed that, after the labours of many competent men, there was any need for treating this subject anew, at least as regards the higher ranks of the nobility. As, however, the dates of birth, succession, and death, form, so to say, a kind of framework to the main subject of the under-

taking, no portion has been put together without a careful consideration of such evidence as remains. In the result, with respect to the dates of birth, which are very seldom recorded during the 11th and 12th centuries, it is hoped that some advance has been made, and that an approximate date at least has been arrived at in a fair proportion of cases.

2. TITLES.—As the honours held even in the direct line of a family often varied, a separate list of them is given in the case of every individual peer. It will thus be seen at once that one man was powerful both in England and Normandy, that his son succeeded only to the English honours, and that the Norman honours reverted at a later period to his heirs, who by that time, perhaps, had acquired great lordships in Ireland. It was not the custom, however, during at least the first two centuries after the Conquest, for great men to use many titles, and it is but rarely that the name of more than one lordship follows the recital of an earldom by the holder of it. The historical list of honours, therefore, individually enjoyed in those early days, is in no case meant for the style of the period.

3. OFFICES.—The offices held by the peers of England are the principal and distinctive subject of this work, as its title is intended to express. The subjects already touched upon form only an introduction which it was necessary to treat, but which would not in and for themselves have had sufficient attraction for the Author of this work to induce the bestowal of much labour upon them. The great historical importance, however, of ascertaining the dates at which the leading men of England attained the offices which gave them power and influence, and the further dates at which they lost power and influence, led him on to take up the task, and eventually to devote many years to its execution, it cannot yet be said completion. A difficult, but, on the whole, much less historically important section of the original plan, still remains to be carried out; that, namely, which concerns the Barons who and whose descendants remained Barons. The work has been built, a very few items excepted, entirely upon the original authorities, whatever their kind.

4. MARRIAGES.—No subject relating to the ancient peerage has probably received more careful attention than that of their marriages, nor was it to be expected that any new or important fact could now be discovered respecting them. It was none the less essential to examine again all the existing evidence; and that has been done, not without a feeling that difficulties here and there remain which can never be solved.

5. **HERALDRY.**—The plan of this section of the work has been to give a representation of the more ancient armorial bearings, taken from the individual peer's own seal, or from his monument, or at least from some contemporary drawing, such as those in that most valuable series in the margin of MATTHEW PARIS'S *Chronicle*, probably the work of his own hand. Another feature is the description of the arms taken from the oldest blazon that could be found.

6. **PERSONS.**—A knowledge of the personal appearance of the men who played a conspicuous part in the history of our country must always be interesting. An attempt has therefore been made in this work to give a series as complete as possible of the early representations of the princes and nobles of England. These early representations cannot, it is true, be regarded as actual likenesses; but, as a rule, they may be taken to portray in rude fashion, at least the general appearance of the man, probably not correct in feature, but very probably so as to cut of hair and garment; whether smooth faced or bearded, or only moustached, and almost certainly so, when he is depicted shut up in his helmet. From an early date in the 16th century the supply of authentic portraits gradually accumulates, though the pictures of some remarkable men are still lacking, and those of some others have come down to us without as much warranty as might be desired. The plan followed in this portion of the work has been to give a portrait in all cases where it could be procured, for the showing forth, to some extent, of the men of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; and then gradually to diminish the number in proportion as the time was approached when the aspect of every distinguished man is made familiar in many ways.

In addition to the pictorial representations, contemporary personal descriptions have been collected from many quarters, and in some cases several have been found relating to the same individual, not seldom taking very different views. Estimates of character have been excluded, or only those traits admitted which would probably show themselves in the outward demeanour.

The signatures of a large number of the peers have also been given, and the collection is as complete as it could be made for the 15th and 16th centuries. For those following, no name of any consequence is omitted until nearly the present time.

These three volumes contain the special information previously indicated, relating to all the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of

England, from 1066 to 1885; including those pertaining to the Barons whose title remained the same after promotion to a higher grade in the peerage, such as Abergavenny, Berkeley, and Delawarr.

The Fall of Constantinople: being the Story of the Fourth Crusade. By EDWIN PEARCE, LL.B. late President of the European Bar at Constantinople. 8vo. pp. 430, price 16s. [September 10, 1885.]

THE object of this book is to show that the fall of the Roman Empire in the East was due, first, to a long series of attacks from Asia, and, second, to the treacherous attack in the rear by the men of the Fourth Crusade. The Author states in his preface that no historical subject has attracted more attention in France and Germany during the last twenty years than the conquest of Constantinople effected by the Crusaders, and he adds that no other historical question has had devoted to it during the same period the labours of an equal number of illustrious historical students. A warm controversy is still taking place among continental scholars on several incidental questions connected with the Fall of Constantinople, the principal being whether Venice deliberately betrayed Christendom. England has hitherto taken no part in this controversy. The Author's object is to show that but for the attack on Constantinople by the men of the West, and the treason of Venice, the civilisation of Constantinople might have continued uninterrupted to the present day. He claims that it was the Latin conquest in 1204 which made the Moslem conquest by MAHOMET THE SECOND possible in 1453. The controversy on the continent has been in great part due to the discovery of new manuscripts, which have thrown fresh light on the subjects under discussion. The ground thus broken by the Author is in great part altogether new. The Author, it may be added, has acted for several years past as the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

*Edited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
assisted by Alfred E. T. Watson.*

Hunting. By His Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT, K.G. and MOWBRAY MORRIS. With Contributions by the Earl of SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE, Rev. E. W. L. DAVIES, DIGBY COLLINS, and ALFRED E. T. WATSON. With coloured frontispiece and 53 Illustrations by J. Sturgess, J. Charlton, and Agnes M. Biddulph. Crown 8vo. pp. 386, price 10s. 6d.

Large Paper Edition (*only 250 printed*). Post 4to. pp. 386, price 28s. half-bound. (*Out of print.*) [October 15, 1885.]

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY, when completed, is designed to include volumes on all the sports and pastimes which are practised by Englishmen, to provide a 'Modern Encyclopædia to which the inexperienced man, who seeks guidance in the practice of the various British Sports or Pastimes, can turn for information,' it being asserted that 'those who are seeking for knowledge in any of the subjects dealt with, will find the result of many years' experience written by men who are in every way adepts.' To trace the history of hunting has been part of the scheme of this, the first volume, and the opening chapter summarises the history of the sport from the earliest times. This is followed by a variety of essays on 'Beasts of the Chase.' The Stag occupies the place of honour, and the method of pursuing him on Exmoor, where alone the chase of the wild stag is now carried on, is described, together with information about the harbourer and other connections of the hunt proper. Chapters on the Fox and the Hare follow, 'Beagles hunted on Foot' being included, and another 'Beast of the Chase' to which considerable space is devoted is the Otter. To supply practical information is the object of the principal chapters. 'The Stable' and 'The Kennel' set forth the approved methods of treating horses and hounds, conditioning, feeding, treatment after hunting, and cure of simple ailments; the question of breeding fox hounds is entered upon at some length. Another chapter in which the main design of the book is specially kept in view is that on 'Hunt Servants.' The sub-heads of the chapter include 'The Duties of a Huntsman in the Field,' of 'The Kennel Huntsman,' 'The Whipper-In,' 'The Earth Stopper,' and 'Compensation for Damages done by Horsemen and Foxes.' Internal evidence shows that these

matters have occupied the pen of the Editor, who of course writes with authority as Master of one of the most famous Hunts in the country. The making of 'Artificial Fox Earths' is also here considered. While in some of the chapters the works of famous sporting writers have necessarily been drawn upon, this chapter on 'Hunt Servants' is one of several that are fresh in matter and treatment. All that is written of the 'Beasts of the Chase' is the result of personal experience and observation on the part of the Authors, and that which relates to Stables and Kennels is mainly a statement of the way in which hunters and hounds are kept in the Badminton establishment. 'The Horse,' 'The Rider,' 'The Shires,' 'The Provinces,' and 'Hunting from London,' fill a considerable portion of the book. The first two of these chapters are in a great measure instructive, but to some extent historical. 'Hunting from London' shows the various methods by which the Londoner may obtain sport. 'Shires' and 'Provinces' contain brief sketches of the most famous packs. The Appendices include a 'List of Masters of Hounds,' 'A Glossary of Hunting Terms,' a section on the 'Bibliography of Hunting' &c. The Library is dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

ILLUSTRATIONS :

In the Badminton Country.	The Badminton Stables, Ground Plan.
'A View Holloa' (<i>Vignette on Title Page</i>).	A Natural Position.
In the Olden Time.	The Quorn Kennels.
Chased the Fox as vigorously as he did the French.	The Badminton Kennels.
Queen Elizabeth.	A Converted Kennel.
Sky-blue Uniforms.	Puppies.
Larking back to Melton.	Badminton Puppy Houses, Elevation.
As we know it now.	Bringing Hounds into Feeding Room.
Hinds, attended by their antlered Lord.	Hounds Feeding.
Head down, and Tongue out.	Hounds after having been Fed.
In Search of a Supper.	Exercising Hounds on the Road.
Stealing away.	A Good Hound (from a picture).
Hounds whimpering in front.	A Bad Hound.
The Field not to press on the Pack.	The Huntsman.
A Merry Cry.	The Whipper-in.
A little hard on the Runners.	The Kennel Huntsman.
A good deal too hot.	The Earth-stopper.
The Badminton Stables, Elevation.	Choose by his Head.
	A Collection of Bad Points.
	Rapped it like Thunder.

ILLUSTRATIONS—*continued.*

A Bad Man on a Good Horse.
Never part company.
Give your Pilot plenty of room.
Get off and walk.

A Gallop over Twyford Vale.
The Niagara-like rush.
A liberal supply of Gates.
Rough and various Ground.

ILLUSTRATIONS—*continued.*

To creep where he must not fly.
Something to think about next day.
'Where Jack the Whip in ambush lay.'

Sons of MacAdam.
With you by Train.
The Escape of the Otter.
Otters at Play.
Full Cry.



'STEALING AWAY.'

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

*Edited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
assisted by Alfred E. T. Watson.*

Fishing. By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL, late H.M. Inspector of Sea Fisheries. With Contributions by the Marquis of EXETER, HENRY R. FRANCIS, M.A. Major JOHN P. TRAHERNE, G. CHRISTOPHER DAVIES, R. B. MARSTON, &c.

Vol. I. Salmon, Trout, and Grayling, with 150 Illustrations of Tackle, Bait, &c., crown 8vo. pp. 488, price 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. Pike and other Coarse Fish, with 53 Illustrations of Tackle, Bait, &c., crown 8vo. pp. 428, price 10s. 6d.

Large Paper Edition (*only 250 printed*), 2 vols. post 4to. price 28s. each, half-bound (*out of print*). [November 9, 1885.]

THESE volumes are intended to bring the art of fishing with the rod and line up to the mark of our present knowledge, and to furnish both a complete Angling Manual, and a practical fishing code, sufficiently diversified by anecdotal matter to make up an acceptable volume in the sportsman's library, or by the side of the river and the lake.

The late Fisheries Exhibition brought to notice—if, indeed, it did not directly give birth to—a vast number of inventions interesting to the angler, and a knowledge of which is important to his complete success. These new inventions and appliances have been examined, and, where circumstances admitted, put to the test of practice, and the most noteworthy of them are described, with the aid of illustrations where necessary.

Several special subjects are treated of by separate contributors, amongst whom are the Marquis of EXETER, Major JOHN P. TRAHERNE, HENRY RALPH FRANCIS, M.A. Mr. H. S. HALL, Mr. WILLIAM SENIOR, and Mr. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER DAVIES, who contributes a paper on the Fish and Fishing of the Norfolk Broads.

The article of the Marquis of EXETER is described by its title, 'Piscicultural Experiments at Burghley.' It also contains some notes on the cultivation and acclimatization of the Black Bass. A complete code of Salmon and Trout culture, with diagrams of the latest appliances, is given by Mr. THOMAS ANDREWS, the owner of the Piscicultural establishment at Guildford; and the subject of the cultivation of coarse fish, from an economic as well as from an angling point of view, is treated of by Mr. R. B. MARSTON, the editor of the 'Fishing Gazette,' who also describes some of the most recent experiments with Salmon Ladders.

Notes on Standard Salmon Flies, with illustrations, are contributed by the Duke of BEAUFORT.

Mr. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL deals with the subject of Angling generally, including the habits and natural history of our different sporting fish, especially the Salmon and Trout species.

The important question of fish-hooks, the recent improvements in them, and modes of attachment to the casting-line direct by means of metal eyes or loops, are also fully discussed. In this connection the Author introduces new bends of hooks for the various kinds of fishing, and also a new description of metal eye or loop, which turns down—instead of up, as in all previous inventions—and is attached to the casting-line by a novel system of knotting.

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Tackle and Fishing Gear.	Spinning and Bait-Fishing for Salmon and Trout.
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Fly Fishing for Trout and Grayling.	Salmon and Trout Culture.
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Pike and Pike-Tackle.	<i>Additional Articles.</i>
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The Perch.	
Carp and Tench.	
Barbel and Bream.	
Dace and Chub.	
Gudgeon and Bleak.	

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Charles Darwin. By GRANT ALLEN. Crown 8vo. pp. 214, price 2s. 6d.

[October 3, 1885.]

IN this little volume the author has endeavoured to present the life and work of CHARLES DARWIN viewed as a moment in a great revolution, in due relation both to those who went before and to those who come after him. Recognising, as has been well said, that the wave makes the crest, not the crest the wave, he has tried to let his hero fall naturally into his proper place in a vast onward movement of the human intellect, of which he was himself at once a splendid product and a moving cause of the first importance. He has attempted to show him both as receiving the torch from Lamarck and Malthus, and as passing it on with renewed brilliancy to the wide school of evolutionary thinkers whom his work was instrumental in arousing to fresh and vigorous activity along a thousand separate and varied lines of thought and action.

As Mr. FRANCIS DARWIN was already engaged upon a life of his father, the Author would have shrunk from putting forth this little book if he had not succeeded in securing beforehand Mr. DARWIN's kind sanction. That sanction, however, was at once so frankly and cordially given, that all hesitation upon such a score was immediately laid aside; and as the Author necessarily had to deal rather with DARWIN's position as a thinker and worker than with the biographical details of his private life, he trusts the lesser book may not clash with the greater, but to some extent may supplement and even illustrate it.

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Marlborough. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY. Crown 8vo. pp. 224, price 2s. 6d.

[November 10, 1885.]

THE Author's object in this biography is 'to attempt a portrait of MARLBOROUGH's Life and Character, taking knowledge of the historical surroundings mostly for granted. . . . For the estimate of MARLBOROUGH's character and personality, which is the chief object here, the desertion of JAMES II. is a matter certainly not to be treated less fully than the Battle of Blenheim, or the question of complicity in the *guet-apens* at Brest, than the circumstances of the victory of Malplaquet.' Of ten chapters,

the first deals with the hero's youth and early campaigns; one with his marriage, and his connection with the PRINCESS ANNE. His fortunes are then traced under JAMES II. and WILLIAM OF ORANGE. Three chapters deal with him as General-in-Chief (from Blenheim to the Peace of Utrecht). MARLBOROUGH is next studied as a diplomatist, and in his political attitudes during his period of Generalship. His last years are then examined, and a Bibliographical note, as to the Lives of MARLBOROUGH and his famous Duchess, ends a volume in which MARLBOROUGH's private and public character is tested by the standard of the morality of his period.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic. By M. ANTONIN LEFÈVRE PONTALIS. Translated by S. E. and A. STEPHENSON. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,050, price 36s. [September 15, 1885.]

CARDINAL TOURNON once asked AMYOT why he took such pains to bring to life again the heroes of PLUTARCH. 'Because it is profitable,' replied he, 'to converse with the dead.' Among these illustrious dead, JOHN DE WITT holds a place. In him we find a man of worth greater than any mere statesmanship, and character higher even than his talents. He lived and died in the service of the cause he had made his own, that of the liberty of his country, which he never ceased to defend. Charged in his capacity of Grand Pensionary with the government of Holland for twenty years, from 1652 to 1672, he has left a name inseparable from the history of the seventeenth century. Abroad, his ministry secured to the republic of the United Provinces a place in the highest rank of European policy, by gaining it entrance into the circle of the Great Powers—France, England, and Spain. At home, JOHN DE WITT gave and maintained to the republican party victory over the friends of ORANGE during the minority of WILLIAM III. The catastrophe of his tragical death recalls to us the violence of the popular reaction which restored the powers of the ancient stadtholders, and made the PRINCE OF ORANGE the defender of the Provinces against foreign invasion.

Fresh researches and unpublished documents may confer some interest on the present work, which has been for many years in preparation with the aid of much valued assistance. It was composed in the Library and Archive Office at the Hague, thanks to the obliging help of

the learned Director of the Royal Library, M. CAMPBELL; of the Deputy-Keeper of the Archives, M. DE JONGE, and one of his most distinguished assistants, M. HAIGMAN. It is by studying the public and private correspondence of the Grand Pensionary year by year, that his history can be most faithfully written.

Another source of information has been applied to with no less success, that of the family papers and records, freely communicated both by M. HOEUFFT VAN VELSEN and by Messrs. VAN SYPESTYN. On this point no help could be more valuable than that obtained from the last lineal descendants of the Grand Pensionary, the venerable Madame HOOG and her son M. HOOG, whose important inherited collection has lately been in part acquired by the Royal Archives.

The collections at the Hague were supplemented by those of London and Paris, and notably by that at the French Foreign Office, whose inexhaustible treasures have been largely made use of. The Author has had the good fortune to be able to add to these the archives of Chantilly, which were thrown open to him by the gracious kindness of the DUKE D'AUMALE, and which have enabled him to study in the correspondence of the great CONDÉ the history of the preparation and conduct of the war with Holland in 1672.

The Translators believe that no apology is needed for offering to the English public the life of a man whose history is so intimately connected with that of the England of his day as was JOHN DE WITT's. They give it in all its details as related by M. LEFÈVRE PONTALIS, omitting only the many footnotes relating to State papers and other documents which he has so laboriously searched in order to obtain a complete picture of the man and his surroundings. For those who wish to study the whole question in further detail, the notes in the original are useful; but a translation is not intended for the student so much as for the general reader, who will probably be gladly spared the trouble of constantly glancing at the foot of the page to notes which he has no opportunity or intention of verifying. The references to published works and manuscripts—Dutch, French, and English—are very numerous, and testify that no pains have been spared by the Author to secure accuracy in all points, great or small. The Translators have been careful to verify all quotations from English sources, and have in some instances corrected misapprehensions which occur in the original work with reference to English affairs.

Ireland under the Tudors, with a succinct account of the Earlier History. Compiled from the State Papers and other authentic sources. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Vols. I. and II. From the First Invasion of the Northmen to the year 1578. With 5 Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 868, price 32s.

[October 3, 1885.]

Vol. III. completing the work, is in preparation.

‘IRISH policy,’ said Mr. DISRAELI in the House of Commons, ‘is Irish history, and I have no faith in any statesman who attempts to remedy the evils of Ireland, who is either ignorant of the past or who will not take lessons from it.’ This is most true, and history, if it is to be of any use, should be written for instruction, and not merely for the confirmation of existing prejudices. This is especially so in the present case, for, as Sir GEORGE STANLEY told CECIL in 1565, ‘the practices of Ireland be great, and not understood to all men that seem to have knowledge thereof.’ The writer who enters the arena as an advocate may produce an interesting party pamphlet, but he will hardly make the world either wiser or better. The historian’s true office is that of the judge, whose duty it is to marshal all the material facts with just so much of comment as may enable his hearers to give them their due weight. The reading public is the jury. Starting with this conception of the task before him, the Author has not attempted to please any party or school. The history of Ireland is at the best a sad one; but its study, if it be really studied for the truth’s sake, can hardly fail to make men more tolerant.

The main object of this book is to describe impartially, and in some detail, the dealings of England with Ireland during the reign of HENRY VIII. and his three children. To this has been prefixed a brief account of the original Celtic institutions—especially the land system—an account of the Scandinavian invasion and settlement, and a sketch of the mediæval history. In this succinct review of the three centuries which divide HENRY II. from HENRY VIII. it has not been thought necessary to quote the authority for every fact, but original sources of information have been sought as much as possible.

For the reign of HENRY VIII. the Author has chiefly relied on the second and third volumes of the ‘State Papers,’ published in 1834. The great calendar of letters and papers begun by Dr. BREWER, and continued by Mr. GAIRDNER, contains some items not included in the older

publication. Other sources of information have not been neglected.

The account of the reigns of EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH, is chiefly drawn from the ‘State Papers, Ireland,’ all documents preserved in the Public Record Office and calendared by Mr. HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON. The late Dr. BREWER’s Calendar of the CAREW MSS. at Lambeth often fills up gaps in the greater series. Many papers, both in Fetter Lane and at Lambeth, are copies; but their authenticity is not disputed. The CAREW calendar is on so full a plan that it has not been thought necessary to consult the manuscripts; indeed, except for local purposes, it is not likely that they will be much consulted in the future. Other collections are referred to in their places.

The Author has not neglected Irish annalists or contemporary English chroniclers, and he has done his best to discriminate between them. He has endeavoured to show why the Reformation failed in Ireland, and how it was that Rome obtained so great a hold on the affections of the people. ‘The poverty of the Crown,’ he says, ‘is the key to many problems of the Elizabethan age. The Queen had to keep Scotland quiet, to hold Spain at bay, and to maintain tolerable relations with France. She saw what ought to be done in Ireland, but very often could not afford to do it. The tendency to temporise was perhaps constitutional, but it was certainly much increased by want of money. Her vacillating policy did much harm, but it was caused less by changes of opinion than by circumstances. When the pressure at other points slackened she could attend to her troublesome kingdom; when it increased she was often forced to postpone her Irish plans. Ireland has always suffered, and still suffers sorely, from want of firmness. In modern times party exigencies work mischief analogous to that formerly caused by the sovereign’s necessities.’

Life in the English Church (1660–1714). By J. H. OVERTON, M.A. Rector of Epworth, and Canon non-residentary of Lincoln Cathedral; formerly Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of ‘William Law, Nonjuror and Mystic’; joint Author of ‘The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.’ 8vo. pp. 390, price 14s.

[October 3, 1885.]

THE object of this work is to present a picture of the general life of the English Church during the later Stuart period, as distinguished

from the disputes in which she was engaged. Chapter I. (pp. 1-15) contains a general sketch of the state of the Church during the reigns of the successive sovereigns. Chapter II. (pp. 16-106) describes briefly the lives, characters, and labours of the most prominent clergymen of the time; Chapter III. (pp. 106-157) those of the most prominent Church laity—first men, and then women. In these two chapters the writer avowedly regards his subjects from the hagiological point of view; but he has not, knowingly at least, concealed blemishes. Chapter IV. (pp. 158-206) is entitled 'Restoration of Order,' and gives an account of Church Fabrics, Church Services, Church Officers, Church Finances, Church Ritual, and Church Furniture. Chapter V. (pp. 207-230) gives a sketch of the many Religious and Philanthropical Societies which were founded, or flourished, during this period, viz.: The Religious Societies, The Societies for the Reformation of Manners, The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Parochial Libraries, Charity Schools, Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Queen Anne's Bounty, Hospitals, &c. Chapter VI. (pp. 231-260) describes the general character of the preaching of the period, and the style and matter of some of the most famous preachers. Chapter VII. (pp. 261-295) contains a sketch of the principal devotional and practical works which were published, or were chiefly used during the period, including sacred poetry. Chapter VIII. (pp. 296-321) is entitled 'The Church and Social Life,' and embraces a variety of miscellaneous information on such subjects as the social status of the clergy, domestic chaplains, the 'contempt of the clergy,' poverty of the clergy, the attitude of the Church towards popular amusements, towards politics, towards the Royal Society, towards secular professions, her teaching and practice in regard to the Lord's Day, and to the prevailing immorality; it touches upon the dress of the clergy, upon the state of Church discipline, upon the subject of casuistry and casuists, upon Family Prayer, and a variety of other matters connected with Church life. Chapter IX. (pp. 342-354) describes very briefly, and only in so far as Church life is concerned, the relation of the Church to English Nonconformists, to Reformed Churches abroad, to Romanists, to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and to the Irish Church. The writer's standpoint is distinctly that of a staunch Churchman, but he has carefully avoided any abuse or depreciation of those who thought or think differently. He is of opinion that there is a strong side and a weak side to the condition of the Church

during the later Stuart period. The weak side has been very frequently and very prominently presented; this is an attempt to present the strong side. A repulsive picture has often been drawn; this is an attempt to draw, without any distortion of facts, an attractive picture.

Movements of Religious Thought in Great Britain during the Nineteenth Century; being the Fifth Series of St. Giles' Lectures. By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D. LL.D. Senior Principal in the University of St. Andrews, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland. Cr. 8vo. pp. 350, price 10s. 6d. half-bound, roxburgh. [October 1, 1885.]

THIS work gives a survey of the course of religious thought in our own country, from SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE to FREDERICK ROBERTSON. The earlier Oriel School, represented by WHATELEY and HAMPDEN, along with such congenial minds as MILMAN, HARE, and THIRLWALL, and the Oxford School of NEWMAN, H. FROUDE, PUSEY, and KEBBLE, are passed under review; then the New Evangelism of THOMAS ERSKINE, MACLEOD CAMPBELL, and EDWARD IRVING, followed by special Lectures on JOHN S. MILL with his followers, and THOMAS CARLYLE; and closing with Lectures on the Broad Church as represented by MAURICE, KINGSLEY, FREDERICK ROBERTSON, and Bishop EWING. An attempt is made to weave what is interesting and characteristic in the lives of the several thinkers into the review of their special religious views, and to make the picture of religious thought as complete as possible from 1820 to 1860.

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| 1. Coleridge and his School. | 6. John Stuart Mill and his School. |
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| 3. Oxford and Anglo-Catholic Movement. | 8. Frederick W. Robertson, Bishop Ewing, Dr. James Martineau, Dean Stanley, and Professor Jowett. |
| 4. Movement of Religious Thought in Scotland. | |
| 5. Thomas Carlyle as a Religious Teacher. | |

The Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works of Henry Thomas Buckle. A new and abridged Edition. Edited by GRANT ALLEN. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 872, price 21s.

[October 21, 1885.]

IN 1872 BUCKLE's *Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works* were published in three volumes octavo, under the Editorship of Miss

HELEN TAYLOR. They consisted, roughly speaking, of two parts. The first part comprised the minor writings put forth by the Author himself during his own lifetime ; that is to say, the 'Lecture on the Influence of Women on Knowledge,' the 'Review of MILL's Liberty,' and the 'Letter to a Gentleman on POOLEY's Case.' The second part comprised the contents of BUCKLE's Common Place Books, together with a few historical fragments, destined for the most part as materials for his great work, the 'History of Civilisation.' That edition being now exhausted, it has been thought advisable to reduce the book in bulk by the omission of several unimportant notes and fragments, while retaining everything which, in the opinion of the present editor, BUCKLE himself would have wished to submit to the judgment of the world in its existing condition.

The Miscellaneous Works published by BUCKLE himself have of course been here included in their entirety, not excepting the manly and outspoken 'Letter to a Gentleman on POOLEY's Case,' in spite of the possible susceptibilities of persons still living. Most of the Fragments have also been retained, because, though obviously unfinished, and often thrown loosely together without reference to the heading by which they are introduced, they contain a considerable proportion of original matter, and cast no little incidental light on BUCKLE's method of research and composition. Of the contents of the Common Place Books, on the other hand, only a very small portion, consisting of the most original and important paragraphs, has been here reprinted. By far the greater part of the entries in these books is made up of quotations, or abstracts from other writers ; and it may be fairly doubted whether BUCKLE himself would have cared to let them be presented to the world in their primitive baldness and naked simplicity. But so far as concerns the wants of students, who might possibly wish to follow the Author of the 'History of Civilisation' through the process as well as the product of book-making, the former edition must have amply sufficed to meet all reasonable needs. In the present selection, intended as it is for more general circulation, the Editor has thought it well to suppress all that portion of the Common Place Books which consisted entirely of extracts from other authors, with few or no original observations, and to retain only those passages which expressed some part of BUCKLE's own thinking, or represented the collation and comparison of several more or less independent authorities. Especially has he endeavoured to pick out from the mass all such notes as exhibited BUCKLE (however indefinitely) in the

character of a first precursor of the now accepted sociological method. In matters of selection opinions must always necessarily differ ; some will doubtless deem that much has been retained which might have been omitted, and much omitted which might have been retained : but the Editor has at least tried to ask himself about every paragraph kept or sacrificed, 'Is this a passage which BUCKLE himself, in the interests of his own reputation, would have wished to put forth as it stands, without correction or alteration ?' If he has erred, he believes his error lies rather on the side of laxity and comprehensiveness than of undue severity. He has allowed much to pass that was evidently crude and undigested, lest he should seem to be pruning with too vigorous and unsparing a knife the passing reflections of a great suggestive and nebulous thinker.

The Biographical Notice of BUCKLE by Miss HELEN TAYLOR still remains as an introduction to this edition.

Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy.

By Dr. EDWARD ZELLER. Translated, with the Author's sanction, by SARAH FRANCES ALLEYNE and EVELYN ABBOTT. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

[November 30, 1885.]

FOR some years it has been Dr. ZELLER's intention to respond to a request arising from various quarters, and add to his larger work on the Philosophy of the Greeks a short sketch of the same subject. But until the third edition of the History was brought to a conclusion, he had not the leisure for the work. Sketches of this kind will proceed on different lines according to the aim which is held in view. The Author's object has been primarily to provide students with a help for academical lectures, which would facilitate preparation, and save the time wasted in writing down facts, without interfering with the lecturer's work or imposing any fetters upon it. Hence he has made it his task to give his readers a picture of the contents of the philosophical systems, and the course of their historical development, which should contain all the essential traits—and also to put into their hands the more important literary references and sources. But as in the last points he has not gone beyond what is absolutely necessary, so in the historical account he has, as a rule, indicated the parts very briefly with which historical considerations of a general kind or special explanations and inquiries are connected, or in which it seemed proper to supplement his earlier work.

These outlines are intended, in the first place, for beginners, who as a rule form the majority of an audience. But these are rather confused than assisted if the historical material is given in too great abundance, or they are overwhelmed with the titles of books of which they will only see a very small portion. Any one who wishes to study the history of philosophy, or any part of it, more minutely must not content himself with a compendium, but consult the sources and the more comprehensive works upon them.

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Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, and Abdominal Dropsy, including the Croonian Lectures on the Functional Derangements of the Liver, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1874. By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. Third edition. Edited by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. Sc.D. F.R.C.P. F.R.S. Assistant-Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The Section on Tropical Diseases by Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I. LL.D. M.D. F.R.C.P. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 722, price 24s. [October 9, 1885.]

IN preparing a new edition of this work the Editor has tried to preserve its individuality unimpaired, by making such additions or corrections only as were rendered necessary by the advance of medical science since the appearance of the last edition. All additions and alterations have been enclosed within square brackets, so that

they can be at once distinguished by the reader. By thus endeavouring to preserve the work as much as possible as it came originally from the Author's pen, the Editor feels sure that he has consulted not only the wishes of the Author's family, but also those of the public. The Editor has most gratefully to acknowledge the great obligations he is under to Sir JOSEPH FAYRER for the revision of the section on abscess in the liver—a work for which Sir JOSEPH FAYRER's enormous experience in cases of the sort, as well as diseases of the liver generally, has peculiarly fitted him.

The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital; late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at King's College, and Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of London. Eleventh edition, revised and edited, under the supervision of the Author, by NESTOR TIRARD, M.D. Lond. Member of the Royal College of Physicians; Fellow of King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at King's College; Assistant Physician to King's College Hospital; and Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children. Crown 8vo. pp. 582, price 12s. 6d. [October 28, 1885.]

THE continued popularity of the present Work affords sufficient proof that it supplies a real want. The Author has endeavoured to render it more worthy of the acceptance of practitioners and students of medicine, without in any way altering its character or adding sensibly to its bulk.

Though much new material has been introduced into the present edition, to bring it into accordance with the 'British Pharmacopœia' of 1885, yet space has been gained by numerous excisions of articles on drugs no longer employed, and by the alteration of type for the official preparations; and it is hoped that the value of the book as a student's text-book has in this way been considerably enhanced. The chemistry has been revised throughout, and many articles have been enlarged and rewritten. The sections on Therapeutics and Mineral Waters have been re-arranged and partially re-written, in order that they should contain the most recent information on these subjects.

Horse and Man: their Mutual Dependence and Duties. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. Author of 'Homes without Hands' &c. With 49 Anatomical and other Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 358, price 14s.

•• *Illustrated Stable Maxims.* By the Same Author. To be hung in Stables for the use of Grooms, Stablemen and others who are in charge of Horses. On Sheet, price 4s. [October 31, 1885.]

THIS work is written from an unconventional point of view. It does not deal with hunting, racing, riding, or driving. It has nothing to do with the breeding of horses, with the 'points' on which the value of the horse depends, nor does it treat of the ailments of the horse and their remedies. There are many standard works on these subjects, and from them the reader can obtain any information which he needs. As its title imports, the book deals solely with the Horse as regards its relations with Man. The Author has tried to shew how horse and man can be fellow-workers instead of master and slave; how the life of the horse can be prolonged as much as possible, and how the animal can be enabled to do the maximum of work during its lifetime. In order to attain these objects, it is evidently necessary that man should understand the structure of the animal which works for him. With the best will in the world, an engine-driver, who does not know the construction of every part of the locomotive, will wear out the engine long before its time, will not extract its full powers, and may, in an extreme case, destroy it altogether. As, however, engine-drivers are forced to pass a series of severe examinations, and undergo a long series of trial tests in inferior capacities before they are allowed to take charge of an engine, such results very seldom occur. But those who have the management of horses are, as a rule, absolutely ignorant of the structure of the living engine which they drive. Therefore, as a rule, the working life of the horse is shortened by more than half, and even during that shortened period the animal is not allowed to put forth its full powers. Having these facts in view, the Author has described those points in the structure of the horse which ought to be known by all who possess, ride, drive, or have the charge of horses. First, the Bones of the horse are described, and the relationship of one part to another. Then come the Foot and Hoof, the external and internal structure of each being illustrated by figures. After the wonderful and complicated mechanism of the foot and hoof have been described, the Author treats of Shoes, mentioning the straw shoe of Japan, the

hide, or 'parfleche' shoe of North America, the 'Goodenough,' Jointed, Screw, and 'Charlier' shoes. The damage done to the hoof by ignorant farriers is next shewn, together with the means by which that damage can be repaired, and the amount of work which can be done by unshod hoofs on the hard road. Passing from the foot to the head and neck, the Author treats of the Bearing-rein, shows that it causes rather than prevents stumbling, that it produces roaring, poll-evil, apoplexy, spavin, navicular disease, neck-swelling, and other ailments, and that it has been wholly condemned by more than a hundred veterinary surgeons. Next come the eyes, together with the effects produced on them by Blinkers, and the injury done to them by ignorant grooms. The custom of 'hogging' the mane, 'docking' the tail, and clipping or singeing the coat are also mentioned. The structure, relative size and offices of the Lungs and Stomach are also described, in connection with the supply of Air, Food, and Water. A few pages are given to the Stable, in which the horse passes so much of its time, and which exerts a very strong influence on the health of the animal. The evils of stable medicines are also mentioned, and the concluding chapter treats of the mental characteristics of the horse, and its capacity for becoming the loving companion of man instead of being his abject slave.

The Mother's Manual of Children's Diseases.

By CHARLES WEST, M.D. Fellow and late Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Founder of, and formerly Senior Physician of, the Hospital for Sick Children; Foreign Correspondent of the National Academy of Medicine, of Paris, &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d. [September 15, 1885.]

THE object of this book is to give a description of the diseases of early life, such as may help a mother to understand something of their nature and symptoms, to save her from needless anxiety as to their issue, and to enable her wisely to second the doctor in his endeavours for their cure.

The first three chapters of the book are introductory, and are devoted respectively to a short inquiry into the causes of the mortality of children, especially such as are preventible; to an examination of the general signs of disease in early life; and to systematic rules for the management of children's diseases.

In the second part of the book the chief ailments which occur from birth to the completion of teething are passed in review, and

very particular rules are laid down for the artificial feeding of infants.

The third part of the book is occupied with the examination, in separate chapters, of the diseases of the brain and nervous system; of the lungs and heart, and of the digestive organs; and lastly, of what may be termed constitutional diseases, either chronic, as consumption; or acute, as measles, small-pox, and scarlet fever. These subjects are all treated from the mother's, not from the doctor's point of view. All technical terms are studiously avoided; those symptoms are dwelt on which an intelligent mother can notice and appreciate; and those directions for the sick child's management laid down which she will be competent, under the doctor's guidance, to carry out.

In an Appendix the mental and moral peculiarities of childhood are briefly touched on; inasmuch as for the right management of the disorders of early life the mind as well as the body must be taken into consideration, and moral insanity, backwardness, and idiocy here come in for notice.

Manual of Telegraphy. By W. WILLIAMS, Superintendent Indian Government Telegraphs. With 93 Diagrams. 8vo. pp. 368, price 10s. 6d. [September 25, 1885.]

THIS book is designed to serve as a guide to the study and practice of Telegraphy, in view of which the Author has, in describing the various forms of batteries, instruments, and apparatus in general use, specially endeavoured to explain the *principles* of their construction and action in the simplest possible language, the text being free from all mathematical reasonings, except of the most elementary description.

Those mathematical formulæ which necessarily occur in treating of the subject of Testing are explained and proved, their solution being reserved for a special appendix, devoted to that object alone, the use of which, and of the Appendix which precedes it, will, it is hoped, be obvious to all who may be engaged in 'testing' or other experimental duties requiring a knowledge of the laws of currents, &c.

The general principles of 'Telegraph Working' in its various forms are explained, as also the electrical phenomena which interfere with communication and the various methods by which their obstructive effect is overcome.

A separate section is devoted to 'Testing,' which describes various methods of testing lines, batteries, instruments, lightning conductors, and earth connections. With regard to the testing of *lines*, the system of regular testing, as

well as that of the localisation of faults, is that adopted by the Government Telegraph Department in India; and although the manual has been specially written for the use of that department, it is hoped that it will find a wider sphere of usefulness amongst students as well as those engaged in the practice of Telegraphy.

CONTENTS :

Section a.	{ Introductory Remarks on Electricity and the Electric Current.
	{ Definitions of Technical Terms.
" b.	Batteries.
" c.	Instruments.
" d.	Circuits (Telegraphic).
" e.	Faults in Instruments and Connections: their discovery and removal.
" f.	Testing:
	" of Batteries.
	" of Lines.
	" of Earths and Lightning Conductors.
	" of Instruments and Connections.
Appendix A.	Laws and Principles by which the conduct of Electrical Currents may be understood, and on which the Solutions of Formulæ are based.
Appendix B.	{ Electrical Formulæ and their Solutions.
	{ Table of Natural Sines and Tangents.
Alphabetical Index.	

Select Methods in Chemical Analysis (chiefly Inorganic). By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. V.P.C.S. Editor of 'The Chemical News.' Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. Illustrated with 37 woodcuts, 8vo. price 24s. [November 30, 1885.]

IT will be perceived from the title of this work that the Author has not intended to provide the student with a complete text-book of analysis, but rather with a laboratory companion, containing information not usually found in ordinary works on analysis. The Author has tested most of the new processes which have appeared in the 'Chemical News'; and as some of these have proved to be of great value, it was thought that a service would be rendered to analytical chemistry if these trustworthy methods of analysis were systematically arranged in a convenient form for laboratory use. In some instances the descriptions are given in the language of the original writer, but in all cases where the Author has improved the processes the necessary modifications have been introduced.

The order in which the analytical separation of the metals is carried out will be readily understood. Take, for instance, the case of copper. After giving the best method for the detection and quantitative estimation of this

metal, comes a description of the processes for separating it from those metals which have been previously passed under review, as mercury, silver, and zinc; but no attention is paid to the separation of copper from such metals as lead, tin, &c. which have not previously been treated of. Under the respective headings 'Lead' and 'Tin,' the separation of these metals from copper is described.

A complete list of separations has not been attempted. Where no process of separation or estimation is given, it may be inferred that the Author has had no experience in any but the well-known methods employed in most laboratories; and to have introduced these ordinary processes into the work, simply for the sake of filling up gaps, would have largely increased its bulk without adding materially to its value. To save space, the description of a process is frequently discontinued at the point where the substances are brought to such a state that the concluding steps are obvious.

No special system of weights and measures has been employed; many of the descriptions having been condensed from the original memoirs, it was thought better to retain the system therein adopted, so as to have simple numbers to deal with, instead of having to convert them to one common scale and to introduce decimals. Thus, when an author says, take 8 grains of a substance, 0.51816 gramme has not been substituted; and where 10 grammes are mentioned, he has not put 154.3840 grains. When not otherwise expressed, all degrees are according to the Centigrade scale. Formulæ have been avoided as far as practicable.

The multitude of new methods which have been introduced into laboratory practice rendered it necessary that this work should be not merely revised, but to a great extent re-written. In submitting the new edition to the chemical world, there are a few points to which attention must be called. It has not been the Author's object to produce an encyclopædia of chemical analysis, in which is laid down every known method for the qualitative and quantitative examination of every known substance under every possible combination of circumstances. Many processes and operations have been omitted as universally known, and many others as being untrustworthy, or at least doubtful. The Author has merely given such methods as have been proved in his own laboratory. Others—possibly no less efficient—have been passed over because he cannot vouch personally for their value. A main object has been to bring into notice a number of expedients and precautions which prevent mistakes, insure accuracy, and economise time.

History of Prices since the Year 1850. By MICHAEL G. MULHALL, F.S.S. Author of the 'Dictionary of Statistics,' &c. With 8 Coloured Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 204, price 6s. [November 13, 1885.]

THE various industries immediately connected with prices are reviewed in periods of ten years down to 1880, and finally from 1881 to the present date. Railways, commerce, steam-power, food-supply, &c. are treated in successive chapters, showing their influence on prices. As the inquiry is not confined to Great Britain, the Author adduces price-levels for the principal countries of Europe, and for the United States, which are illustrated by diagrams, as well as separate price-levels for agricultural and manufacturing products.

There are, moreover, a retrospect of European prices and wages for one hundred years, and a review of British trade. The appendix contains the various tables on which the price-levels have been constructed, as also diffuse price-lists for the principal countries, especially one for Great Britain, containing one hundred items of imports and exports during thirty years. There is a minute index.

No work of this kind has appeared since that of TOOKE and NEWMARCH, the last issue of which was thirty years ago.

England's Supremacy: its Sources, Economics, and Dangers. By J. S. JEANS, Secretary to the Iron and Steel Institute, and to the British Iron Trade Association; Member of Council of the Statistical Society; Author of 'Steel: its History, Manufacture, and Uses,' &c. 8vo. pp. 472, price 8s. 6d.

[October 28, 1885.]

THIS work has been written for the purpose of supplying indisputable facts and references as to certain of the most pressing economic problems of the time, and more particularly those that bear upon England's place among the nations in matters of an industrial character. The Author has devoted a large amount of consideration to the subject of the resources possessed by England for the successful prosecution of manufactures, in competition with other leading countries, more especially the United States, Germany, and France. The cost of labour, both in reference to its nominal remuneration and its efficiency, is compared for these and other nations, and a great deal of data is afforded in reference to the hours of labour, mechanical appliances, the scale of manufacturing operations, the command of capital, and other influences that affect the

standard of industrial supremacy. Several chapters are devoted to the textile industries, in reference to which an analytical comparison is made between England and the United States by way of exemplifying the principles and laws by which our manufactures are guided and controlled. Chapters on 'England's Economic System,' and 'England's Commerce,' deal very fully with the question of trade depression, and with the comparative results of Free Trade and Protection. The comparative cost of living in the leading countries of the world is made the subject of another chapter, and a large amount of information is therein afforded as to the purchasing-power of money, both now and at former periods. In dealing with England's coal resources as a source of national supremacy, references are given to the previous estimates made of their duration, to the quantities still unworked, to the rate of their exhaustion, and to the comparative resources of other countries. The competition for manufacturing and commercial supremacy between England and the United States has been dealt with in a section that contrasts and compares the resources possessed by each of these two great nations; and in the sections devoted to 'the profits of industry' and 'national wealth,' many facts are adduced which throw further light on this subject. The principal among the other subjects dealt with are, 'England's Agricultural Status,' and 'Agricultural Depression,' 'Peasant Proprietorship'—in reference to which the Author describes the condition of the peasants of France, Germany, Italy, India, Burmah, and other countries—'Colonial Empire,' 'Taxation,' and 'Emigration.' The work concludes with an attempt to estimate the effects of the condition of Ireland on the present and future of England.

The Postulates of English Political Economy.

By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, M.A. and Fellow of University College, London. Student's Edition. With a Preface by ALFRED MARSHALL, Professor of Political Economy, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 124, price 2s. 6d. [October 1, 1885.]

MR. BAGEHOT left behind him some materials for a book which promised to make a landmark in the history of economics by separating the use of the older, or Ricardian, economic reasonings from their abuse, and freeing them from the discredit into which they had fallen through being often misapplied. Unfortunately, he did not complete more than the examination of two of their postulates—

the transferability of labour and capital. These articles were originally published in the *Fortnightly Review* in 1876, and were republished with some other materials in Mr. BAGEHOT's 'Economic Studies.' They are now reissued in a cheaper form for the special use of students.

Economic Aspects of Recent Legislation: the Newmarch Memorial Essay. By WILLIAM WATT, Fellow of the Statistical Society. Crown 8vo. pp. 188, price 4s. 6d.

[September 15, 1885.]

THIS is the Essay to which was awarded the Prize of £100, placed at the disposal of the Statistical Society by Mr. H. D. POCHIN, for an Essay in memory of the late Mr. WILLIAM NEWMARCH, F.R.S., on 'The Extent to which Recent Legislation is in accordance with, or deviates from, the True Principles of Economic Science, showing the Permanent Effects which may be expected to arise from such Legislation.'

In the Preface an outline is given of Mr. NEWMARCH's services to Political Economy, and of the special relation of his teaching to the action of the Legislature in recent years.

The Essay begins by drawing attention to the apparently increasing disregard of Political Economy as a basis of legislation, and to the ever-widening functions of supervision, regulation, and execution, undertaken by the State. The working of the Irish Land Acts of 1870 and 1881 is examined in detail, with reference to economic principle, and in the light of the evidence given at the several public inquiries, or otherwise made available, the conclusion being arrived at that, by the reduction of rents, and the transfer of proprietary rights, the present race of tenants will be wealthier for a time, but that the lot of the purchasers of tenant-right with money borrowed at the high rate of interest current in rural Ireland will be worse than that of the old-fashioned tenants at a moderate rent. The Arrears Act, the provisions for the creation of a peasant proprietary, the Tramways and Public Works Act, and the question of over-population in Ireland, are also discussed from the standpoint of economic science.

The Agricultural Holdings Act is next examined, with the result that its main provisions are held to be just and sound, and fitted to advance the prosperity of the landed interest (landlords, tenant-farmers, and labourers), and of the contributory industries dependent upon agriculture. A section is devoted to game pre-

servation, and the injury to the public interest attributable to it, the Ground Game Act being described as conferring on the farmer only a power of self-help in the defence of his property. 'Free Trade in Land' is next considered with reference to Lord Cairns's Act of 1882, which is characterised as an instalment of freedom to the landowner.

The concluding sections of the Essay deal with Compulsory Education, including the question whether education should be 'free,' the Factory Acts, Public Health Legislation, Merchant Shipping, and the Employers' Liability Act. In a general summary it is maintained that, though in several prominent pieces of recent legislative work the principles of Political Economy have been ignored, Parliament has also done good service to the nation by removing its own unjust laws, setting free economic forces hitherto latent or repressed, and imparting fresh stimulus to individual effort.

Cottier Owners, Little Takes and Peasant Properties, a reprint of 'Jottings in France, Germany, and Switzerland.' By Lady VERNY. With Additions. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 186, price 1s. sewed.

[November 20, 1885.]

THESE little papers do not profess to be a balanced treatise on political economy, but what they are called—'Jottings'—of what Lady VERNY saw and heard on many other subjects besides 'Peasant Properties.' They are left as they were written, to show that it was with no preconceived object of proving the failure of small properties, but that facts to that effect forced themselves upon the writer's notice. The essays have been found fault with for not describing ideal homes. Lady VERNY visited several well-to-do households, but the remarkable feature of the parts of France which she studied, was that the owners of seven cows, of sheep, and horses, &c., lived in stable homes as squalid, dirty, and miserable as their poorest neighbours; and that 'la maison la plus élégante du voisinage' possessed no furniture, the clothes hung on a rope, without the smallest chest or cupboard, while the farm produce was stored under the beds.

Lady VERNY's object in publishing this little book is to disabuse the working classes of what she considers to be the exaggerated expectations which they have been led to form of what can be done for them by small ownerships of land, by seeing what are the effects of such possessions in France, Switzerland, and Germany.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Growth of the Homeric Poems: a discussion of their Origin and Authorship. By GEORGE WILKINS, M.A. late Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant Master, High School, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 230, price 6s.

[November 5, 1885.]

SINCE WOLF wrote his famous 'Prolegomena' nearly a century ago, many of the best intellects of Germany have been devoted to thorough and conscientious scrutiny of the Iliad and Odyssey, with results which may be considered indubitable. To present these succinctly to English scholars and the general public is the object of this book. The most recent publications have been consulted, and no pains have been spared to collect materials for forming an unbiassed judgment. The style, it is hoped, will be found pleasant, the tone impartial; nor has the Author been deterred by Mr. GLADSTONE's name from the freest criticism of his conclusions.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

A Treatise on the Analytical Geometry of the Point, Line, Circle and Conic Sections: containing an Account of its most recent Extensions, with numerous Examples. By JOHN CASEY, LL.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland; Professor of the Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics in the Catholic University of Ireland, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 348, price 7s. 6d.

[November 16, 1885.]

IN the present work the Author has endeavoured, without exceeding the usual size of an Elementary Treatise, to give a comprehensive account of the Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections, including the most recent additions to the Science.

For several years Analytical Geometry has been his special study, and some of the investigations in the more advanced portions of this treatise were first published in Papers written by himself. These include: finding the Equation of a Circle touching Three Circles; of a Conic touching Three Conics; extending the Equations of Circles inscribed and circumscribed to Triangles to Circles inscribed and circumscribed to Polygons of any number of sides; the extension to Conics of the properties of circles cutting orthogonally; proving that the Tac-invariant of two Conics is the product of Six Anharmonic Ratios; and some others.

The exercises are very numerous. Those

placed after the Propositions are for the most part of an elementary character, and are intended as applications of the propositions to which they are appended. The exercises at the ends of the chapters are more difficult. Some have been selected from the Examination Papers set at the Universities, from ROBERTS' examples on Analytic Geometry, and WOLSTENHOLME'S Mathematical Problems. Some are original; and for a very large number the Author is indebted to Professors NEUBERG, R. CURTIS, S.J., CROFTON, and the Messrs. J. and F. PURSER.

'That very Mab.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 220, price 5s.
[September 22, 1885.]

'THAT very Mab' is an account of the experience of QUEEN MAB on her return to England after an exile in the South Sea Islands. As the Puritan movement, when 'the key was turned on the English spirit,' drove her out of this country, so a visitation of Germans, under very suspicious circumstances, compelled her to come back to her original home. The volume describes her treatment at the hands of Science, reports a dialogue between a Poet, a Professor, and a Theologian; throws considerable light on Disestablishment, Dynamiters, Manufacturers, the Salvation Army, Machinery, the Converted Nihilist, and introduces a Liberal Cabinet Minister besieged by the Unemployed. The prophetic character of this incident may be remarked, but the concluding scene, the Purging of Parliament by an æsthetic General just returned from the Equator, has still to be enacted. A few pieces of verse, attributed to the wisest of the Birds in the train of QUEEN MAB, illustrate the occasional advantages of 'dropping into poetry.'

NEW NOVEL BY JAMES PAYN.

The Luck of the Darrells: a Novel. By JAMES PAYN, Author of 'By Proxy,' 'Thicker than Water,' &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 851, price 21s.

[September 10, 1885.]

THIS is a novel of the character rather than of the incident, and the figures portrayed are of the familiar types of every-day modern life.

HESTER DARRELL is the only child of Colonel DARRELL, a widower. He has the reputation of being the best preserved 'Man about Town'

of his day; but to his daughter he was the most admirable of all her many admirers, and to the end of his life her 'dear young papa.' His one vice of gambling he manages to conceal from her. Colonel DARRELL died a ruined man, leaving HESTER in the charge of his friend PHILIP LANGTON, who alone guesses the secret of Colonel DARRELL's death. He proves a very soft-hearted trustee when HESTER applies to him for money to pay her father's gambling debts, and attempts unsuccessfully to enlist the sympathy of Lord BUTTERMERE in HESTER's forlorn case. Lord BUTTERMERE was a millionaire whose charities on paper were boundless, but they were never on stamped paper. He took the chair at scores of philanthropic meetings, but he gave nothing except his countenance.

After her father's death HESTER accepts the offer of her mother's sister, Lady BARTON, to make her home at Medbury Castle, 'a haunt of ancient peace,' which her husband, Sir ABRAHAM, has recently purchased from its hereditary possessor, Sir REGINALD DRAKE, together with the family pictures and the traditional ghost.

Lady BARTON had disowned her sister when she married Colonel DARRELL, whom she characterised as 'a godless gambler.' She was eminently a 'masterful woman,' and, although she had been a successful one, was neither much loved or admired by her acquaintance. She gave but a cold welcome to her niece, but when it was apparent that HESTER had sacrificed her own happiness for the sake of her cousin MARIA, and thereby helped Lady BARTON to the fulfilment of her favourite matrimonial plan for her daughter, her better nature shows itself, and she tells HESTER the secret of her life. Sir ABRAHAM was presumably not a bad man, but it must be admitted that his spiritual qualities were not on the surface. He had a large fortune, which Lady BARTON never quite forgave him for having made himself, and in the City. He prided himself above everything on being practical, which was so far fortunate for his self-esteem, for of matters which were not practical he knew absolutely nothing.

MARIA BARTON is the good angel of Shingleton, and, without being obtrusively religious, she was animated by a spiritual sense of duty in all she thought and did, and was, as it were, a child of heaven without knowing it.

The catastrophe which ends the story fully justified the family motto of the DARRELLS:

'The Luck of the Darrells, whate'er it shall be,
Shall come by the sea, and go by the sea.'

The Radical's Daughter. By A PEER'S SON.
Crown 8vo. pp. 244, price 6s.

[November 20, 1885.]

THE *Radical's Daughter* lived at Perfectham, one of the great manufacturing towns in Coalshire. The manufacture of iron, however, was not the manufacture which most interested the people. They aspired to the manufacture of opinions, laws, and institutions. The wire-pullers of the Radical party lived there. It was a literal fact, that a Radical who did not get adopted by Perfectham had little chance of making any way in the party. Liberal opinions unadopted by Perfectham would, if foolishly published, only become a prey to some literary critic.

RUPERT FANE, the eldest son of Lord SUBBITON, a rigidly Tory Peer, was an officer in the Hussars. He was a keen politician, and no fool. His father, however, was greatly afraid that he had a leaning towards Tory Democracy, and his father was right. Much to FANE's disgust he is quartered with his regiment at Perfectham, and he there meets with Miss ALICE STRIKE, with whom he has sundry discussion on the questions which the Radical party make most prominent in their programme. He accepts an invitation to dinner from Mrs. STRIKE, and then discovers to his horror that Mr. STRIKE is the Mayor of Perfectham, the arch-wire-puller of the Radical Federation of England. In spite of the prejudice thus excited against him, Mr. STRIKE is acknowledged to be an honourable, kind-hearted, and scrupulously conscientious man, who in his practice faithfully acts up to his economical and socialistic theories.

RUPERT FANE thinks it incumbent upon him to fly from the Radical's fascinating daughter, and goes home on leave, only to find that through the sudden death of one of the members for Perfectham, he has an opportunity of contesting the borough in the Tory interest. He succeeds in the attempt, and becomes the Tory M.P. for Perfectham, and in due time the husband of 'The Radical's Daughter.'

John Maidment: a Novel. By JULIAN STURGIS.
2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 548, price 14s.

[November 25, 1885.]

THIS is the story of a rising man—of his entry into the political and the social worlds, and what he found therein; his friendships and his love; his marriage; and his strange discoveries.

Fairy Prince Follow-My-Lead; or, the Magic Bracelet. By EMILY E. READER, Author of 'Voices from Flowerland; a Birthday Book and Language of Flowers.' Illustrated by WILLIAM READER. Crown 8vo. pp. 190, price 5s. cloth, gilt edges; or 6s. vegetable vellum, gilt edges.

[October 6, 1885.]

THIS tells the story of a little girl named ELLEN, who has the goodwill of her neighbours, but is afflicted with a grumbling, miserly old grandmother, named GRUMPY MARGERY. One day ELLEN goes on an errand for MARGERY, and fate seems against the little maid. Everything and everybody detains her, and she sprains her ankle. She wishes earnestly that her grandmother may not be angry, and pauses again to do a kindness for a queer-looking little man she finds sitting on the edge of her milk-pails, and who begs a draught of milk. In return for her kindness he transforms some drops of the milk into a pearl bracelet, which has magic powers; he fastens it on her wrist, whereby she is made mistress of everything she wishes for. So, after this, ELLEN has a much easier life of it, though ignorance prevents her realising the fact that her habit of wishing takes effect through the bracelet. By gentle degrees GRUMPY MARGERY improves in temper, and so time goes on pleasantly, till one day ELLEN watches some ladies driving by, and, with a little sigh, says, 'I wish I was a lady, and had things like those have, such lovely dresses, horses and all.' A sudden drowsiness overpowers her, and on awaking her wish is realised, but it requires all the assurance of PRINCE FOLLOW-MY-LEAD to convince her that all her nice surroundings are her own. The tale then goes on, telling ELLEN's various adventures with her fairy Prince, how she has to leave her new home in consequence of the ill-will of one of the Prince's fairy enemies, her wanderings, life at a Welsh seaside village, loss of the magic bracelet, peep into the fairy court, and subsequent reinstatement in her former home.

Friends and Foes from Fairyland. By the Right Hon. Lord BRABOURNE, Author of 'Higgledy-Piggledy,' 'Whispers from Fairy Land,' &c. With 20 Illustrations by LINLEY SAMBOURNE. Crown 8vo. pp. 380, price 6s. [October 3, 1885.]

THIS is Lord BRABOURNE'S thirteenth contribution to the literature of Elfland. There is a veritable elf in the third story, which treats of the endeavours of an elf to obtain release from the ordinary fate of his race by becoming the possessor of a soul. The other two stories are of

a different nature. The first relates the unhappy existence of a man who, having offended a powerful fairy, was metamorphosed by her into a cat, and underwent his cruel destiny, distracted between the double requirements of his cat-man nature, until his deliverer appeared in the shape of the Fern Fairy, an old acquaintance of the readers of the Author's books. The remaining story is of witches and witchcraft, in which, as well as in the saints whom he generally introduces to counteract the evil beings of his tales, Lord BRABOURNE appears to entertain a profound belief.

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NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

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VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

*** Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. for this purpose.*

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NEW BOOK BY MR. FROUDE.

Oceana; or, England and her Colonies. By JAMES A. FROUDE. With 9 Illustrations by the Author and Lord Elphinstone. 8vo. pp. 408, price 18s. [January 15, 1886.]

THIS volume gives some account of a recent sojourn of the Author in the great British Colonies of the Southern Seas. His object was not only to see the colonies themselves, but to hear the views of all classes of people there on the subject in which he was principally interested—in other words, on the relations and

mutual duties of the colonies and the mother country.

These views will be found in detail by the reader as he goes through the chapters describing the special circumstances and position of each of the great societies which seem likely to grow up into a mighty England, and perhaps to change the centre of gravity of British dominion. But the general conclusion will be manifest from the first; and this conclusion is opposed to any policy which has even a tendency to disintegration. Many of the measures taken and much of the language held during the last half-century

seem to have been deliberately designed to bring about this result. During the days of progress by leaps and bounds it was assumed that the fate of Great Britain was to become the world's great workshop. Cheap labour and cheap coal were to defy competition; wages were to rise, food was to be cheap, and employment constant. But in the England designed by the politicians who spoke thus there would be no place, except in towns, for the workmen who were to remain as the creators of wealth. The prosperity of those who would not feel in their own persons the ugly side of it was to be maintained by multitudes pent up in miles upon miles of squalid lanes, each house the duplicate of its neighbour. The Author, for one, could not bring himself to believe that a race of men so reared could carry on the great traditions of our country.

But the expectations thus raised have been already disappointed; and even self-interest is beginning to shew that the policy of disintegration is a mistake. Further consideration will prove it to be suicidal. The returns of trade have made it manifest that commerce follows the flag, and that our colonists take thrice the amount of our productions in proportion to the amount taken by foreigners. The Australian, as a mere consumer, is more valuable to us than the American; what more he may be, his voluntary presence at Suakin has indicated for him to all the world. It is beginning, therefore, to be admitted that if Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand were members of one body with us, with a free flow of our population into them, we might sit secure against shifts and changes. Oceana would then rest on sure foundations; and her Navy, the hand of her strength and the symbol of her unity, would ride securely in self-supporting stations in the four quarters of the globe.

So, imagining for himself the Oceana that might be, but having no personal knowledge of the colonies, the Author determined to make a tour among them. In his first attempt accident detained him at the Cape of Good Hope, entangled him in Cape politics, and consumed the leisure which he could then spare. After an interval of ten years he resumed his dropped intention; and in this interval the colonies have shown more clearly than before that they are as much English as we are, and denied our right to part with them.

The union which so many now hope for may prove an illusion after all; but, however this may be, the Author has secured for himself in the closing years of his life a delightful experience. He has travelled through lands where patriotism is not a sentiment to be laughed at;

where he never met a hungry man or saw a discontented face; where, in the softest and sweetest air and in an unexhausted soil, the fable of MIDAS is reversed: where food does not turn to gold, but the gold with which the earth is teeming converts itself into farms and vineyards, into flocks and herds, into crops of wild luxuriance, into cities whose recent origin is concealed and compensated by trees and flowers; where children grow who seem once more to understand what was meant by 'merry England.' His experience in every one of these colonies has only strengthened his conviction that the family of Oceana is still growing, and will have a sovereign voice in the coming fortunes of mankind.

TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

The Year's Sport. A Review of British Sports and Pastimes for the Year 1885. Edited by ALFRED E. T. WATSON, Assistant Editor of 'The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes.' 8vo. pp. 558, price 21s. half-bound. [January 20, 1886.]

'THE YEAR'S SPORT' is designed to present a record, but something more than a bare record, of those events which are most noteworthy in the sporting history of the year.

Many admirable Calendars, Guides, Registers, and Almanacks, dealing with many branches of sport, are annually issued. In most cases the chronicle is singularly faithful and complete; but, as a rule, nothing beyond simple results and analyses is given, and the very completeness with which the subjects are summarised necessitates the introduction of much that is unimportant.

In the present work the Editor has given the records of the principal sporting events of the year, with criticisms and comments on such as will probably have a permanent interest. The Index contains a list of over 2,500 Winners and Competitors in every branch of Sport.

CONTENTS :

- ARCHERY—By C. J. LONGMAN.
Review, with Leading Scores made at Public Meetings during 1885.
- ATHLETICS—By 'B.'
Review and Records for 1885.
- BILLIARDS—By 'B.'
Review and Records for 1885.
- BOATING—By R. C. LEHMANN.
Review for 1885, with Lists of Winners and Records of Races in previous years.
- CANOEING—By 'B.'
Review for 1885.

COACHING—By a Member of the 'F. H. D. C.' and 'C.C.'

Sketch of Coaching in 1885.

COURSING—By 'FALCON.'

Review for 1885.

CRICKET—By F. GALE.

Review for 1885, with Scores of the Principal Matches, Analyses, &c.

CYCLING—By 'B.'

Review for 1885, with Lists of Winners and Records, Descriptions of Machines, &c.

DOGS—By 'FAUCUS.'

Critical Remarks on Dogs and Dog-Shows in 1885.

FISHING—By 'B.'

Report on Pisciculture for 1885.

FOOTBALL—By 'B.'

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

GOLF—By 'ROCKWOOD.'

Review for 1885.

HUNTING—By 'BROOKSBY.'

Sketch of the Prospects and Position of Hunting; with Full Lists of English, Scotch, and Irish Hounds.

LACROSSE—

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

LAWN TENNIS—

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

POLO—By Captain TYLDEN.

Record of Principal Matches in 1885.

RACING—By the EDITOR.

Descriptions of Principal Races in 1885. Notes on the Two-year-Olds of the Season, by Tom Cannon.

RACQUETS—

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

SHOOTING—By ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY.

Sketch of the Season in England and Scotland, with remarks on Preservation.

STEEPLECHASING—By the EDITOR.

Descriptions of Principal Steeplechases and Hurdle Races; List of Gentlemen Riders; Winning Mounts.

SWIMMING—

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

TENNIS—

Review of Principal Matches in 1885.

TROTTING—By E. C. ANDERSON.

English and Foreign Records in 1885, with comments.

YACHTING—By W. C. A. BLEW.

Review of Principal Races in 1885, including the International Match.

INDEX—Containing about 2,500 names of Winners and Competitors in the various branches of Sport.

The Rotifera; or, Wheel-Animalcules. By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. Cantab. assisted by P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. With 30 folio Plates of Coloured Drawings. To be completed in Six Monthly Parts. 4to. price 10s. 6d. each. (PARTS I. and II. now ready.)

THIS book is, in some degree, the result of a happy accident. The two Authors, independently of each other, had for many years been accumulating materials for a monograph on the Rotifera, or Wheel-Animalcules, and had almost abandoned the intention, when they chanced to become acquainted with each other's design; and then found that, by a great piece of good fortune, their respective stores of notes and drawings to a large extent supplemented one another, and that they had thus between them observed and drawn the whole of the known British species.

That such a work is not premature in its appearance will be admitted, when it is remembered that forty-seven years have elapsed since EHRENBURG published his noble *Die Infusions-thierchen*; and that it is twenty-four years since the last edition of Dr. PRITCHARD's *Infusoria* was issued.

The book is intended to embrace the whole class of the Rotifera, and it will be illustrated with original drawings, from life, of the known British species. In the case of species which are not British, descriptions and figures will be given of the most important of them, so that, it is hoped, a tolerably complete work on the Rotifera will be thus produced.

It will be published in Six Parts, and each Part will contain five folio plates of coloured drawings. These will appear, as nearly as may be, in the following order:

VOL. I.

PART I. PLATES 1-5. . . Floscularia, Stephanoceros, Melicerta.

PART II. PLATES 6-10. . . Limnias, Cephalosiphon, Ceistes, Lacinularia, Megalotrocha, Conochilus, Philodina, Rotifer, Actinurus, Callidina, Adineta.

PART III. PLATES 11-15. . . Microcodon, Asplanchna, Sacculus, Synchaeta, Polyarthra, Triarthra, Pterocessa, Pedetes, Hydatina, Rhinops, Notops.

VOL. II.

PART IV. PLATES 16-20. . . Notommata, Copeus, Proales, Eosphora, Taphrocampa, Albertia, Pleurotrocha, Diglena, Distemma, Furcularia, Mastigocerca, Rattulus, Celopus.

VOL. II. (*continued*).

PART V. PLATES 21-25. Diashiza, Salpina, Diplax, Diplois, Euchlanis, Cathypna, Distyla, Monoastyla, Lepadella, Metopidia, Dinoharis, Scaridium, Stephanops.

PART VI. PLATES 26-30. Colurus, Monura, Mytilia, Cochleare, Pterodina, Pompholyx, Brachionus, Noteus, Anuræa, Pedalion.

It is not improbable that, as the work progresses, some slight changes may be found necessary in this arrangement; but the plan will be adhered to as far as possible. It is impossible, in a work appearing in parts, and of which the parts are to be of somewhat equal size, for the text always to accompany the plates to which it refers; the introductory chapters necessarily prevent this; but, as a rule, the text in any part will refer to plates either in that or in a preceding part.

An effort has been made to avoid additions to the terminology of the subject, as the Authors feel strongly that many a pleasant spot in Nature's fair domain has been rendered almost inaccessible by a barrier of strange and uncouth words; and although it was thought necessary to re-classify the Rotifera, still this has been done with scarcely any change in their names, and with only a few additions, except in the case of new species. Of these latter there are upwards of ninety that have been discovered since the last edition of Dr. PRITCHARD's *Infusoria* was published, and quite two-thirds of these are as yet unknown to science.

The introductory chapter contains a full description, with many illustrations, of the structure of a typical Rotiferon. It is followed by chapters on the literature of the subject, on classification, and on the habits and haunts of the Rotifera.

The Official Baronage of England. Showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. With 1,600 Portraits, Shields of Arms, Badges, and Autographs. By JAMES E. DOYLE. Vols. I. to III. Large paper edition. Imp. 4to. (*only 120 copies printed*), price FIFTEEN GUINEAS. [October 1, 1885.

Fcp. 4to. price FIVE GUINEAS.

[January 8, 1886.

THIS work was undertaken with the object of assisting the study of English history—in the first place, and principally, of mediæval

English history—by supplying information, as exact as could be obtained, on certain subjects of interest and importance, and by presenting that information in a manner comprehensive, systematic, and clear. These subjects relate exclusively to the Peers of England, and the points treated of are:

1. DATES OF BIRTH, SUCCESSION, AND DEATH.
2. THE VARYING TITLES OF EACH LINE.
3. THE OFFICES HELD BY EACH PEER.
4. THEIR MARRIAGES.
5. THEIR ARMORIAL BEARINGS.
6. THEIR PERSONS.

The main purpose of the work is to contribute, for the benefit of those who are interested in the earlier history of this country, some aid which may enable them more readily to turn names into persons, to trace out the machinery by which the government of England was anciently carried on, and to fix with certainty the moment when power changed hands at this or that important crisis. The work attempts, at the least, to do for the chiefs of the active ruling class of the earlier ages what our modern Peerages and Parliamentary Companions do for the legislators and officials of the present day; but beyond that, it aims at laying a sure foundation in certain departments for the higher work of the historian and the biographer.

These three volumes contain the special information previously indicated, relating to all the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of England, from 1066 to 1885; including those pertaining to the Barons whose title remained the same after promotion to a higher grade in the peerage, such as Abergavenny, Berkeley, and Delawarr.

In addition to the pictorial representations, contemporary personal descriptions have been collected from many quarters, and in some cases several have been found relating to the same individual, not seldom taking very different views. Estimates of character have been excluded, or only those traits admitted which would probably show themselves in the outward demeanour.

The signatures of a large number of the peers have also been given, and the collection is as complete as it could be made for the 15th and 16th centuries. For those following, no name of any consequence is omitted until nearly the present time.

DOYLE'S 'OFFICIAL BARONAGE'—SPECIMEN PAGE.

ORFORD.

711

1791. HORATIO WALPOLE I., uncle of George: Earl of ORFORD, Viscount Walpole, Baron Walpole of Walpole, & Walpole of Houghton.

EARL.



After Sir T. Lawrence: 1797.

B. Oct. 5, 1717;
educ. Eton, & King's College, Cambridge;
st. HORACE WALPOLE, Esq., 1735-1742;
Inspector of Imports & Exports at the Custom
House, 1737-1738;
Chief Usher of the Exchequer, Feb. 4, 1738;
Clerk of the Foreign Estreats in the Court of
Exchequer, Nov. 1, 1738;
Comptroller of the Pipe Office in the Exchequer,
Nov. 9, 1738;
M.P., Callington, 1741; & 1747-1754;
st. Hon. HORACE WALPOLE, 1742-1791;
F.R.S., Nov. 27, 1746;
F.S.A., April 19, 1753;
a Trustee of the Sloane (afterwards British)
Museum, Dec. 11, 1753;
M.P., Castle Rising, 1754-1757;
M.P., King's Lynn, 1757; & 1762-1768;
Hon. Member of the Society of Antiquaries
of Scotland, Feb., 1781;
succ. as 4th Earl of ORFORD, Dec. 5, 1791;
never took his seat in the House of Lords;
d. March 2, 1797.

1741.—'I am not grown a bit shorter, or a bit fatter, but am just the same long lean creature as usual.'—HORACE WALPOLE, *Letters*, I., p. 74.

1765.—'A skeleton I was born — skeleton I am — & death will have no trouble in making me one.'—HORACE WALPOLE, *Letters*, IV., p. 438.

'A very polished and accomplished gentleman.'—Rev. W. BELOE, *The Sexagenarian*, I., p. 295.

Horace Walpole

Orford

The English Historical Review. Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. LL.D. Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, Assisted by REGINALD LANE-POOLE, M.A. Ph.D. and a small committee of persons of known qualification. PART I. Royal 8vo. pp. 208, price 5s. (To be continued Quarterly). [January 15, 1886.]

CONTENTS:

1. *Articles.*

Prefatory Note.

German Schools of History, by Lord ACTON.

Homer and the Early History of Greece, by the PROVOST of ORIEL.

The Tyrants of Britain, Gaul, and Spain (406-411), by E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.

The House of Bourbon, by Professor J. R. SEELEY.

Notes on the Greville Memoirs, by A.

2. *Notes and Documents.*

Early Poems on Cæsar Borgia, by R. GARNETT. Cuthbert Mayne and the Bull of Pius V. by T. G. LAW. An Early Tract on the Liberty of Conscience, by S. R. GARDINER. Mather and Randolph, by C. E. DOBLE. The Campaign of General Braddock, by J. C. WILSON.

3. *Reviews.*

Schrader's 'Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament,' by Canon DRIVER. Hodgkin's 'Italy and her Invaders,' Vols. III. and IV. by H. M. GWATKIN. Debidour's 'Impératrice Théodora.' Amari's 'Guerra del Vespro Siciliano.' Bémont's 'Simon de Montfort,' by G. W. PROTHERO. Thuaus's 'Burchardi Diarium,' by Professor CREIGHTON. Kaulek's 'Correspondance politique de Castillon et de Marillac,' by J. GAIRDNER. Forbes-Leith's 'Narratives of Scottish Catholics,' by T. G. LAW. Firth's 'Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson.' 'Johns Hopkins' University Studies in Historical and Political Science,' by Rev. C. W. BOASE. Hutton's 'Selections from the Life and Correspondence of Sir James Bland Burges,' by Oscar BROWNING. Bancroft's 'History of the Constitution of the United States,' by John A. DOYLE. 'William Lloyd Garrison,' Vols. I. and II. by J. BRYCE, M.P.

4. *Miscellaneous Notices.*5. *List of Historical Books recently published.*6. *Contents of Periodical Publications.*

THE principles by which the promoters of the *Historical Review* are guided, and the methods whereby they seek to apply those principles, will best appear from the contents of the first few issues. But there are several questions likely to be asked, to which an answer may properly be given at the outset.

One of these questions relates to the concep-

tion which the promoters form of history. Is the Review intended to deal with political history only, or also with the development of various branches of civilisation—with the history, for example, of religion and the church, of language, literature, and art, of metaphysics and the sciences of nature?

Two views prevail concerning the scope of history. One regards it, to use the expression of an eminent living writer, as being concerned solely with states, so that (in the words of another distinguished contemporary) 'history is past politics, and politics is present history.' The other, which has found illustrious exponents from HERODOTUS downwards, conceives it to be a picture of the whole past, including everything that man has either thought or wrought. Of these views the former appears to us narrow, and therefore misleading; the latter so wide as to become vague, fixing no definite limit to the province of history as bordering on other fields of learning. It seems better to regard history as the record of human action, and of thought only in its direct influence upon action. States and politics will therefore be the chief part of its subject, because the acts of nations and of the individuals who have played a great part in the affairs of nations have usually been more important than the acts of private citizens. But when history finds a private citizen who, like SOCRATES or ST. PAUL or ERASMUS or CHARLES DARWIN, profoundly influences other men from his purely private station, she is concerned with him as the source of such influence no less than with a legislator or a general. History therefore occupies herself with theology or metaphysics or natural science not as independent branches of inquiry, but only in their bearing on the acts of men. She deals with language as an evidence of the relations of races to one another, or as a force in uniting or disjoining them. She finds in literature and art illustrations of the productive power and the taste of a nation, and notes the effect they exercise in developing national life. An historical review ought therefore, it is submitted, by no means to limit itself to mere political history, but to receive from the students of each special department such light as they can throw upon the whole life of man in the past. Nor is it difficult in practice to draw the line between what belongs to general history, thus conceived, and what is proper for a specialist journal.

How will the *Historical Review* avoid the suspicion of partisanship in such political or ecclesiastical questions as are still burning questions, because they touch issues presently contested?

It will avoid this danger by refusing contributions which argue such questions with reference to present controversy. An article on the character and career of Sir ROBERT PEELE will be welcome, so long as it does not advocate or deprecate the policy of protective tariffs; and President ANDREW JACKSON may properly be praised or blamed if the writer's purpose be neither to assail nor to recommend, with President CLEVELAND in his eye, the system of party appointments to office. Recognising the value of the light which history may shed on practical problems, the Editor will not hesitate to let that light be reflected from the pages of the Review, whenever they can be sure that it is dry light, free from any tinge of partisanship.

Will the *Historical Review* address itself to professed and, so to speak, professional students of history, or to the person called the 'general reader'?

It will address itself to both, though its chief care will be for the former. It will contain no article which does not, in the Editor's judgment, add something to knowledge, i.e. which has not a value for the trained historian. No allurements of style will secure insertion for a popular *réchauffé* of facts already known or ideas already suggested. On the other hand, an effort will be made to provide in every number some articles, whether articles on a question, an epoch, or a personage, or reviews of books, which an educated man, not specially conversant with history, may read with pleasure and profit. So far from holding that true history is dull, the Editor believes that dull history is usually bad history, and will value those contributors most highly who can present their researches in a lucid and effective form.

The *Historical Review* belongs to and represents no particular school of opinion or set of men. It has received promises of aid from nearly all the most zealous and famous labourers in the field it has chosen. It invites the co-operation of all who love historic truth and are striving to find it. Although Englishmen and Americans are chiefly occupied with the history of their own countries, yet the annals of the Mediterranean nations of antiquity, of the nearer and farther East, of the whole foreign world, mediæval and modern, will be duly cared for; and the help of eminent historians in Germany, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries will be welcomed to complete the universal record which the *Historical Review* will endeavour to lay before its readers.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

Strength and Happiness. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 296, price 5s. [December 9, 1885.]

THE chapters on 'Strength' in the present volume appeared in *Knowledge*, anonymously, during the years 1882-3, under the title 'How to Get Strong'; those on 'Happiness' appeared in the same magazine at the same time, under the title 'The Morality of Happiness.'

With regard to the essay on 'Strength,' the Author wishes it to be particularly understood that its object is not to shew how men may become athletes—a most undesirable ambition for men of sense; but how, at the expense of a little attention and very little time, the body may be kept in good condition throughout. Moderate exercise, varied so that every muscle, sinew, and tendon, gets its fair share of attention, is altogether better than the special and energetic pursuit of some particular exercise. The Author believes, indeed, that a man of sense, not professionally engaged as oarsman, cricketer, tennis-player, or the like, ought to feel that special skill in any exercise should be something to be excused or explained. A man not moved to better employment by his higher qualities, or who has no occasion to enter on professional or commercial work for a living, may, of course, defend himself for being a leading exponent of some form of athletics, on the plea that he is capable of nothing better. Or a man may be able to shew that owing to some remarkable aptitude for a particular sport, he has obtained great skill in it at the expense of little time or labour beyond what he might fairly give to it as recreation. But the immense majority of those whose names are before the public as the leading amateur exponents of sport, have no such excuse. They are capable of better things, and they are not capable of acquiring or retaining their special athletic proficiency except at the expense of the better work they might do and ought to do.

With regard to the essay on 'Happiness,' the original title, 'The Morality of Happiness,' was singularly misunderstood. Many supposed that the Author was endeavouring to justify each man's right to be as happy as he could; and some, with that amazing perversity which had led to the entire misconception and misrepresentation of SPENCER's system of morality, maintained in the face of all said to the direct contrary that this right must necessarily include wrong to others. As a matter of fact many think it a clever way of compensating for selfishness or even actual wrongdoing, to speak with

enthusiasm of the code of morals (which they never think of actually obeying), according to which self is to be neglected and others are to receive *more* than their just rights—a code not in reality worthy of reasoning men. That is a far higher code, requiring much more care and forethought, which enjoins just care for the welfare of self, as the only fit preparation for the proper discharge of duties to others.

CONTENTS :

STRENGTH.

Introductory.	Advancing Years and Weakness.
The Chest.	Nature's Waist and Fashion's—
Muscles Outside the Chest.	The Corset.
Muscles of the Abdomen.	The Corset Discarded (by a Lady).
Muscles of the Loins.	The Divided Skirt (by a Lady).
Side Muscles of the Waist.	Notes on Rowing.
Muscles of the Arms.	Learning to Swim.
Muscles of the Legs.	
How to Reduce Fat.	

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The Apollo Belvedere.	A Rowing Man's Chest.
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HAPPINESS.

Introductory.	Right and Wrong.
Conduct and Duty.	Care of Self as a Duty.
The Evolution of Conduct.	Care of Others as a Duty.
	Conclusion.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

Home Whist: An Easy Guide to Correct Play, according to the Latest Developments. By 'FIVE OF CLUBS' (RICHARD A. PROCTOR), Author of 'How to Play Whist.' 16mo. pp. 78, price 1s. sewed.

[January 9, 1886.]

IN this little treatise the Author has sketched the leading principles of modern Whist, for the guidance of home players. He knows from experience obtained within his own family circle that Home Whist, which is too often as dreary a game as can well be, may be made as fascinating as Chess, and without the mental strain which makes good chess very far from a relaxation.

The latest developments of Whist principles are here presented—except the Echo in Plain Suits of which the Author disapproves. He even considers the rule of *uniformly* leading, so as to shew the length of suits of five or more, bad Whist. Such leads are unsuitable for weak hands, and should be only used as indications of

strength. A uniform system of signalling from such and such strength in trumps would not be more absurd than the accepted system of uniformly disclosing length, whether it can be supported or not by strength. However, the system is presented here as generally accepted, and the student is left to adopt it reasonably within certain limits, or unreasonably, as may seem best to him. Possibly, after playing a few dozens of double dummy games, he may see why many strong players object to unreasoning uniformity, and regard the signalling system as most mischievously overdone in modern Whist play.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

The Seasons Pictured, in Forty-Eight Sun Views of the Earth and Twenty-four Zodiacal Maps and other Drawings. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Author of 'The Stars in their Seasons,' 'A Library Star Atlas,' 'A School Star Atlas,' &c. Demy 4to. pp. 60, price 5s. boards. [November 26, 1885.]

THE object of the series of pictures and maps in the present work is to illustrate more fully and satisfactorily than has hitherto been done, the cause and nature of the seasons, and to bring clearly before the student's mind the nature of the sun's path along the ecliptic, the central track of the great zodiacal zone. For this purpose the Author shews first, in the frontispiece, the path of the earth around the sun, then in a series of twelve plates the varying presentation of the earth's surface towards the sun at four different hours of the day, in each of the twelve months of the year. These forty-eight views, each repeated three times, in order that the relations of the seasonal changes may be more clearly recognised, are followed by a series of views of the British Isles at midday in winter, spring or autumn, and midsummer, and at six morning and evening at midsummer. All these views may be called Sun Views of the Earth. They are followed by twenty-four zodiacal maps—viz. twelve maps shewing the zodiacal zone with the ecliptic, meridians, and declination parallels, and the sun's course from day to day all the year round, the sun's disc being shewn of its true size and in its true place for each day in the year: the stars, meridians, &c. are shewn in these maps dark on a white ground. Then follow twelve maps shewing the zodiacal zone with stars only (meridional and ecliptic divisions are marked in as minute crosses), the stars shewing white on a dark ground.

'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY.

Star Primer: Shewing the Starry Sky, week by week, in Twenty-four hourly Maps. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Crown 4to. pp. 56, price 2s. 6d. boards.

[January 6, 1886.]

UNDER each of these maps are set, in plain words, the dates at half-weekly intervals, and the quarter-hours, at which the stars are in the positions shewn in the Map. The centre of the Map is the point overhead, the circumference is the horizon. If the stars towards the south are to be looked at, the Map is held as shewn by the printing underneath; if the stars towards the north are to be studied the Map is to be held upside down (with reference to the printing); if the eastern or western skies are to be looked at, the left or right side of the Map (respectively) is to be held lowest. For the south-east, south-west, north-west, and north-east positions between those just named will, of course, be required.

The constellations are numbered, but facing each will be seen the corresponding names, and also the names of some of the leading stars.

The Maps are for the latitude of the middle of England, and serve therefore, without noticeable error, for the whole of Great Britain, and for all countries in corresponding northern latitudes.

Life of John Hullah, LL.D. By his WIFE. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 6s. [February 16, 1886.]

THIS little work is a record popularly treated of the labours of an educational musician whose public life began in 1838, and ended but a few months before his death in 1884.

The first five chapters are autobiographical. They briefly tell of JOHN HULLAH's parentage, birth, early education, and of the incidents which led to his acquaintance with, and adoption of, the WILHEM method of teaching vocal music, on which he based, or rather around which he built up his own.

As Mr. HULLAH did not begin to write his own recollections till failing health rendered a sustained effort to relate the events of a long life impossible to him, his autobiographical notes—for they are scarcely more than enlarged notes—only bring the reader down to 1840, the date at which Mr. HULLAH was fairly launched on his career as a pioneer advocate of music for, and by the people.

The narrative is then taken up by his widow, whose sources of information have been Mr. HULLAH's own notes, which in their original form are limited to dates, with names of people and places; such fuller verbal explanation as he from time to time furnished, his correspondence with his family and friends, and the descriptive accounts given in newspapers and periodicals of the widely spread musical movements of which he was the chief leader and guide for so many years.

From these materials the history of his public work and private life has been brought down to 1865, from which time Mrs. HULLAH's personal knowledge of events has necessarily largely supplied the place of written memoranda.

The Author has herself made no attempt to analyse technically Mr. HULLAH's musical or literary compositions, though she has often availed herself of the opportunity of quoting in their own words the impressions produced by Mr. HULLAH's songs and books on men and women of varied degrees of culture and diverse tastes. For this purpose there have been introduced into the book, letters from many persons well known during the past half-century.

In the latter portion of the book, which treats of Mr. HULLAH's work as Inspector of Music, will be found passages from his annual reports prepared for the Education Department, which embody more or less his views on the value of music as an educational instrument, with his opinions and suggestions as to the best modes of extending sound and scientific knowledge of the subject in the elementary as well as in the higher branches of the study.

Selected Speeches and Arguments of the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron O'Hagan. Edited by GEORGE TEELING. With a Portrait. 8vo. pp. 540, price 16s. [January 18, 1886.]

THE Editor's original purpose in collecting Lord O'HAGAN's speeches was that the Author might have, in revising and preparing them himself for future publication, an employment that would interest him during the illness which had necessitated the giving up of nearly all his customary occupations.

Out of the materials brought together with this object from various sources and submitted to him, he selected—though not without expressing some misgivings as to whether they were worth preserving—the greater number of the speeches contained in this volume, and he was engaged from time to time, almost up to

the day of his death, in correcting and annotating them.

The Editor was afterwards requested to finish the work, and he has done so with a feeling of gratification at being permitted to associate his name with that of one whom he so much loved and revered.

In the arrangement of the speeches and in the composition of the notes the Editor has kept in view, though not exclusively, the design of attracting attention to Lord O'HAGAN's consistent and unvarying devotion to the cause of the civil and religious liberties of Ireland. In the capacity of a citizen, he was long looked upon as one of the chief spokesmen of that cause. As an advocate, he was chosen, among the foremost, to defend it in the courts of justice; and both as a Member of the House of Commons, and as a Peer of Parliament, he always loyally supported the same cause, and strove, by introducing or helping forward remedial measures, to do away with those evils which, for generations, had hindered its progress.

One speech in defence of a prisoner (HARRATTY) indicted for murder, one statement made as Attorney-General in a murder trial (BECKHAM's), and one sentence—that on WILLIAM MACKEY for treason felony—are given. From these an idea may be formed of Lord O'HAGAN's demeanour as defender, prosecutor, and judge.

It will be found also that two Parliamentary speeches are embraced in this collection which were never actually spoken—one was in defence of his own Jury Act, which had been assailed with extreme violence, the other in support of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which was thrown out in the House of Lords.

On both these topics he felt deeply, and it was his wish that the speeches relating to them, which he had prepared with much care, should be included among those selected for publication.

The First Century of Christianity. By HOMERSHAM COX, M.A., a Judge of County Courts, Author of 'The Institutions of English Government,' 'Antient Parliamentary Elections,' &c. 8vo. pp. 472, price 12s. [January 14, 1886.]

THIS work is an attempt to present in a popular and concise form an account of the Church in the first century of the Christian era.

The design of this essay is distinct. The standard treatises are usually of great size, discuss theological questions, are addressed to the

learned, and are rarely 'understood of the people;' whereas this volume is a mere compendium of the history of early Christianity given in as simple a form as possible; and religious and doctrinal topics are scrupulously excluded.

The extreme difficulty of writing a history of the First Century of Christianity arises from the fragmentary nature of the materials. The apostles and evangelists, addressing men of their own age, naturally deemed it unnecessary to record many events and circumstances with which their hearers were familiar. For instance, the New Testament gives very little information respecting the lives and acts of the apostles after the period covered by S. LUKE's narrative. The churches of the first century had indeed their own records or registers, and many of these were extant in the times of TERTULLIAN and EUSEBIUS, and were examined by those writers, as they expressly state. But these precious documents have long since perished, and only fragments have been preserved. The composition of a history of the first century is mainly a process of patching together these and other fragments, and that process has occasioned endless controversy. Every conclusion of importance has been discussed and re-discussed, but it may be safely asserted that the effect of repeated investigation has been to eliminate errors and to add to our knowledge of the primitive church. A powerful apparatus of criticism has been applied to the earliest Christian writings; of all this thought and labour the most recent inquirer is the heir; and consequently—paradoxical as the statement might otherwise appear—the history of the first Christians is better understood now than it was fourteen or fifteen hundred years ago.

The present work is founded almost entirely upon writings of the first and second centuries. The writers of those times were obviously more likely to be well informed respecting primitive Christianity than later Authors, and were free from temptation to make mis-statements.

In quotations from the New Testament the Authorised Version has not always been adopted in this book; but whenever a different translation is adopted the reason for it is explained either in the text or in the notes.

Every reference has been very carefully verified; and, in the very few instances in which authorities are cited at second hand, that circumstance is noted. It has, however, been one of the guiding principles of this essay to avoid bare references, and to quote copiously the authorities themselves, so that the reader may be able to judge for himself of the nature and value of their testimony.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
1. The Roman Provinces.	12. The Close of the First Century.
2. The Jews before the Christian Era.	13. The Ministers of the Church.
3. Judæa under Roman Governors.	14. The Unity of the Church.
4. The Temple, the Synagogue, and the Sanhedrim.	15. Baptism.
5. The Jews of the Dispersion.	16. The Eucharist and the Love Feast.
6. The Church at Jerusalem.	17. Sunday.
7. The Fall of Jerusalem.	18. The Septuagint and the New Testament.
8. Eastern Churches.	19. Liturgies and Prayers.
9. The State of Rome.	20. Ritual.
10. The Church at Rome.	21. Writers of the First and Second Centuries.
11. S. Peter at Rome.	Index.

The Book of Genesis. A Translation from the Hebrew, in which the constituent elements of the text are separated; to which is added an attempted restoration of the original Documents used by the latest Reviser. By FRANÇOIS LENORMANT, Member of the Institute. Translated from the French, with an Introduction and Notes by the Author of 'Mankind, their Origin and Destiny.' 8vo. pp. 370, price 10s. 6d.

[February 22, 1886.]

IN the First Part of this work M. LENORMANT has given a new and accurate translation from the Hebrew text as we have it. The various documents used by the latest Reviser are distinguished from each other by the use of different type.

In the Second and Third Parts, the portions of Genesis usually known as the writings of the unknown authors, called respectively the Jehovist and the Elohist, are given separately, together with such fragments from other sources as the latest criticism has indicated.

The Translator has added an Introduction and Notes, chiefly explanatory.

The Old Morality, traced Historically and applied Practically. By E. HOWLEY, B.L. With Frontispiece of Raffaele's School of Athens. Crown 8vo. pp. 260, price 3s.

[December 30, 1885.]

THE mode of treating ethics in this work claims to be entirely novel. The lasting meaning that lies in the old system of morals, Pagan and Christian, in PLATO no less than ARISTOTLE, in AQUINAS no less than HOOKER

and the Nonconformist jurist Sir M. HALE, is unfolded from their best writings. Thus the arguments for the soul's immortality are stated as they presented themselves in succession to notable men, from PLATO and CICERO to COLERIDGE and Lord MACAULAY. The old morality is not traced solely to ancient philosophers, but is shown in its practical application by modern jurists and statesmen, as in Lord CAMDEN's reasoning for the obligation of Parliament, PITT's argument against the slave trade, and CANNING's justification of neutrality. Principles in the abstract, as that justice is independent of prudence, are elucidated from historical examples, whether from a debate in Parliament, or the Memoirs of St. SIMON; and are also illustrated from travels and poetry, as when the theory of human propensities is exemplified by the Corsican vendetta, and the analysis of conscience by the soliloquy of HAMLET's uncle.

While the work contains nothing to wound orthodoxy, everything is stated that can satisfy a learned or cultivated reader. Thus, the point of view that man is a mere nervous machine, moved by external agencies, is met in the way PASCAL advises a mistaken view to be met, by considering the subject from the side of scientific testimony upon physical temperament, climate, race, soil; and having shown what is right so far, to indicate clearly, and without acrimony, other sides to the question. Care was taken not to make worthless better known than true theories by needless refutation. Original authorities were carefully consulted, as, for instance, the MS. of the juridical opinions of HALE, and a sixteenth-century volume, and the Calendar of State Papers upon the influence of MACHIAVELLI's writings at one period of English history.

The method of treating ethics now outlined has been observed in the nine chapters which explain the psychological groundwork at the basis of morality in man's rational and sensitive natures and his will; the two ends of human action, and the distinction between justice and prudence; the immutability of first principles and a state of nature; design in history, the attributes of God, and the degree of correspondence between the soul and its environment; moral conditions of best government; moral principles by which Christianity aided social and civil progress and promoted civilisation; difference between the end of divine and the end of human law; and the conflict between ecclesiastical and secular authority. There is a juridical synopsis, enabling a student to refer to the different pages, where laws and virtuous acts are classified.

The Lake Dwellings of Ireland, or Ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Erin, commonly called Crannogs. By W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A. F.R.H.A.A.I. Author of 'Sligo and the Enniskilleners,' 'History of Sligo from the Earliest Ages to the Close of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.' With 50 Plates (237 Illustrations), representing upwards of 550 Antiquities. Royal 8vo. pp. 290, price 25s. [January 5, 1886.

THIS work refers to a department of modern scientific literature hitherto but sparingly noticed, and yet in Ireland 'Lake Dwellings' were continuously occupied from the very earliest ages down to a period so much later than in any other portion of Europe, that a wide tract in this field of archaeological research is opened up by a comparison of Irish Lake Dwellings and their 'finds' with those described by KELLER in Switzerland and MUNRO in Scotland. The great similarity, in every clime, of the ways and habits of man while in a rude uncultured state is placed before the reader; the features common to the 'water towns' of all countries are depicted, and then are discussed those of Ireland, and the questions that arise in connection with them.

Objects discovered in the various sites are enumerated and classified from the Stone Age downwards; and, in short, all the remains of a condition of society long since passed away come under review.

Historical notices of these island dwellings are traced back to a period of more than twelve hundred years, when written mention of these ceases, and their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity.

The first part of the work treats of the construction and civilisation of the ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Ireland as illustrated by the remains and the antiquities found in and around them; the second part contains a statement of the geographical distribution of all ascertained sites, with a detailed description of the same.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Early Hanoverians. By E. E. MORRIS, M.A. Lincoln College, Oxford; Professor of English, &c. in the University of Melbourne, Australia. With 9 Maps and Plans. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 254, price 2s. 6d.

[January 18, 1886.

THIS volume completes the history of the 18th century for the series of 'Epochs of Modern History,' and is from the hand of the

original Editor and projector of the Series. It forms a link between the 'Age of Anne,' by the same Author, and the 'Frederick the Great' of Mr. F. LONGMAN. Starting from the Peace of Utrecht it opens with a sketch of the state of Europe as settled by the long war of the Spanish Succession in the West, and the rivalry of PETER THE GREAT and CHARLES XII. in the East of Europe. It contains a more full account than most small histories of the Hanoverian Succession, and of the Continental possessions of the new English Dynasty. The STUART risings of 1715 and 1745 are also dealt with at length in their proper places. The troubles in France and Spain during the Regency in France, and the dominance of ALBERONI in Spain have two chapters devoted to them; and the rest of Book I. is occupied with a sketch of the Ministry of WALPOLE, the social state of England and Scotland, ending with the fall of WALPOLE from power in 1742.

Book II. opens with the Wars of the Empire against the Turks, and the Polish Succession, and so passes to the War of the Austrian Succession, which is described at length, from the death of the Emperor CHARLES VI. to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Book III. deals in three chapters with the religious revival of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD, with the English authors of the period, THOMSON, YOUNG, RICHARDSON, GAY, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, JOHNSON, GOLDSMITH, and GIBBON; and finally with French thought and literature, of which VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, and MONTESQUIEU are the chief representatives. NEWTON and LEIBNITZ, SWIFT and ATTERBURY, and BOLINGBROKE receive due attention in earlier portions of the book. Maps of the Electorate of Hanover, of ANSON's Voyage, and the plans of Dettingen and Fontenoy are included in the series which the volume contains.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Theory of Equations; with an Introduction to the Theory of Binary Algebraic Forms. By WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin; and ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin; Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 448, price 12s. 6d. [January 8, 1886.

THIS work has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged in the present edition. The chief alterations will be found in Chapter XI. on 'Determinants,' which contains

several new propositions and examples; and in Chapter XVI. on 'Transformations,' to which two new sections have been added. The former of these contains an account of the transformation of a homogeneous quadratic form to a sum of squares, with a discussion of HERMITE'S theorem relating to the limits of roots of an equation; and the latter is occupied with the transformation of binary to ternary forms. A copious index has also been added, which it is hoped will be useful to the student.

Kant's Introduction to Logic, and his Essay on the Mistaken Subtlety of the Four Figures. Translated by THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. With a few notes by S. T. COLERIDGE. 8vo. pp. 104, price 6s.

[December 9, 1885.]

KANT'S 'LOGIC' was published in 1800. With the exception of the 'Introduction' here translated, it consists of a Compendium of the ordinary School Logic, with occasional remarks. In fact, KANT in his Lectures used as a text-book a Compendium published by MEIER (a disciple of the WOLFFIAN school) in 1752. This he interleaved and annotated for his own use, and from these materials the 'Logic' was, at KANT'S instance, compiled by his pupil, JÄSCHE, afterwards Professor at Dorpat.

The paging in the text is that of ROSENKRANZ (*Sämmtliche Werke*, Thl. 3).

The essay 'On the Mistaken Subtlety of the Four Figures' was published in 1762 (*Werke*, Thl. 1).

The notes by COLERIDGE are extracted from his copy of KANT'S 'Logik' in the British Museum.

An Introduction to the Use of the Laryngoscope. By ARCHIBALD E. GARROD, M.A. M.B. Oxon. M.R.C.P. With 17 illustrations. 8vo. pp. 262, price 3s. 6d.

[January 16, 1886.]

THIS little book is intended as a guide for those who wish to acquire the art of Laryngoscopy, especially for the students in the Throat Departments of the various hospitals. A description of the Laryngoscope is followed by a somewhat detailed account of the method of its use, and of the manner of overcoming the various difficulties which the beginner is likely

to meet with. Stress is laid upon a number of practical points which the Author has himself found most important, for many of which he is indebted to the teaching of Mr. BUTLIN at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and of Professors SCHRÖTTER and SCHNITZLER in Vienna.

The normal laryngoscopic picture is described at some length, and a short account is given of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Larynx, from the Laryngologist's point of view.

The methods of applying remedies locally, and of laryngeal surgery are briefly described, and the concluding chapters are devoted to an account of anterior and posterior Rhinoscopy, and to a synopsis of the appearances in the chief laryngeal diseases. The Author is indebted to the editors of GRAY'S 'Anatomy' for permission to borrow three illustrations, and to his friend Mr. LEONARD MARK, who has been good enough to make the greater number of the drawings.

Ireland: a Book of Light on the Irish Problem. Contributed in Union by a number of Leading Irishmen and Englishmen. Edited by ANDREW REID, Editor of 'Why I am a Liberal.' Crown 8vo. pp. 224, price 2s. 6d.

[January 29, 1886.]

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Lord Mayor of Dublin (Rt. Hon. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.).
Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P.—A Sketch of Irish History.
Oakley Hall.—United States Constitutions.
Dr. William Burckhardt—The Constitution of Switzerland.
Dr. F. L. WEINMANN.—The Dual System of Government of Hungary and Austria.
W. Leigh Bernard.—Statistical Tables.

THE interesting and valuable feature of this book will be found, it is believed, in its method of presenting the landscape of the Irish problem as it is looked upon by the eyes of leading Irishmen on the one side, and of advanced English Liberals and even Conservatives on the other.

A body of statistics shewing the cost of the 'Castle' Government and a multitude of other figures on the Economic Condition of Ireland, prepared by Mr. W. LEIGH BERNARD, Barrister-at-Law, appears as an appendix.

Colonel Cheswick's Campaign: a Novel. By FLORA L. SHAW, Author of 'Castle Blair.' 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 826, price 21s. [February 6, 1886.

THIS is a story of modern society. Colonel CHESWICK has been married twice. His first marriage left him one daughter, AILSA; his second marriage, from which he had hoped for a son, has proved childless and unhappy—not loudly tragical but intimately unsuitable. He is of the vigorous masculine type whose views of life express themselves naturally in action. He takes work and play as they come and has made compromises not always blameless with adverse circumstances. But he is a soldier as well as a man of the world, and under the soldier lurks a warmth which is of the kind that keeps hope fresh.

His campaign is a social one, which has for its object to save his daughter from a domestic experience similar to his own, and to bring her to love and marriage with a worthy mate. AILSA's mind has been deeply coloured by the conditions of daily life around her. Her love for her father is a passionate sympathy, but she is attached to her step-mother and has grown up in that lady's confidence. The result is a resolution to have nothing to do in her own person with the disturbing elements of romance. Colonel CHESWICK's duty with his regiment causes him to be frequently absent. She manages his estate of St. Gilbert's, and looks no further than affection for him obliges her to look. The discovery that his affairs are in a condition of embarrassment which may lead to the necessity of selling St. Gilbert's, causes her to contemplate marriage for the sake of righting them. She is beautiful, she has suitors, she still holds love in high disdain, and with the unwise abetment of her step-mother comes near to choosing a man unfitted in every way to make her happy. Her theory is that as love is an illusion the chances of happiness in marriage are greater if the state be entered with open eyes. How this theory shares the common fate of theories founded in youth upon one experience, how she learns to realise that love has been after all the great fact of her life, and is driven by nature's cruel kindness past the absorbing devotion of a daughter to womanly acceptance of the wider law, is shewn by the incidents of the campaign.

Colonel CHESWICK's Chief of the Staff is Lady JULIA BRADFORD, a warm-hearted woman of fashion. She has a quick-witted, willing aide-de-camp in the person of Lord CASTLEMORE, a little Irish Viscount who holds himself of no consequence, and his services at every friend's

disposal. Colonel CHESWICK designs the campaign. They undertake to carry it out. They succeed in some movements, they fail in others, they congratulate themselves to the end upon their match-making; but it is by forces stronger than any they control that the object is achieved and AILSA placed fairly on the road to happiness in company with the husband of her father's choice.

Letters to Dead Authors. By ANDREW LANG. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 248, price 6s. 6d. [March 1, 1886.

THESE are a set of short familiar essays mainly reprinted from the *St. James's Gazette* on the lives and works of certain great writers. They are cast in the form of Letters to the Authors themselves, and several of them are written in an imitation of the Author's style; for example, in the manner of HERODOTUS, RABELAIS, 'Don Juan,' POPE, Sir JOHN MAUNDEVILLE, and ISAAC WALTON. The Letters are, to some extent, a return to the old English form of Essay, which was usually epistolary, and then developed into the Essays of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*.

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Chap.	Chap.
1. To W. M. Thackeray.	13. To Theocritus.
2. To Charles Dickens.	14. To Edgar Allan Poe.
3. To Pierre de Ronsard.	15. To Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
4. To Herodotus.	16. To Eusebius of Cæsarea.
5. Epistle to Mr Alexander Pope.	17. To Percy Bysshe Shelley.
6. To Lucian of Samosata.	18. To Monsieur de Molière, Valet de Chambre du Roi.
7. To Maître François Rabelais.	19. To Robert Burns.
8. To Jane Austen.	20. To Lord Byron.
9. To Master Isaac Walton.	21. To Omar Khayyâm.
10. To M. Chapelain.	22. To Q. Horatius Flaccus.
11. To Sir John Maun-deville, Kt.	
12. To Alexandre Dumas.	

The Elements of Economics. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. Author of 'The Elements of Banking' &c. (2 vols.) VOL. II. PART I. crown 8vo. pp. 390, price 7s. 6d. [February 19, 1886.

THIS volume completes the subject of Pure Economics, or the scientific principles and mechanism of commerce in all its branches. It deals with the *Relation of Cost of Production to Value*, the *Theory of Rent, Profits, Labour*, the *Foreign Exchanges*, and the *Organisation of the Bank of England*.

Lives of Greek Statesmen. By the Rev. Sir GEORGE W. COX, Bart. M.A. Vol. II. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 286, price 2s. 6d. [Feb. 15, 1886.

Ephialtes.	Archidamos.	Demosthenes.
Kimón.	Kleon.	Nikias.
Perikles.	Brasidas.	Hermokrates.
Phormion.		

THE lives given in the first volume of this series were presented to the reader as a picture of the Greek world down to the close of the struggle with Persia. The present volume deals with the lives of those statesmen whose political activity belongs almost wholly to the time preceding the catastrophe of the Athenian armament at Syracuse.

The present series will, it is hoped, put clearly before the reader the essential difference between the polity of Athens and that of Sparta, and so account for the vast contrast between the characters of Spartan and Athenian statesmen. This contrast is full not only of interest, but of instruction for all who may be called upon to take part in the political life of the present day; and the value of the lesson may, perhaps, be best measured by a careful comparison of the career of PERIKLES with that of BRASIDAS.

For the life of the great Athenian statesman, it was necessary to submit to a closer scrutiny the account of the attack on Plataia by the Thebans, as related by THUCYDIDES; and the story of this attack cannot be separated from that of the siege and destruction of this city. The examination of this narrative throws new light on the essential character of a part of the materials on which the historian worked, and raises an important question as to the extent to which such materials have been introduced into his history.

The Miniature Fruit Garden; or, the Culture of Pyramidal and Bush Fruit Trees, with Instructions for Root Pruning, &c. By the late THOMAS RIVERS. Nineteenth Edition. Edited and arranged with Additions by his Son, T. FRANCIS RIVERS. With 32 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. pp. 204, price 4s. cloth.

[February 17, 1886.]

THE publication of the nineteenth edition of a technical book is a satisfactory proof of the successful application of the rules laid down in preceding editions, and of the great interest taken in the cultivation of hardy fruits in England. The pear is, as it always has been, the fruit *par excellence* of the amateur. The extraordinary variety and piquancy of its flavour, and the many months during which it is in season, combine to place it in the premier rank of distinguished fruits. The Editor has successfully followed for many years the instructions left by the author of the original editions. In the present work he has drawn special attention to the cultivation of 'Cordons.' Although no new thing to experts, it may be new to many; those who possess small gardens may expect happy results from carrying out the instructions given. One great advantage in the culture of 'Cordons' is that they can be protected with more facility than larger trees, and the Editor has given diagrams of a 'ground vinery' and 'trellis' for this especial purpose, the severe spring frosts of our variable climate occasionally ruining the hopes of the most skilful cultivator.

NOW READY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Number XLI. MARCH.

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CHILDREN OF GIBEON. By WALTER BESANT. BOOK I. CHAPTERS VI.-IX.

BECAUSE WE FORGET. By A. K. H. B.

A COUNTRY VILLAGE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By THE Rev. J. H. OVERTON.

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MR. IRVING'S MEPHISTOPHELES. By W. H. POLLOCK.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHIP. By ANDREW LANG.

MAP-FLAPPING. (*Solution of Problem.*) By H. G. WILLINK.

Selections from *NELSON'S LETTERS and DESPATCHES*.—Nearly ready, '*Selections from the Public and Private Letters and other Papers of Horatio, Viscount Nelson, Duke of Brontë, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron.*' Edited by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A. Lecturer in Naval History at the Royal Naval College. With some few exceptions the matter is entirely selected from 'The Nelson Despatches and Letters' edited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas in seven volumes, the great bulk of which has somewhat detracted from its extreme value to all professional students of naval tactics.

A Continuation of Mr. J. A. DOYLE's Work on the *EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA* is in the press.—*The English in America: the Puritan Colonies.* By J. A. DOYLE, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.

In the press.—'*THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY MOVEMENT; its Origin, Rise and Growth; its Social, Moral and Educational Influence.*' By the Rev. JOHN FROME WILKINSON, M.A. Curate of Long Melford, Financial Member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, Hon. Member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, &c.

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MR. SPENCER WALPOLE's '*HISTORY OF ENGLAND from 1818.*' Volumes IV. and V. are in the press, and will conclude the work. They commence with an account of the formation of Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1841. The domestic history is carried down to the final defeat of the Protectionists in Mr. Gladstone's budget of 1853; the foreign policy till the conclusion of the Crimean War; the History of India—to which half a volume is devoted—to the close of the Indian Mutiny in 1858.

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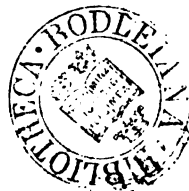
NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.



No. CXXV.

MAY 31, 1886.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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Racing. By the EARL OF SUFFOLK and W. G. CRAVEN. With a Contribution by the Hon. F. LAWLEY. *Steeple-Chasing.* By ARTHUR COVENTRY and ALFRED E. T. WATSON. With Coloured Frontispiece and 56 Illustrations, by J. Sturgess. Crown 8vo. pp. 432, price 10s. 6d.

Large Paper Edition (only 250 copies printed).
Post 4to. price 28s. half-bound (out of print). [March 29, 1886.]

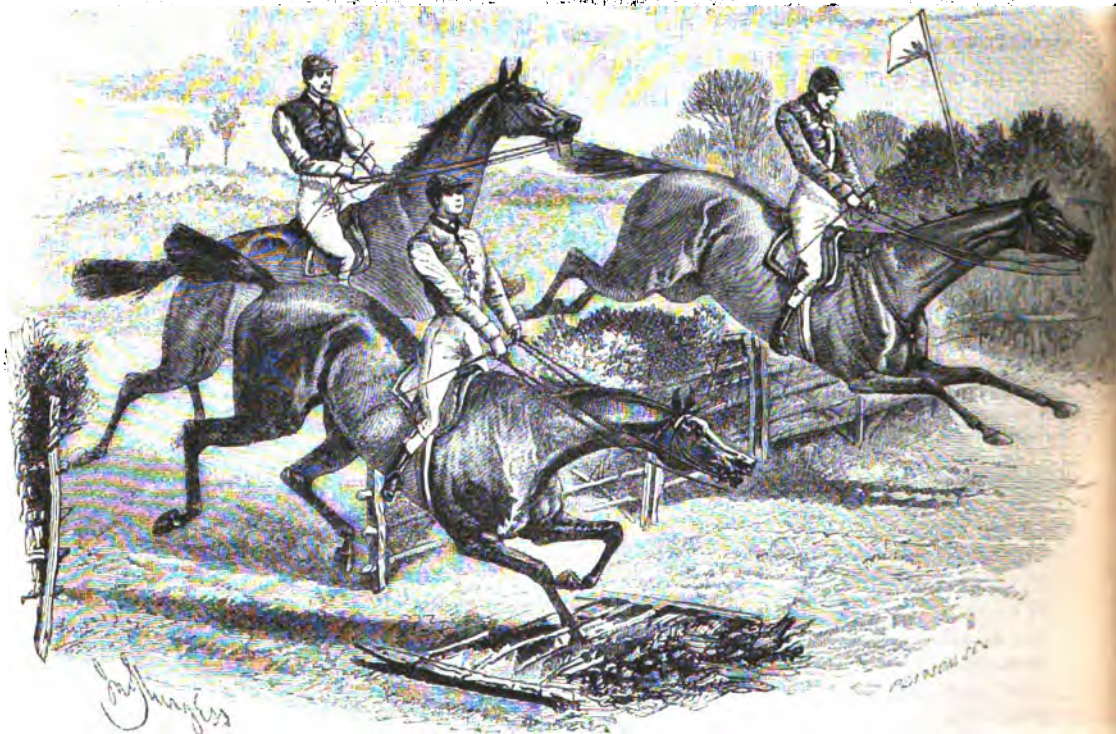
THE new volume of the Badminton Library deals with the popular sports described in

the title. The Racing portion begins with a brief review of the Turf in England, and of the horses from which the thoroughbred stock of the present day is descended. The progress of what is called 'The National Sport' is traced. Newmarket as it was twenty years ago, at the time when Lord Hastings was so prominent a figure, and the Turf metropolis of to-day, are discussed; the history of the Jockey Club is related; the duties of 'Racing Officials' are formulated; 'Racing Servants: Old Style and New,' are sketched. Thus, much of the book is mainly in the nature of description and review, and the more technical and instructive part follows, the Authors having striven to make these instructions at the same time entertaining. 'Breeding,' and 'The Treatment of Yearlings,' succeed, and then come chapters on the trying and management of horses of various ages, to exemplify

which the Authors have obtained details of the trials of many animals whose names are now famous in Turf annals. The private doings of Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Rosicrucian, Blue Gown, Peter, and others of like calibre, are recorded, a considerable section of the volume being thus occupied. A glance is given at 'Racing in the Provinces,' Ascot, Goodwood, Epsom, Stockbridge, Doncaster, and other places coming under this head. There is also a chapter on 'Betting,' the result of which is mainly to show the folly of the popular practice. Chapters on 'Trainers,' and 'Jockeys,' are appended, celebrities past and present being included. To all this are added tables of pedigrees. Many anecdotes are interspersed.

STEEPLE-CHASING begins with an essay on 'The Origin and Development of Chasing,' and goes on to more practical matter. Something is said about the breeding and selection of the steeplechase horse, and the question of how to begin his preparation for the work before

him is dealt with in the chapter on 'Schooling.' 'Fences and Fencing' is the heading of a chapter which describes the modern steeplechase course, with hints for its improvement, and the method in which it is and should be crossed; and then follows a chapter on 'Riding the Race,' designed to instruct the comparative novice. 'Hurdle Racing' and 'Local Meetings' come in for recognition; as regards the latter an attempt being made to show where the difficulties and drawbacks of Hunt Steeple-chases and such like gatherings arise. A chapter on 'Famous Chasers and their Riders' ends the volume. The 'famous chasers' are for the most part the winners of the Grand National at Liverpool, and what may be called anecdotal summaries of the most interesting victories are given. The book is illustrated throughout by Mr. John Sturgess. It has been the artist's view at once to draw picturesque phases of the Sports and to emphasise the hints conveyed in the letterpress.



'Sometimes the horse carries the hurdle away with him.'

The Theory and Practice of Banking. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, selected by the Law Digest Commissioners to prepare the Digest of the Law of Credit. Fourth Edition. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 630, price 14s. [May 6, 1886.

IN this volume the history of Banking in England is continued from the renewal of the Bank Charter in 1800, to which point it was brought in Vol. I. of this work, up to the monetary panic of 1866.

A very full account is given of the great derangement of the Irish currency in 1804, which led to the appointment of the first Committee of the House of Commons on Currency; and of the great derangement of the English currency, which led to the appointment of the Bullion Committee in 1810.

An account is given of the opinions maintained by the mercantile witnesses before the Committee, and a very full analysis of the Bullion Report, which is one of the great landmarks in political economy, and of the principles laid down in the Report for regulating the paper currency which the Author thinks are now universally accepted.

A full account is given of the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Bullion Committee of 1819, and of the Act of 1819, commonly called PEELE'S Act, concerning which great misconception exists.

An account follows of the great monetary panic of 1825, and the method adopted by the Bank of England to give effect to the principles of the Bullion Report, and the reason why it failed; and of the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

The principles adopted by Sir ROBERT PEELE in framing the Bank Charter Act of 1844 are fully explained; and the circumstances of the monetary panics of 1847, 1857, and 1866, and the reasons why it was found necessary to suspend the Act in these years.

As the object of the history is to give an authentic account of facts, and the different principles by which the Bank has been managed in commercial crises, it has not been considered necessary to continue the history beyond 1866; because the experience of a hundred years contains all the facts from which the necessary principles are to be elicited.

An historical sketch is given of the rise and progress of Banking in Scotland.

The Bank Charter Act of 1844 and the monetary system of the country is now based upon a peculiar definition of the term 'currency,' which has given rise to many controversies.

The term 'currency,' however, is a pure term of mercantile law, of which none of the disputants on the subject had any accurate ideas. The true legal meaning of 'currency' is then explained, and copious extracts are given of the decisions of the judges, in which the true meaning of the word has been judicially determined.

A complete account is given of the organisation of the Bank of England under the Bank Charter Act of 1844; and the reasons why the Act was unable to bear the strain of the crises in 1847, 1857, and 1866.

The Author gives his reasons for believing that it is an error to control the paper currency by means of limiting the numerical amount of bank notes: and it is shewn that the true method of controlling credit and the paper currency is by sedulously adjusting the *Rate of Discount by the state of the bullion in the Bank, and by the state of the Foreign Exchanges.*

This principle was first demonstrated by the Author in the first edition of this work published in 1856. It is now universally acknowledged, the Author believes, to be the true principle, and it is the principle by which the Bank of England, and every bank in the world, is now managed.

An account is also given of the rise and progress of Joint-Stock Banking in England, and of the law relating to Collateral Securities taken by bankers.

In 1868 the Author was selected by the Law Digest Commissioners to prepare the Digest of the Law of Credit, Bills and Notes, in contemplation of the fusion of Law and Equity. The usual legal works on Bills of Exchange are almost entirely confined to the rules of common law regarding them. But the cases in Equity relating to Bills and Notes are nearly, if not quite, as numerous as those of common law; and on some fundamental points the rules of Equity conflict with those of common law.

The Author's 'Digest' combined the rules of Equity and Law; but the Commissioners discontinued the work, and consequently it was never published. But in the third edition of this work the Author gave such portions of it as are necessary to the daily business of banking.

Since then the Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 has been passed, which is entitled an 'Act to Codify the Law relating to Bills of Exchange.' This title however is apt to lead to very mistaken conceptions. The Act does not codify, probably, more than one-tenth part of 'the Law' relating to Bills and Notes. It is a mere dogmatic statement of certain rules which are henceforth to be law relating to them. It almost entirely omits all the rules of Equity.

The Author has therefore retained the framework of the 'Digest' given in the preceding edition; but he has incorporated with it the Act of 1882, and made such changes as were rendered necessary by that Act.

Letters and Despatches of Horatio, Viscount Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronte, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron. Selected and arranged by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A. Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, and Lecturer on Naval History at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. 8vo. pp. 476, price 16s.

[April 21, 1886.]

THIS selection of Nelson's letters and despatches has been made with the view of bringing within a moderate compass Nelson's own exposition of his professional life, the materials for which were ready to hand in Sir N. HARRIS NICOLAS's great work. The Editor has indeed been fortunately able to correct some errors of transcription and to add a few letters or minutes of interest. Had merely new letters been an object, it was in his power to have included several on matters of everyday routine, which the more systematic arrangement of the Admiralty Records has brought to light; as also some which have been published in the 'Athenæum.' He was not, however, in search of mere novelty of this kind; and, with very few exceptions, he has found enough for his purpose in NICOLAS's seven portly volumes, the value of which to the naval student has been somewhat lessened by their great bulk, and even, perhaps, by the very completeness of the collection. Letters to different correspondents often repeat the same story in nearly the same words; and numerous others, on trivial or commonplace subjects, choke, to some extent, the more important. Still, even putting these on one side, the number of those of naval interest was so great that the utmost rigour of compression and excision was absolutely necessary. In exercising this the Editor has cut off the beginnings and endings of the letters, giving the address and date in a marginal note. He has also omitted whatever seemed to have no naval or personal importance; has avoided repetitions as much as possible, and has sometimes given the narrative in a mosaic of paragraphs from different letters: very few of the letters are given in full. Explanatory or connecting matter, and letters or narratives by other hands are printed in smaller type. What-

ever is in the larger type is NELSON's, though the Editor has occasionally summarised the matter or corrected obvious mistakes of haste, but always within square brackets. It must be remembered that a large proportion of the letters are taken from a rough draft, the language of which was, sometimes at least, modified in making the fair copy. Spelling of names of places has been generally altered in accordance with the usage of modern maps and charts.

With every care in arrangement and compression, it was impossible to find room for all that the Editor wished to include. He can only hope that the selection he has made will put in a fair light NELSON's professional character—his method of carrying on the duty of the fleet, his untiring attention to detail; his geniality, his cordiality, and yet his strictness; his passionate and enthusiastic zeal for the service; his feminine affection and yearning for affection, his childlike vanity, his masculine courage, honour, and integrity; and above all his tactical studies. It has been, the Editor thinks, too much the custom to attribute NELSON's remarkable achievements to dash, to the magic of his name, to the eager and loving co-operation of all his officers; and to quote expressions—said to be his—to the effect that the whole secret of naval war is contained in three words: 'Go at 'em.' The evidence of these is often doubtful, and the context always wanting. Lord Dundonald, writing sixty years after date, has recorded his impression that one of NELSON's frequent injunctions was 'Never mind manœuvres; always go at them'; but he has not recorded and probably did not know that NELSON's lifelong study was as to the proper way of 'going at them.'

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

History of the Reformation in England. By GEORGE G. PERRY, M.A. Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Waddington. Crown 8vo. pp. 238, price 2s. 6d. [April 16, 1886.]

IN this little volume an attempt is made to give a clear and connected account of the religious and ecclesiastical changes through which the Church of England passed in the sixteenth century. In order to preserve this special character of the book, many aspects of the Reformation, and of the history of the Church during this period, are scarcely touched upon. The author's endeavour has been to keep steadily in view the progress of the

National Church from its state of bondage to Rome, and its encumbrance with many superstitious doctrines and practices, to the commencement of a higher life, the acquisition of Catholic and scriptural formularies, and the enjoyment of greater freedom. Only such historical facts as are directly connected with this religious progress are here given. Ecclesiastical history may be written in many different ways, and it is not every period which is susceptible of such a treatment as this. But the Reformation was a great religious crisis in the life of the Church, and seems to demand a special treatment. The formation and growth of the Formularies with which English Churchmen are familiar must ever be a subject of peculiar interest. It is hoped also that the simple narrative of the religious struggles and changes through which the Church of England passed during a period of more than forty years may serve to remove the delusion, still too widely spread, that the Church of England is a body which was called into existence by some Act of Parliament in the sixteenth century. We may here see the National Church—not without many weaknesses, drawbacks, and errors—slowly and painfully shaking herself free from the obstructions which had long vexed her, and at last reaching a region of purer light.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. Mandell Creighton, M.A.

The English Church in Other Lands, or the Spiritual Expansion of England. By the Rev. H. W. TUCKER, M.A. Prebendary of St. Paul's; Author of 'Under His Banner'; 'Memoir of the Life and Episcopate of Edward Feild, D.D.'; 'Memoir of the Life and Episcopate of George Augustus Selwyn, D.D.' &c. With 6 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 238, price 2s. 6d.

[May 1, 1886.]

TO compress into a small book the story of a work which has had the world for its field, and has been carried on for more than three centuries, the Author has found to be no easy task. While he has remembered the obligation of brevity, he has endeavoured to omit nothing that appeared to be essential to a clear understanding of the subject.

An endeavour has been made to set forth what has been the missionary work, not only of the Anglican Communion, but of all the sections into which English Christianity is divided.

The Author is glad to recognise, and holds in honour the zeal which prompts, and the practical wisdom which directs, the foreign missionary work of Nonconformist bodies, among whom the duty of taking a personal share in the spread of the Gospel seems to be recognised by all classes as a necessary part of their religious life.

The moral of the story will, the Author hopes, unfold itself. It is that the members of this Church or nation of England are living in a time of unprecedented opportunities and of corresponding responsibilities, which are laid upon them as citizens and as Christians; for they are concerned with events that are rapidly changing the face of the world, and threaten to shift the centre of gravity of Christendom, so that at no distant time the Author thinks it may be found, neither at Constantinople nor at Rome, but at Canterbury.

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ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Shaftesbury (The First Earl). By H. D. TRAILL. Crown 8vo. pp. 230, price 2s. 6d. [April 29, 1886.]

FOR a man who found so many outspoken critics in his lifetime, SHAFTESBURY has met with curiously few biographers. In our own day, the fact that he was so unsparingly assailed by his contemporaries would of itself be enough to attract the literary 'whitewasher.' But in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century it was otherwise. SHAFTESBURY was left swinging on that lofty gibbet from which DRYDEN had suspended him, and no man—or none with the slightest capacity for essaying the feat—ever thought of attempting to cut him down. For many years after his death his biography was represented by

such catchpenny little tracts as 'Rawleigh Redivivus,' the servile panegyric of some ultra-Protestant pamphleteer, who intersperses his thick-and-thin justification of all his hero's actions with tirades against the followers of 'that infallible fop, the Pope.' The work referred to in this volume as 'Marty's Life' might, and ought to, have been a satisfactory biography, but is very far from being so in fact. It is, in truth, a patchwork performance, composed at the instance of the fourth Lord SHAFTESBURY by a Mr. BENJAMIN MARTYN, but so little apparently to his patron's satisfaction that it was withheld from publication during the whole of the latter's lifetime. Its original basis having been a memoir from the hand of SHAFTESBURY's secretary, STRINGER, of which only a fragment now remains, MARTYN's Life might have been expected to be more valuable than it is. But STRINGER seems to have taken much of his account of facts at second-hand from SHAFTESBURY's own statements; and while it is at least doubtful whether SHAFTESBURY always told STRINGER the truth, it is eminently probable that STRINGER, writing seventeen years after his patron's death, occasionally from failure of memory misstated such truth as was told him, and it is quite certain that MARTYN was incapable of distinguishing between the true and the false. The result is a sort of 'Rawleigh Redivivus' in two volumes.

The late Mr. W. D. CHRISTIE's 'Life' is a work of a very different character—composed after long and careful study of original documents of a public and private nature, including all the SHAFTESBURY papers at Wimborne St. Giles, placed at his disposal by the late Earl. Mr. CHRISTIE's biography is invaluable as a record of the facts, but it was almost inevitable from the circumstances of its composition that it should partake rather of the forensic than the judicial character.

This exhausts the scanty list of SHAFTESBURY's apologists. His enemies are legion—BURNET, in his 'History'; TEMPLE, in his 'Memoirs'; ROGER NORTH, in his 'Examen'; DRYDEN, in satire; BUTLER, in burlesque—these are only the best known of his contemporary assailants.

On the whole, it seems that, if SHAFTESBURY's apologists sinned against the injunction to 'nothing extenuate,' the severest of his censors have no less certainly defied the prohibition to 'set down aught in malice.' The Author of this sketch has striven to the best of his ability to steer a middle course between them.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero: Arranged according to its Chronological Order; with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, and Introductory Essays. By ROBERT YELVERTON TIRRELL, M.A. D.Lit. Q.Univ. LL.D. Edin.; Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 360, price 12s.

[April 15, 1886.]

THIS volume comprises the correspondence of CICERO from his restoration from exile to the beginning of his provincial government.

The editor aims at providing such an edition of the whole correspondence of CICERO, arranged according to its chronological order, that even those who have long discontinued their classical studies may be able to read intelligibly this most interesting body of literature. For this purpose he has been careful to explain difficult passages in the English commentary, which is below the text on the same page. The revision of the text itself is mainly treated in the *Adnotatio Critica* at the end of the volume; but such problems of criticism as are closely intertwined with the explanation of the text are handled in the English commentary also. The Preface and the Third Section of the Introduction deal with criticism, the latter giving a full account of manuscripts independent of M, which are now for the first time used in the recension of the text. Sections I. and II. of the Introduction are devoted to essays, historical and literary, on CICERO and his times, intended to give an estimate of his private character and political attitude as presented in that portion of his correspondence which is comprised in Volume II.

NEW, REVISED, AND CHEAPER EDITION.

The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah. By ALFRED EDERSHEIM, M.A. Oxon. D.D. Ph.D. late Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1,568, price 24s. cloth.

[April 16, 1886.]

THE primary object of these volumes is to present the History of Christ, as furnished in the Gospels, in the setting of the times and surroundings of His Life on earth. For this purpose two things were necessary: to make a careful and, in a sense, a fresh study of the text of the Gospels; and to make an equally careful study of the time and country in which Christ lived—but, above all, of the intellectual and religious state of the Jewish people, whether Palestinians or Hellenists. For this

the fullest materials exist, although scattered over a very large literature. And, as regards the state of society, politics, thought, and religion at the beginning of the Gospel History, the student may be placed in almost the same position as the reader of Lord Macaulay's History in regard to the condition of England at the accession of James II. It is scarcely necessary to point out how greatly such a picture of life must contribute to the vivid realisation of the Gospel narratives.

The threefold task of these volumes has been :—

First, a fresh study has throughout been made of the text of the Gospels, every part and passage in them (as the Scripture Index shows) being separately considered—and that in its historical connection. Thus these volumes may also truthfully claim to be a Commentary on the four Gospels.

Secondly, a full account has been given of society, life, and intellectual and religious development in Palestine at that time, to serve as the frame and background for the picture of the Christ.

Thirdly, careful inquiry has been made as to contemporary Jewish thought and expectancy as compared with what the Gospels tell us about the Christ, with the view of answering the questions raised in connection with the mythical theory by such writers as STRAUSS, KEIM, REXAN, and others.

And here it should be expressly stated that the Author, while occupying a definite standpoint of his own, has wished to write not for any predetermined purpose, but rather to let that purpose grow out of this History, as the course of independent investigation would point out.

The following is a brief analysis of the contents of these volumes. They are arranged into five books.

Book I., which is entitled *The Preparation for the Gospel*, treats of the state of the Jewish world both in Palestine and in the Lands of the Dispersion at the time of Christ. It traces the political and social history, and describes the state of the Jewish people at the Advent of Christ; but, above all, it seeks to follow their intellectual and religious development both as regards Traditionalism in Palestine and Hellenism in the West.

Book II. is entitled : *From the Manger in Bethlehem to the Baptism in Jordan*. Beginning by placing the reader 'in Jerusalem when HEROD reigned' (Chap. I.), it follows the Gospel History from the Annunciation of St. John the Baptist to the Temptation of Christ.

Book III. is entitled : *The Ascent from the River Jordan to the Mount of Transfiguration*.

Book IV. tells *The Descent from the Mount of Transfiguration into the Valley of Humiliation*; while, lastly, Book V., which begins with the History of Passion-Week and ends with the Ascension, is called *The Cross and the Crown*.

These general headings will sufficiently indicate the plan and contents of the work. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that there are separate chapters on subjects of special importance in this History—such as, 'What Messiah did the Jews expect?'; 'Jewish Sects, their origin and doctrinal differences'; 'the Synagogue, its order, and arrangements,' &c. The text of the book is throughout intended for *General Readers*—all subjects of special interest to students being reserved for the foot-notes and Appendices. Of the latter there are altogether nineteen of varying length. Among those of greatest importance is a sketch of Rabbinism and its Literature, giving an historical arrangement of all the traditional laws, and explaining the prevailing views on the Canon and the interpretation of Scripture.

The Author has embraced the opportunity of the issue of this edition to thoroughly revise the whole work, chiefly with the view of removing from the numerous marginal Talmudic references such misprints as were observed. In the text and notes, also, a few *errata* have been corrected, or else the meaning rendered more clear.

Works of Thomas Hill Green; Late Fellow of Balliol College, and Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. Edited by R. L. NETTLESHIP, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. (Three Volumes.) Vol. II. Philosophical Works. 8vo. pp. 598, price 16s. [April 6, 1886.]

THIS volume consists of selections from Professor GREEN's unpublished philosophical papers. It was his practice, both as college-tutor and as professor, to write out and keep full notes for most of his lectures. These were rewritten and amplified from time to time, and in some cases developed into tolerably finished compositions. In making selections from them it has been thought advisable not to include anything written before 1874, the date of the 'Introduction to Hume.' The earlier drafts, though by no means devoid of interest, are for the most part superseded by those which are here printed; and where this is not the case, the more careful composition of the latter seems to show that they contained the writer's maturer views.

Though not intended for publication, the manuscripts were in general continuous and coherent, and with a few unimportant exceptions they have been printed without change of form or expression. In cases where the order or connection of passages was not obvious, the Editor has exercised his discretion. He is also responsible for the division into sections, the table of contents, and the notes and insertions in brackets.

CONTENTS :

Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant—	2. The Logic of J. S. Mill.
1. The 'Critique of Pure Reason.'	On the Different Senses of 'Freedom' as applied to Will and to the Moral Progress of Man.
2. The Metaphysics of Ethics.	Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.
Lectures on Logic—	
1. The Logic of the Formal Logicians.	

A Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the English and Greek New Testament; together with an Index of Greek Words and several Appendices. By the Rev. E. W. BULLINGER, D.D. Vicar of St. Stephen's, Walthamstow. Second and Cheaper Edition, Revised. Royal 8vo. pp. 1,034, price 15s.

[May 6, 1886.]

THIS work is specially designed for Bible students, teachers, and preachers, who have but little or no knowledge of Greek. It enables them to ascertain at a glance the literal meaning of the Greek word, by a mere reference to the English word which represents it. The work is complete and critical, that is to say, it contains every English word in the English New Testament, and in giving the meaning of the Greek word for it, notes every word and sentence which is the subject of a various reading, and gives the textual authorities for such reading.

The great importance and the special utility of this work will be seen when it is stated that the English word *come* is used for the translation of thirty-two Greek words; the words *depart*, *shew*, and *take* of twenty-one each; *receive*, of eighteen; *go* of sixteen different Greek words. When it is considered that such an important word as *ordain* is the representative of ten Greek words; the verb *destroy*, of ten; *endure*, of six; *condemn*, of ten; *judgment*, of eight; *to minister*, of eight; *holiness*, of five—it will be evident that the use of CRUDEN'S *Concordance*, or any other, based on CRUDEN'S principle, is calculated to mislead the English Bible student. Moreover, different Greek words

are often translated by one English word, in the same verse, and very frequently in the same chapter.

The present Edition has been revised in part, and many typographical and other errors have been corrected.

NEW POEMS BY G. F. ARMSTRONG.

Stories of Wicklow. By GEORGE FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, M.A. D.Lit. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 444, price 9s. [March 12, 1886.]

THE leading scenes of the principal poems in this volume are laid in one of the most beautiful and one of the most interesting of the counties of Ireland—a county distinguished no less for its natural loveliness than for the tranquil and law-abiding character of its kindly and hospitable inhabitants. The 'Stories' depict various phases of the life of rich and poor in this favoured region, and abound in descriptions of the varied features of its landscape. But the fortunes of the imaginary personages are not confined in all instances to the limits of a single country.

Besides the Narrative Poems the volume contains not a few distinctly Subjective Pieces, the Wicklow district being closely associated with the Author's own life; and the whole derives some interest from the fact that it is the partial accomplishment of an early project of his and his poet-brother EDMUND ARMSTRONG, who died, as is well known, just as his genius had begun to be recognised by the world. The book as a whole may be said to differ essentially from almost all Mr. Armstrong's previous volumes, in being less a dramatic presentation of varieties of character and speculation than an embodiment of personal reminiscences, aspirations, and convictions.

Harrow Songs and Other Verses. By EDWARD E. BOWEN, Assistant-Master at Harrow. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 88, price 2s. 6d.; or printed on hand-made paper, price 5s.

[March 24, 1886.]

THESE songs have found a favourable reception not only among the boys for whose benefit they were originally produced, but in some cases beyond the limits of a Harrow audience. 'Forty years on,' which begins this volume, is to be heard at this moment in America, Australia, and New Zealand. A great deal of the interest which these songs have aroused has been due to the skill of Mr. JOHN FARMER, of Harrow, whose success in awakening a musical taste among boys, and in finding in it a vehicle for enthusiasm of various kinds, has been in late years so remarkable. The music of

most of the songs is published by Mr. WILBEE, of Harrow; but it has been thought worth while to collect a number of the songs themselves in a small volume, and to add to them a few other verses, for the most part connected with Harrow, which may be deemed worth preserving. The lines on the death of the Hon. R. GRIMSTON, which conclude the book, are known to many Harrovians, but have not before been published by the Author.

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Hester's Venture: a Novel, by the Author of 'The Atelier du Lys,' 'In the Olden Time,' &c. 3 vols. Crown 8vo. pp. 928, price 21s. [May 1, 1886.]

'HESTER'S VENTURE' is the story of a girl's attempt to cope with some of the difficulties that one of gentle birth and refined breeding will meet with on going out into the workaday world.

The scene lies at first in a rising watering-place in the far West of England, to which the Author has given the name of St. Petrox. Wealth and intelligence have appeared in the person of a German, HERR MÜLLNER, who, having bought some of the land formerly held by the TORRINGTONS, amuses his retired leisure by introducing modern improvements and developing the resources of St. Petrox. JOHN TORRINGTON, the head of the family, after spending the best part of his life in the humble position of a clerk in a Northern Town, returns to the Manor House, bringing with him a wife of not very high degree. HESTER TORRINGTON, his half-sister, has meantime been growing up under their grandmother's care at St. Petrox, a clever, high-spirited girl, who has imbibed modern notions of independence, encouraged in them by her grandmother,

Mrs. TORRINGTON, under the belief that sooner or later HESTER will have to go out and work for her living. The arrival of the uncongenial sister-in-law, and the transplanting of old Mrs. TORRINGTON and herself from their former home to the Manor House, has the speedy effect of sending HESTER to London to try to find employment in wood-engraving. She engages a lodging under the same roof with OLIVIA VANE, a young and beautiful actress, her step-father WALTER VANE, an old actor of former repute, and his widowed sister Mrs. PETERS, and this brings her into contact with the little known domestic aspect of actors' lives. The two girls lead their different artist lives near together yet apart, and unconsciously to each other are rivals in the affections of JAMES BERG, the nephew of Mrs. MÜLLNER, and supposed heir to HERR MÜLLNER's wealth. JAMES BERG, while privately engaged to OLIVIA, has during his visits to St. Petrox paid attentions to HESTER, well aware that a marriage with the latter would secure the favour of HERR MÜLLNER. HESTER comes in contact with a young man of letters, ARTHUR PEMBROKE, whom she has before met at St. Petrox on the occasion of the opening of the theatre. JAMES BERG drops hints that cause her to draw back from ARTHUR PEMBROKE at the moment when he ventures to make his affection known to her. OLIVIA VANE, while plunged in grief at the sudden death of her beloved step-father, discovers JAMES BERG's double dealing between herself and HESTER, and in a fit of anger and jealousy places in the hands of the PEMBROKES the means of clearing old Mr. PEMBROKE's good name from an imputation of fraud which had broken him down in health and spirits, and of incriminating JAMES BERG. The PEMBROKES refuse to be the instruments of OLIVIA's revenge, and she departs baffled. HERR MÜLLNER appears at this juncture, he has an interview with JAMES BERG, with the PEMBROKES, and with HESTER, and carries her back with him to St. Petrox, where time has wrought changes in the TORRINGTON family. Old Mrs. TORRINGTON is engrossed in nursing the baby heir of JOHN TORRINGTON, and caring for his dying wife. ARTHUR PEMBROKE follows HESTER to St. Petrox; they come to an understanding, and HESTER's struggle for independence ends in her engagement.

Love's Martyr. A Novel by Miss LAURENCE ALMA-TADEMA. Crown 8vo. pp. 208, price 6s. [March 15, 1886.]

THIS story is autobiographical in its form, and is supposed to be told by EDWARD FIELD, who lived in the country as companion and

adopted son to his bachelor uncle. He is at first strongly attracted by the pretty daughter of a neighbouring squire, and for some time thinks himself in love with her; but she is empty-headed and frivolous, and he soon finds metal more attractive in her cousin ROSAMUND. ROSAMUND MERRY is the orphan daughter of the squire's brother, and has been taken into her uncle's family on the footing of a pauper relative, and is very badly treated by her aunt and cousins. EDWARD FIELD soon finds that the despised and ill-treated girl possesses a far higher and nobler nature than her cousin, but SEBASTIAN EBLE has also discovered it, and a fierce rivalry is the consequence.

ROSAMUND becomes passionately attached to SEBASTIAN, who selfishly decides with himself not to risk his success in life by an alliance with one whom he considers beneath him. Circumstances resulting from the cruel treatment which ROSAMUND receives in her uncle's house induce EDWARD's uncle to adopt her as his daughter, and EDWARD hopes for the accomplishment of his wishes. He is, however, doomed to disappointment, and goes to London for a time. His uncle's death recalls him, and in a short time ROSAMUND promises very reluctantly to be his wife. Before her marriage, however, she meets with SEBASTIAN again, and yielding entirely to her old passion, vainly implores him to accept her love and rescue her from her impending fate. EDWARD FIELD is an unwilling witness of this scene, and in spite of it marries ROSAMUND. He is, however, tortured by jealousy, which culminates when he finds that his wife, after some years, still wears a token given her by his rival. SEBASTIAN repents too late of his selfishness, and comes to seek her, but meets with an accident, is taken into her house, and dies at her feet, ROSAMUND succumbing to the shock.

The period of the story is the early part of the present century.

Why I would Disestablish. A Representative Book by Representative Men. Edited by ANDREW REID, Editor of 'Why I am a Liberal' and 'Ireland.' Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 2s. 6d. [March 17, 1886.]

THIS book is written not for the purpose of agitation, but of education, if it be possible to distinguish between them. It is not the mouth of the Liberation Society, if it be the voice. MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS, M.P. is not a contributor, because he has lately published a work of his own. This book stands on an independent footing, and many of its contributors are not even members of the Liberation Society.

CONTRIBUTORS :

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John Cory, J.P.

Professor Hugh Williams.

Rev. D. Lloyd Jones.

Professor Davies.

Professor Rowlands.

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Appendix.

Tithes (Blackstone).

Origin of Tithes.

Ethelwolf's Charter.

Tithes—Statutes.

Church Building Acts.

Revenues of the Church.

Pew-Rents, &c.

Cost of Disendowment.

The Friendly Society Movement; its Origin, Rise, and Growth; its Social, Moral, and Educational Influences.—The Affiliated Orders.—By Rev. JOHN FROME WILKINSON, M.A. Wadham College, Oxon.; Curate of Long Melford; Financial Member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity; Hon. Member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, &c.; President of the United Sisters' Friendly Society. Crown 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d.

[May 1, 1886.]

A SELECTION only of materials collected has been laid under contribution for this book, the publishers being desirous of not raising the price to a figure prohibitive to the sale of a handbook on the subject among members. To enable this to be done, the earlier history of the 'Movement' had to be cut down to the minimum. Should the present instalment meet with a reception that would warrant a succeeding volume, societies other than the Affiliated Orders may be dealt with; but the latter have such a distinctive character of their own, and stand so apart by themselves in constitution and government, that it has been thought the better plan to reserve Centralised, Deposit, and Local Benefit Societies, &c., for separate treatment.

The present narrative has been written from a working and financial member's point of view, not from that of a patron; from the inside rather than from the outside; and has been made

as autobiographical as possible, the literature of the movement having been purposely largely made use of. The author has succeeded, he hopes, in dealing fairly with the subject-matter; avoiding, on the one hand, the error of bestowing wholesale praise, or, on the other, that of finding fault wholesale without sufficient warrant. If plain language has sometimes been used, he asks readers whom it may concern to remember that 'faithful are the wounds of a friend.'

The Appendix to the Friendly Societies' Reports (1881), containing a portion of the Societies with Branches—the Affiliated Orders—was not published in time for use, but may be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

Landlords and Allotments: the History and Present Condition of the Allotment System. By the Earl of ONSLOW, Honorary Secretary of the Land and Glebe Owners' Association for the Voluntary Extension of the Allotments System. Crown 8vo. pp. 132, price 2s. 6d. [March 11, 1886.]

IN endeavouring to arrive at a right judgment as to the duties and alleged shortcomings of proprietors in the provision of allotments for the labourers employed on the estates of the large landowners, Lord ONSLOW was struck by the difficulty of obtaining any trustworthy statistics, with the exception of those published thirteen years ago, accompanying the Agricultural returns for 1873.

He therefore made it his business to endeavour to supply the want by making inquiries direct from his fellow-landowners. From the fact of these returns being collected chiefly from friends only, they are necessarily incomplete and imperfect; yet as far as they go they are accurate, and will, Lord ONSLOW thinks, be interesting to the public as bearing upon a subject now prominently before the public.

The result arrived at from a careful consideration of the facts here placed before the reader is, that on every well-managed estate allotments exist, at rents only higher than adjoining farm land by reason of the outgoings having to be borne by the landowner, or because, if devoted to other than agricultural purposes, they would command a high rent. It is also made evident that landowners, far from desiring to alienate the labourer from the soil, have for many years past and are still from day to day endeavouring to increase the interest which he has in the cultivation of the land upon which he lives.

Lord ONSLOW thinks it may be said that the

landowners of England have land available, which they are willing of their own accord to devote to allotments, amply sufficient to supply every labourer who desires it with such an amount as he can cultivate during the hours which he can spare from his regular employment.

Many facts are here collected which, though not new to country folk, will contain some information to dwellers in cities, and have never before been dealt with collectively. Copious extracts have been taken from the writings of Sir EDWARD COLEBROOK, Sir JOHN LAWES, the Earl of TANKERVILLE, Colonel EDWARDS, Lord TOLLEMACHE, Mr. FREDK. IMPEY, Sir THOS. DYKE AGLAND, Dr. GILBERT, and The Small Farms and Labourers' Land Association.

Savouries à la Mode. By Mrs. DE SALIS. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 60, price 1s. boards.

[March 11, 1886.]

SAVOURY DISHES at the present time being so fashionable, and novelties in them being so much inquired for, the Author has been induced from persuasions of her friends to publish a small book on them. Many of the recipes are new and a few original. Having thoroughly learned the art of cooking in every grade, the Author has endeavoured to give all the recipes in as practical a manner as possible. It is believed that any plain cook could succeed in preparing them, with a few hints from her mistress, as in these days of schools of cookery many mistresses have become their own chef.

The Teacher's Handbook of Psychology (on the Basis of 'Outlines of Psychology'). By JAMES SULLY, M.A. Lecturer on the Theory of Education in the College of Preceptors, London; Examiner for the Teachers' Training Syndicate, University of Cambridge, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 526, price 6s. 6d. [May 5, 1886.]

IN this volume the Author has aimed at expounding the elements of Mental Science in their bearing on the Art of Education. It follows closely the order adopted in his larger volume, 'The Outlines of Psychology,' but it is not a mere reduction of this treatise. Some important chapters are added—e.g. on the Relation of Psychology to Education, and on Mind and Body. And throughout the statement of principles has been more or less recast so as to adopt it as closely as possible to the special object aimed at. The subsidiary sections of the earlier work dealing with practical appli-

cations to the work of teaching have been expanded and altered, and incorporated into the text. Without entering at great length on the details of the teacher's work, the Author has striven to bring to bear the principles of Psychology upon the concrete problems of educational method. The work thus attempts to supply an adequate scientific basis for the Theory of Education. While specially designed for the Professional Teacher, it fully recognises the co-operation of the Parent in the early stages of mental and moral discipline, and it is hoped that in this way it may prove to be a work of more general interest and utility.

A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. By F. MAX MÜLLER. New and Abridged Edition, accented and transliterated throughout, with a chapter on Syntax and an Appendix on Classical Metres. By A. A. MACDONELL, M.A. Ph.D. Member of the German Oriental Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Crown 8vo. pp. 200, price 6s. [March 5, 1886.]

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, feeling himself unequal to the task of preparing a new edition of his Sanskrit Grammar, requested Mr. MACDONELL to undertake the task of not only revising, but of considerably shortening it, so that it might safely be placed in the hands of beginners. Professor MAX MÜLLER considers that Mr. MACDONELL has had far more experience than himself as a teacher, and he has been left perfectly free in his choice of what he considered essential to beginners.

The Editor feels sure that the exaggerated idea of the difficulties of Sanskrit commonly entertained is due to the fact that the amount of matter contained in the Sanskrit grammars hitherto published in England and America is far too exhaustive for elementary purposes. Beginners are not aware that a large proportion of the matter presented to them, though necessary for a minute and critical knowledge or high proficiency in composition, may be altogether dispensed with by those whose chief object is to be able to read with ease the best works of classical Sanskrit literature.

It is therefore with much pleasure that, at Professor MAX MÜLLER'S request, the Editor has undertaken the task of abridging his grammar,—which is by all Sanskrit scholars accepted as a standard work,—and of adapting it to the requirements of the many students who wish to obtain a good practical knowledge of Sanskrit, but have not sufficient leisure to make a special

study of the grammar. He feels a confident hope that this edition will at the same time supply students of comparative philology with the essential grammatical knowledge of a language which must form the groundwork of their studies. It is chiefly for their benefit that the accent, which plays so important a part in phonetic change, has been supplied throughout in the transliteration, except where the word in question (this is mainly the case in compounds) does not occur in accentuated texts and analogy is not a safe guide. Transliterated sentences, however (in the chapter on the particles and that on syntax), have not been accented.

The principle by which the Editor has been guided in the preparation of this new edition, is that an elementary grammar should be as short, simple, clear, and as practical as possible.

Translations from Cæsar and Cicero for Retranslation into Latin. For the Use of Schools. By HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, Author of 'A Manual of Latin Prose,' 'Speeches from Thucydides,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 196, price 3s. 6d. The KEY (supplied to Teachers only), price 2s. 6d.

[May 1, 1886.]

THE object of the following pages is to offer the young student a series of versions from CÆSAR and CICERO as faithful to the original as the English idiom will allow; so that the task of retranslation may closely resemble that of rendering an English author into Latin; with this advantage over translations from English into Latin by modern scholars—that the model to be imitated will be a classic of the golden age.

It is hoped that the Exercises may be found suitable, in point of difficulty, to Fifth Form boys in the Public Schools. Specimens of them were submitted to Masters of those Forms in two great Public Schools while the work was in progress, and the amount of aid given has been regulated by their advice.

References have been made to Mr. ROBY'S Latin Grammar in two volumes, which is used in some schools: to his School Grammar in one volume: and to Dr. KENNEDY'S Public School Latin Grammar. In exceptional cases, the Grammars of MADVIG, Professor KEY, and Dr. DONALDSON have been cited. For the sake, however, of pupils who may not have access to any of these Syntaxes, the *rationale* of each idiom or structure has generally, in the first instance, been given: and the explanation

referred to, when occasion requires, in succeeding Exercises.

Though designed chiefly for a single Form, the Exercises have been graduated, in several ways, in point of difficulty. Much attention has been devoted to the elucidation of the uses of the Subjunctive Mood, when they are clearly reducible to rule. Cases, however, naturally occur where the use of this mood is due rather to the frame of the sentence than to any particular meaning; while, in other passages, more grounds than one may be given for its use.

Should some of the Exercises be thought too long, it will be easy to divide them. Had they been curtailed, the size of the book would have been increased by the repetition of those notes which serve the same purpose in an Exercise, and which are marked, recurrently, by the same numeral, 1, 2, 3, &c. for reference.

A Manual of Mechanics: an Elementary Text-Book for Students of Applied Mechanics. By T. M. GOODVE, M.A. With 138 Illustrations and Diagrams, and 141 Examples taken from the Science and Art Departmental Examination Papers, with Answers. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 236, price 2s. 6d.

[March 30, 1886.]

THIS book is designed for students who are commencing the systematic study of mechanics, and have not at their command any advanced mathematical knowledge. The writer has endeavoured to teach those who are beginning to learn, and who wish to understand and appreciate the fundamental laws of mechanics, as well as to obtain some definite knowledge as to the methods of applying these laws which influence everyday practice. A number of illustrations are brought together, and several problems are collected, whereby a student may test the amount of progress which he has made.

Beginnings in Bookkeeping. For Commercial Schools. Designed as an Introduction and Illustrating Companion to the Author's 'Self-Instruction in Bookkeeping.' By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 84, price 1s. 6d.; Key, fcp. 8vo. pp. 60, price 2s. 6d.

[March 5, 1886.]

THE great success that has attended the publication of Mr. HUNTER's 'Self-Instruction in Bookkeeping' shows that the title of the book, if not exhaustively realised, has been found fairly appropriate. Some students, however, have a greater aptitude than others for teaching themselves by book, and no treatise on

any branch of art or science can be made equally easy for humble and higher capacities. In the 'Self-Instruction' several explanations and illustrations are entered into in a manner which, though at once intelligible to many students, and available enough for their due progress, require more elementary beginnings for the minds of some young men; and in such cases it is hoped that the study of the 'Self-Instruction' may be profitably accompanied with that of the little work now offered.

But this manual of 'Beginnings' is designed also to facilitate and encourage the learning of the art of Bookkeeping in schools which may send forth candidates for commercial employment or for Civil Service appointments. In this design it is introductory to the manual of 'Self-Instruction,' rendering the study of the latter both a revision and an extension of the previously imparted knowledge. Some of the more obscure parts of Bookkeeping are in this little work made clear by postponing some matters that are commonly, but not necessarily, mixed up with the teaching of principles and processes. For example, the Author makes no distinction between cash at office and cash at bank throughout the book, and he familiarises the pupil with journalising and posting, and with ledger balancing and closing, before engaging his attention with bills of exchange.

A good and easy method of single entry concludes the book; and several exercises are set in each chapter.

A Treatise on Elementary Trigonometry. With Numerous Examples and Questions for Examination. By JOHN CASEY, LL.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland; Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy; Member of the Mathematical Societies of London and France; and Professor of the Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics in the Catholic University of Ireland. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 148, price 3s.

[February 27, 1886.]

THE present work contains all the propositions of Plane Trigonometry that do not require the use of De Moivre's Theorem. As it is intended for junior students, the demonstrations are simple and elementary. All necessary explanations are given very fully, but unessential details are purposely omitted. Numerous examples are appended to all the chapters. Those in the commencement, being intended for illustration, are very easy, but towards the end they get gradually difficult.

The Author trusts it will be found that his manual removes from the student many of the difficulties usually experienced in the commencement of Trigonometry. This work will be followed by an advanced Treatise, which is nearly ready, containing all the higher parts of the subject, including Hyperbolic Functions and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Healing Art in its Historic and Prophetic Aspects: being the Harveian Oration delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, October 19, 1885; with Notes by RICHARD QUAIN, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the College. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 48, price 3s. 6d. [February 25, 1886.]

FOR the past 230 years, with but few intermissions, there has been annually delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London an Oration in accordance with a bequest of the immortal HARVEY. The fulfilment of this important duty devolved last year upon Dr. QUAIN, who addressed himself to the task of setting forth the reasons why, amongst a vast number of persons, alike in ancient and modern times, medicine has not enjoyed that high estimate of its value as an art and as a science to which it is justly entitled, and further of ascertaining whether there exist any grounds for anticipating a more satisfactory future for the profession, either in the extension of its knowledge and the security of the foundations on which it rests, or in its usefulness, and consequent appreciation by the public.

Justifying the former allegation by quotations of a deprecatory character, from authors in all ages, the speaker proceeded to trace the want of faith in the powers of the healing art to causes inherent in the subject itself, from the very difficulties in the investigation of the problems with which it deals, and further to the ignorance and credulity of the people at large at all times. Following on a brief sketch of the origin and course of the healing art, with incidental references to the foundation of the College, and its influence on the progress of medical science, Dr. QUAIN dwelt on the vast improvement that has taken place in the methods of pursuing every branch of knowledge bearing on the practice of medicine; a veritable *instauratio magna* that has arisen within quite recent years, at a time when science had reached a limit marked out by the narrow capabilities of former modes of inquiry and lines of thought.

That great improvement has taken place in the practical aspect of the art Dr. QUAIN proceeded to show by statistics indicating the diminished mortality, as well as diminished

sickness, with the increased national wealth and productive power, no less than the individual well-being that follow therefrom.

Arguing from its history in the past, and its great recent advancement, the Author suggests the lines for still further improvement, especially in the real aim and object of the art, viz., the prevention and the treatment of disease, by increased clinical observation and pharmacological research, and ventures to prophesy from such a procedure a great future in scientific progress, and in invaluable benefits conferred on mankind.

Frictional Electricity. By THOS. P. TREGLOHAN, Head Master at St. James's Science and Art Schools, Keyham, Devonport. With 95 Illustrations, numerous Experiments, and a Collection of Science and Art Departmental Examination Questions. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 144, 1s. 2d.; sewed, 1s. 4d. cloth.

[March 11, 1886.]

THIS volume has been prepared with the same idea as the Author's 'Text-Book of Magnetism,' to meet the syllabus of the Science and Art Department for the Elementary Stage, and to satisfy the requirements of the second stage of one of the Physics Courses of the 'Mundella Code,' as laid down by the Education Department.

The same plan is followed in this work as in the 'Magnetism,' viz., thorough explanation, clear diagrams, and numerous experiments to illustrate every phase of the subject. The experiments are adapted for the teacher's use in illustrating his lectures, or for the pupil's private practice for his own special benefit.

All the questions which have been set in the Elementary Stage since 1867 are collected at the end of the book, and numbers are attached referring to the page of the work where the explanations may be found.

A supplementary chapter has been added on 'Suggestions as to Apparatus,' and the Author trusts this may be found useful to many students.

Fables. (In Verse.) By JAMES H. AVELING, M.D. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 184, price 2s. 6d.

[May 11, 1886.]

THE larger proportion of these 'Fables' were first published privately for sale at the 'Shakespearian Show,' held for the purpose of raising funds to benefit the Chelsea Hospital for Women, of which charity the Author is senior physician. 500 copies of this little book were sold, and as demands for more are still made the present enlarged edition has been issued.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES. Edited by HIS GRACE the DUKE of BEAUFORT, K.G. assisted by ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

The following volumes are in Preparation:

SHOOTING. By Lord WALSHINGHAM and Sir RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, with contributions by Lord LOVAT, Lord CHARLES KERR, and ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY. Vol. I. Field and Covert. Vol. II. Moor and Marsh. [In the autumn.]

RIDING and DRIVING. *Riding* (including Military Riding and Ladies' Riding): by R. WEIR. *Driving*: by Major DIXON, with an Introduction by E. L. ANDERSON. [In the press.]

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A Continuation of Mr. J. A. DOYLE's Work on the *EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA* is in the press.—'The English in America: the Puritan Colonies.' By J. A. DOYLE, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.

A New Historical Work by Professor MONTAGU BURROWS.—In the press, 'A History of the Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire and Roche Court.' By Professor MONTAGU BURROWS. With numerous Illustrations, and an Essay on the English Government of Aquitaine.

MR. SPENCER WALPOLE's 'HISTORY OF ENGLAND from 1815.' Volumes IV. and V. are in the press, and will conclude the work. They commence with an account of the formation of Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1841. The domestic history is carried down to the final defeat of the Protectionists on Mr. Gladstone's budget of 1853; the foreign policy till the conclusion of the Crimean War; the History of India—to which half a volume is devoted—to the close of the Indian Mutiny in 1858.

ENGLISH WORTHIES. Edited by ANDREW LANG. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each. The following new volumes are in the press and will be published shortly:—

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In the press.—'The HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of GLEES and PART-SONGS.' By WM. ALRX. BARRETT, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, Examiner in Music to the Society of Arts, &c. This little volume will treat of a section of Musical History hitherto neglected. The growth of the glee, an item of musical composition peculiarly English, will be traced from the earliest time, through the various forms of vocal music to its final state. It will include references to the old harmonists of the thirteenth century and their works, the composers of the madrigals, Flemish, French, Italian and English, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; the catches of the seventeenth century; the glee-writers of the eighteenth and the authors of the part-songs of the nineteenth centuries, with biographical sketches and critical notices of the several examples of which special mention will be made.

In the press.—'The LAW of ALLOTMENTS': being a treatise on the law relating to allotments of land for the labouring poor. With Statutes and Forms. By F. HALL HALL, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Nearly ready.—'OUTLINES of JEWISH HISTORY, from the BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY to the PRESENT TIME.' By Mrs. PHILIP MAGNUS. With 3 Maps. These outlines deal with the History of the Jews since the dispersion, and an endeavour is made to present that history in a form which shall make it useful and acceptable in schools. Much space is given to the story of those students and teachers among the Jews who, from the time of Hillel to that of Spinoza, illustrate the dictum that the literature of a nation is its autobiography. It is hoped that those to whom the race is known only in its modern development, may find in these pages some facts which may arouse interest in the past.

In the press.—'SOCIAL ARROWS.' By Lord BRABAZON. PART I. This book is a reprint of articles on Social Questions contributed by the Author at various times to Magazines and Newspapers. The following are some of the subjects treated of: The Over-population of the Country—The State direction of Colonisation—Technical and Industrial Education—The Provision of Open Spaces and Gymnasias in our Large Towns—The Improvement of the Health of our City Population, &c. &c.

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No. CXXVI.

AUGUST 31, 1886.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

*Edited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
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Shooting. By LORD WALSLINGHAM and SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, Bart. With Contributions by LORD LOVAT, LORD CHARLES KERR, the Hon. G. LASCELLES, and A. J. STUART-WORTLEY. With 21 Full-page Illustrations and 149 Woodcuts in the text by A. J. Stuart-Wortley, Harper Pennington, C. Whympers, J. G. Millais, G. E. Lodge, and J. H. Oswald Brown.

Vol. I. Field and Covert. Crown 8vo. pp. 374, price 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. Moor and Marsh. Crown 8vo. pp. 362, price 10s. 6d. [August 6, 1886.]

Large Paper Edition (*only 250 copies printed*). 2 vols. post 4to. price 72s. half-bound (*out of print*). [August 19, 1886.]

AN attempt is made in these volumes to cover the subject of shooting in all its branches.

In Vol. I. 'Field and Covert,' considerable space is devoted to the manufacture and peculiarities of various guns; hints are then given to the youthful sportsman, and points of interest to experts are examined. The writers then turn to a consideration of the game which is found in Great Britain and Ireland. Rearing and breeding are discussed at length; and when weapons and birds have been sufficiently described, the questions of how to approach the game, or to bring it towards the gun, are dealt with. It is believed that instructions in the various methods of driving and beating, here comprehensively treated with illustrative diagrams, have never before been contained in a book. The reader is informed amongst other things why and in what ways modern sport differs from the shooting of former days. Chapters on 'Rabbit Shooting,' 'Vermin'—showing what the game preservers' real enemies are, and how to evade or destroy them—on 'Keepers,' 'Poachers,' 'Dogs and Dog-Breaking,' and on 'Pigeon Shooting from Traps,' are to be found in the first volume.

Vol. II. has for its sub-title 'Moor and Marsh.' Grouse shooting, driving, breeding, and preservation are discussed at length, and space is devoted to Black Game and Capercaillie. The important theme of Deer Stalking occupies a long chapter, and to this is appended an examination of the subject of Deer Forests. 'Woodcock' and 'Snipe' follow, and the re-

mainder of the book—except a final chapter entitled 'A little plain Law for Game Preservers, Keepers, and Poachers'—is filled with an elaborate description of wild-fowling, of the very various birds found on our coasts, of double and single punting, wildfowl shooting on shore, swivel-guns, punts, and every detail that can assist the sportsman.



Partridge Driving.

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fitted.
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gun.
Hurrah! Real Duck-
shooting Weather at
last.
Notice to Trespassers.
A Poaching Loafer.

Cæsar, a Sketch. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo.
price 6s. [September 3, 1886.

THE Author has called this work a 'sketch' because the materials do not exist for a portrait which shall be at once authentic and complete. The original authorities which are now extant for the life of Cæsar are his own writings, the speeches and letters of CICERO, the eighth book of the *Commentaries* on the wars in Gaul, and the history of the Alexandrian war, by AULUS HIRTIUS, the accounts of the African war and of the war in Spain, composed by persons who were unquestionably present in those two campaigns. To these must be added the *Leges Julæ*, which are preserved in the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. SALLUST contributes a speech, and CATULLUS a poem. A few hints can be gathered from the Epitome of LIVY and the fragments of VARRO; and here the contemporary sources which can be entirely depended upon are at an end.

The secondary group of authorities from which the popular histories of the time have been chiefly taken are APPIAN, PLUTARCH, SUTONIUS, and DION CASSIUS. Of these the first three were divided from the period which they describe by nearly a century and a half, DION CASSIUS by more than two centuries. They had means of knowledge which no longer exist—the writings, for instance, of ASINIUS POLLIO, who was one of CÆSAR's officers. But ASINIUS POLLIO's accounts of CÆSAR's actions, as reported by APPIAN, cannot always be reconciled with the *Commentaries*; and all these four writers relate incidents as facts which are sometimes demonstrably false. SUTONIUS is apparently the most trustworthy. His narrative, like those of his contemporaries, was coloured by tradition. His biographies of the earlier CÆSARS betray the same spirit of animosity against them which taints the credibility of TACITUS, and prevailed for so many years in aristocratic Roman society. But SUTONIUS shews nevertheless an effort at veracity, an antiquarian curiosity and diligence, and a serious anxiety to tell his story impartially. SUTONIUS, in the absence of evidence direct or presumptive to the contrary, the Author felt himself able to follow. The other three writers he has trusted only when he has found them partially confirmed by evidence which is better to be relied upon.

The picture which the Author has drawn will thus be found deficient in many details which have passed into general acceptance, and he is unable to claim for it any higher title than that of an outline drawing.

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Richard Steele. By AUSTIN DOBSON. Crown 8vo. pp. 248, price 2s. 6d.

[August 10, 1886.

THE reputation of STEELE has suffered from the popularity of ADDISON. At first the better known of the two, owing to his prominent position with regard to the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, his fame seems gradually to have been absorbed by the growing interest in his colleague. The present volume is an attempt to prolong, without extravagant insistence, that reactionary feeling in favour of STEELE, which was inaugurated by HAZLITT and LEIGH HUNT, and continued by JOHN FORSTER. Careful attention has been given to the lacunæ of his early life, and much additional information, either recently made public, or specially collected for this book, has been included in its pages. His entry into the army, his early poem of 'The Procession' and its connection with his patron, Lord CURTIS, his relations with Blackmore and the authoress of the 'New Atalantis,' his first marriage, and his chemical misadventures, are here treated with a fulness not to be found in any previous memoir. His plays, the sequence of which has long been incorrectly given, and his correspondence, still preserved in the British Museum, are examined at length. For the first time, it is believed, in any biography of STEELE, use has been made of the MSS. at Kilkenny Castle, published in 1868 by Mr. W. H. WILLS in *All the Year Round*; and by the courtesy of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Earl of EGMONT, some interesting contributions have been derived from the MSS. at Blenheim and St. James' Place. Separate chapters have been dedicated to the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*; and STEELE's relations with his contemporaries, SWIFT and ADDISON especially, are minutely discussed; not, it is trusted, without some fresh illumination of the question, to which the curious and obscure pamphlet-literature of the time has been made to yield its quota. STEELE the politician, and STEELE the theatrical manager, are also studied; and in the concluding section an attempt has been made to deal with some detached problems of his life, and to define with accuracy and moderation his merits and defects as a man and a writer. Correcting much that is erroneous, and supplying something that is new, it is hoped that the volume, as a whole, contains a clearer and more precise account of QUEEN ANNE's old essayist and self-constituted *censor morum* than has yet been offered to the public.

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Admiral Blake. By DAVID HANNAY. Crown 8vo.
pp. 202, price 2s. 6d. [July 9, 1886.]

ROBERT BLAKE was born in September 1599. He was a middle-aged man before he gave up the quiet life of a country gentleman, and as he owes his fame to the discharge of duties forced on him by the Civil War, but not sought by any ambition of his own, the records of his early life are necessarily scanty. The only authorities are in fact ANTHONY WOOD and CLARENDON. The accounts given by these two authors are probably substantially correct, and may be accepted with the proviso that CLARENDON wrote after the Civil War, and does not profess to have known BLAKE personally.

Like many of the naval commanders of his day, BLAKE first distinguished himself in a military capacity, and his first commission appointed 'Colonel' BLAKE to be second in command of the national fleet. With reference to this subject Mr. HANNAY very naturally asks the question if BLAKE was ever in the proper sense of the word a seaman at all. It seems impossible that a country gentleman, and colonel of horse or foot, who never went to sea until he was fifty, can ever have attained to more than a superficial knowledge of an art only to be mastered by much and early practice. 'Sailorman' in the way ANSON, HAWKE, or COLLINGWOOD were sailormen, he never can have been. He never went aloft, or kept a watch, or laid a ship's course, or commanded a boat in his life. On the other hand, it is hard to believe that the man who met TROMP on equal terms was deficient in the knowledge required to handle a fleet. The truth probably is, that he had acquired in the course of his cruises on the coast of Ireland and Portugal very much that knowledge of sea affairs which is often acquired by a clever Admiralty lawyer who is also a yachtsman. It would not have sufficed to enable him to take a trading brig from Hull to Leghorn, but it was enough to enable him to command a fleet. As Admiral he had a large staff of officers to carry out his orders. PENN, LAWSON, and many others who served him were seamen, and to them he left the execution of the movements he might think necessary. He knew what ought to be done, and had seamanship enough to see that his subordinates did it. That he had the moral and intellectual qualities which have more to do with making a great commander than technical knowledge—a fact much overlooked by professional men—is beyond question.

When CAMPBELL linked the name of BLAKE with NELSON's, he did more than consult the exigencies of his metre. The two are very fit to be named together, for as the one did the very utmost that could be done with the old sailing fleet, and can never have a rival, the other was the first of the modern admirals. The Elizabethan seamen had been brilliant privateers, discoverers, and adventurers, but they were rather armed traders who were driven to fight, than naval officers. BLAKE was the servant of the State as much as ANSON or RODNEY. He was the first man to command the English fleet when it became a great and ubiquitous force. The distinction he gained in his office, and the vital service he rendered his country, were not mainly due to any intellectual qualities. As a pure strategist he cannot be said to have shown any great originality. TROMP was certainly, and his own subordinate LAWSON was probably, his superior in this respect. Intrepidity of character is much more his note than skill. CLARENDON's masterly portrait has been occasionally cavilled at, but, as is usually the case with this master-draftsman's handiwork, it is essentially true. It is easy enough to pick holes in his sketch, but whoever thinks he can better CLARENDON will generally find that he is repeating the same judgment in tamer words. When BLAKE took the advice of his council of officers, and fought off Dungeness; when he accepted battle with TROMP in the Channel, though he had only twelve ships by him, and so checked the progress of the Dutch fleet until his own supports could come up; when he attacked Porto Farina without orders, and when he sailed into Santa Cruz, what he showed was above all things intrepidity. There was calculation and good management, but they were less conspicuous than undaunted courage. If he added nothing to the naval science of his age, he showed the utmost that could be done, with the navy as it was, by men who were prepared to dare all.

To speak of him as a great man, as one who stood over against Oliver Cromwell, would be mere biographer's midsummer madness. At the best he came as near as any man of his time to being as tall as the hilt of the Protector's sword. But he left a character without a stain; he rendered great services to England; he set an example which has been very well imitated and followed, and that is more than enough to entitle him to the name of Worthy.

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

Raleigh. By EDMUND GOSSE, M.A. Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. With Maps of the South of England, and Ireland and Guiana. Crown 8vo. pp. 256, price 2s. 6d.

[July 15, 1886.]

THE existing Lives of RALEIGH are very numerous. To this day the most interesting of these, as a literary production, is that published in 1736 by WILLIAM OLDYS, afterwards Norroy King at Arms. This book was a marvel of research, as well as of biographical skill, at the time of its appearance, but can no longer compete with later lives as an authority. By a curious chance, two writers who were each ignorant of the other simultaneously collected information regarding RALEIGH, and produced two laborious and copious Lives of him, at the same moment, in 1868. Each of these collections, respectively by the late Mr. EDWARD EDWARDS, and by the late Mr. JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, added very largely to our knowledge of RALEIGH; but, of course, each of these writers was precluded from using the discoveries of the other. The present Life is the first in which the fresh matter brought forward by Mr. EDWARDS and by Mr. ST. JOHN has been collated; Mr. EDWARDS, moreover, deserved well of all RALEIGH students by editing for the first time, in 1868, the correspondence of RALEIGH. The present Life contains various small data which are now for the first time published, and more than one fact of considerable importance which the Author owes to the courtesy of Mr. JOHN CORDY JEAFFERSON. He has, moreover, taken advantage up to date of the *Reports* of the Historical MSS. Commission, and of the two volumes of *Lismore Papers* this year published. The dates are new style.

The present sketch of RALEIGH's life is the first attempt which has been made to portray his personal career disengaged from the general history of his time. To keep so full a life within bounds it has been necessary to pass rapidly over events of signal importance in which he took but a secondary part. The reader is referred as an example to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a chapter in English history which has usually occupied a large space in the chronicle of RALEIGH and his times.

The Life and Labours of John Mercer, F.R.S. F.C.S. &c.; the Self-taught Chemical Philosopher; including numerous recipes used at the Oakenshaw Calico Print Works. By EDWARD A. PARNELL, F.C.S. Author of 'Applied Chemistry,' &c. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 356, price 7s. 6d.

[August 5, 1886.]

A QUARTER of a century ago, chemists were familiar with the name of JOHN MERCER. Without educational advantage, and in the face of many difficulties, he raised himself to a position of repute among scientific chemists; but his reputation was connected principally with his numerous successful applications of chemistry to the art of calico-printing. It was chiefly through his labours that the empirical operations previously practised by the calico-printer became superseded by processes founded upon recognised principles of theoretical chemistry.

The present biography has been written by an intimate friend of Mr. MERCER, at the request of the surviving members of his family, who supplied the Author with a large collection of Mr. MERCER's notes, memoranda, and copies of letters. These comprise not only his improvements in calico-printing and other departments of technical chemistry, but his views and experiments on interesting subjects connected with theoretical chemistry. Mr. MERCER also left behind him an historical account of his youthful days; which, together with reminiscences of his daughters and surviving friends, forms the basis of his personal history in the present volume.

This record of Mr. MERCER's improvements in calico-printing includes a large number of recipes, not previously published, in use at the Oakenshaw Print Works, which was deservedly celebrated for the superiority of its productions. For the convenience of the general reader, the details of such processes are given in an Appendix.

At the present time, the interest which attaches to Mr. MERCER's views and researches on subjects connected with theoretical chemistry is, of course, chiefly historical; but the scientific chemist will also find here accounts of interesting experiments, not before published, which are suggestive of subjects well worthy of further research.

The Law of Allotments; being a Treatise on the Law relating to the Allotment of Land for the Labouring Poor. With the Statutes and Notes and a Collection of Forms and Precedents. By T. HALL HALL, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. pp. 406, price 7s. 6d.

[August 28, 1886.]

THIS work is intended as a handbook for landlords, glebe owners, parish officers, allotment wardens, trustees of charities, and others who let allotments, as well as for the tenants and their advisers. It also contains a short history of the attempts to extend the allotment system by legislation, with an abstract of the Bills on the subject lately before Parliament.

The subject falls naturally into two divisions: namely, first, the law relating to allotments let voluntarily by private landowners; and secondly, the law relating to allotments let by public bodies under special Acts of Parliament.

Measured by its practical use, the first division is by far the most important. The allotments let voluntarily by private landowners are probably twenty times as numerous as those let under special Acts of Parliament. Moreover, the voluntary system is capable of indefinite expansion in the mode most calculated to suit local convenience, while a statutory system must always be cramped in practice by the ponderous machinery and restrictive provisions required to fit it for general use, even if its success be not altogether marred by the characteristic apathy of the public bodies which have to work it, without feeling the personal interest of a landlord in the welfare of his tenants, and it may be without that willing assent and co-operation which alone give vigour to the law.

But this first division of the subject is merely a particular aspect of the ordinary law of landlord and tenant, a well-worn theme on which another book can scarcely be needed. This part is therefore treated very concisely, and though the author has carefully examined the original authorities, he has in general abstained from incumbering the text with references to any but very recent cases.

In the second division of the subject the field is unoccupied. Though the soil has hitherto proved comparatively barren, and is somewhat stiff, yet the proposals now made for rendering it workable and fertile, by the application of compulsion and other legislative expedients, lend importance to its past history. An account is therefore given not only of the Acts of Parliament which make provision for allotments, but also of bills which failed to pass, and of

various parliamentary reports and papers which bear on the subject.

The Acts themselves, with notes, are set out in Part II., and the statutory conditions of letting allotments are stated in Chapter VI. and Forms adapted for use under the several Acts are included in Part III.

It was at one time arranged that this book should appear under the same cover with the EARL of ONBLOW's 'Landlords and Allotments,' recently published by Messrs. LONGMANS & Co.; but as the bulk continually grew that plan was abandoned, since it would have prevented the circulation at a low price of the valuable information on the history and present condition of the allotment system contained in that little book.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Æneid of Virgil freely translated into English Blank Verse. By WILLIAM J. THORNHILL, B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Rector of Rathcoole, Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 564, price 7s. 6d.

[June 16, 1886.]

THIS work is the completion of a version of the Æneid of which Book IV. was published with Notes, as an instalment of the whole, in 1878, under its olden title of 'The Passion of Dido.'

Canon THORNHILL has designated his version as a free one, his aim having been, as he states in his Preface, to exhibit what he conceived to be the spirit, generally, rather than the letter, of his author, enlarging a little where the original seemed to need it, or advantageously to admit of it; adding, or expanding, or varying an epithet where he thought the Version would be the better for it; supplying a *nexus* where the connection was not very obvious to the general reader, but nowhere consciously importing anything irrelevant or superfluous.

A NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Longmans' School Geography. By GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies. With 62 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 3s. 6d.

[July 15, 1886.]

THE position which geographical teaching at present holds in this country makes it necessary to explain why a new departure is

attempted, and what the nature of the new departure is. It is not long since we were told, on the authority of the Royal Geographical Society's Inspector of Geographical Education, that in this country geography is as a rule almost entirely neglected as a subject of education; and that among other reasons for this state of matters is the want of text-books fitted to aid teachers in putting the subject on a more satisfactory basis. We are also informed by the same authority that 'Germany may be taken as the model which all the other continental countries are following, as far as their special circumstances will permit'; and it may be confidently asserted that all those who have bestowed adequate attention upon this matter are satisfied that, as with regard to the general methods of geographical teaching, so with respect to text-books in particular, Germany does in fact furnish us with the models most worthy of imitation. Why it should be so is easily understood when we consider the place which geography holds in that country in the universities and in the higher education generally; but in order to appreciate fully the service which Germany has rendered to geographical education, it is necessary to take into account the length of the experience of German educationists in the working of an advanced system of education in all departments.

In a country in which there has long been ample provision both for elementary education and for all intermediate stages leading up to the universities and to the best equipped commercial and technical schools, the teachers have at least been able to learn what is possible and what is impossible in school-years. Knowing that a limited period must be turned to account for the thorough teaching of a great variety of subjects, they have learned that it is impossible for school-teaching to be both thorough and full of minute detail. They have learned, accordingly, one of the most important of all lessons in educational method—to distinguish between what is indispensable as a ground-work and what it is better to neglect if the pupils are really to be educated, instead of having their minds overloaded, distracted, embarrassed, and perplexed.

This, then, is the particular in which the Author of the present text-book has most earnestly endeavoured to guide himself by German examples, and he believes that on this feature it is impossible to lay too much stress. To those who are familiar with English text-books of geography the work now submitted to the public will hence perhaps appear more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains.

But while this is really the case, while the

Author has really sought to exclude from the text-book almost all details which the pupils cannot be expected to keep permanently in mind, and can hardly attempt to keep in mind without doing injury in some way to their mental training, he has kept constantly before him the necessity for taking care that what the text-book does contain should be really foundational—should consist of what is most effective as discipline, most important to know.

In making this endeavour he has first of all sought to draw a mental picture of the different countries and regions of the world, giving due relief to what is most distinctive in each region. For this reason all countries are not treated according to a uniform plan, as if all the variety to be found on the surface of the globe could be held as adequately described by an enumeration of similar particulars under the same headings.

Secondly, while in order to make the picture of any country coherent, the relation between different features and characteristics is always kept in view, special prominence is given to the relation of cause and effect, so as to enable the pupils to realise that in geography there is something to understand as well as to commit to memory; in other words, so as to make geography a mental discipline as well as a body of instruction. Hence in selecting the particulars for notice under different headings special attention has been given to such as illustrate general laws. With this in view frequent references are made from the body of the book to the Introduction—which deals with the general facts of physical geography—and to other passages of the text which it is instructive to compare with those from which the reference is made. The Introduction, it may here be explained, is designed primarily for teachers, and is not intended to form part of the course for the pupils until they have gone through the whole of the body of the book; though it is expected that the references of which mention has just been made will always be taken advantage of to elucidate the text and heighten its interest.

The portion of the Introduction to which reference is most frequently made is that which briefly summarises the conditions most favourable to the growth of towns, and these references have been given in the belief that no part of geographical teaching can be made more fruitful and instructive. It is for this reason that while, in accordance with the general plan of the book, the number of towns mentioned is comparatively small, all the more space is devoted to giving geographical descriptions of the principal cities, so that the pupils may grasp the relations of

their sites to the surrounding features. It is urged, therefore, upon teachers to cultivate in their pupils the habit of constantly referring to this section of the Introduction even where no special reference is given in the text.

So far as the Author has succeeded in making the understanding work along with the memory it is a mere commonplace to say that to that extent the burden on the memory is reduced. Still, in geography as in almost every other branch of education, more or less mere memory work remains, and among the work of this nature the learning of latitudes and longitudes must certainly be included. The importance of this memory work, and more particularly of the learning of latitudes, which have peculiar significance in geography, cannot, however, be called in question; and, accordingly, special means have been adopted to help the pupils to acquire a correct knowledge of the relations in latitude of the most important places on the earth's surface.

With regard to other features of this text-book it may be noted that it is assumed throughout that no adequate teaching in geography can be given without the aid of maps. From the map alone can be gained a satisfactory knowledge of the position of different places, and from good maps it is possible, in some respects, to acquire a much more accurate idea of the character of the surface of the globe than can be gained from any description. A text-book ought, in fact, to be supplementary to an atlas and other aids to geographical education, and by no means to attempt to supersede them. Hence in the present text-book much is omitted, not as being useless, but as being out of place.

In the spelling of foreign names an attempt is made to secure an approximation to consistency, for it is obvious that to accustom boys and girls to a rational system from their school-days is the likeliest way to arrive ultimately at uniformity of practice in this respect. The rules adopted by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, have, therefore, been followed in the text. It need hardly be explained that no more than an approximation to consistency is thereby secured, seeing that, many names—including most of those which naturally find a place in a school geography—are already too familiar under spellings not in harmony with the rules laid down. This, however, is matter for little regret, inasmuch as it forms in most cases no obstacle to the ultimate attainment of uniformity of practice.

Elements of Plane Trigonometry. By the Rev. ISAAC WARREN, M.A. ex-Mathematical Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 186, price 3s. 6d.

[July 21, 1886.]

THIS book is intended to supply a want which the Author believes to exist, viz. an Elementary Treatise on Trigonometry, containing the main facts of the science unencumbered by unnecessary details. On the authority of Professor JAMES THOMPSON the name Radian has been applied to the Angular Unit, and the real meaning of Circular Measure explained in a new way. The book contains a large collection of exercises, the working of which is indispensable to obtaining a clear view of the subject. The book is specially designed for the use of Army candidates, and has been adopted by the Board of National Education in Ireland.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. In Three Parts. By H. B. GOODWIN, M.A. Naval Instructor, Royal Navy. (Published, under the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for use in the Royal Navy.) 8vo. pp. 246, price 8s. 6d.

[June 9, 1886.]

THIS book has been compiled chiefly for the use of the junior officers of H.M. Fleet, in whose studies the subjects of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, forming, as they do, the basis of the sciences of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, must necessarily occupy a very important place.

Since the establishment of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich a considerable advance has been made in the standard of mathematical knowledge attained by the junior officers of the Fleet, and for some time the need of a suitable treatise upon Plane and Spherical Trigonometry has been making itself more and more apparent.

The Author has endeavoured to include within the compass of a single volume as much of the more theoretical portions of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry as is required in the final examination of acting sub-lieutenants at Greenwich, and at the same time not to lose sight of the special character which must belong to a work intended for naval students, in whose case the practical application of the logarithmic formulæ must necessarily be of paramount importance.

Part I. deals with the theoretical portion of Plane Trigonometry. The ground covered is

practically identical with the subject matter of the well-known manual of HAMBELIN SMITH.

Part II. contains as much of the theory of Spherical Trigonometry as is necessary to establish the various relations required in the solution of spherical triangles. This is a subject which has generally been found to present special difficulties to the young officer, because, on account of the early age at which he is compelled to give it his attention, he enters upon its study with a much smaller amount of mathematical knowledge than is possessed by those who take it up simply as a branch of their general education. An effort has therefore been made to exhibit the subject in its simplest form, and the chief purpose of its study by naval officers, viz.

to serve as an introduction to the subject of Nautical Astronomy, has been kept steadily in view.

Part III., the practical portion of the work, consists, to a great extent, of the examples in the use of logarithms and in the solution of plane and spherical triangles, compiled by the late Mr. H. W. JEANS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. JEANS' Trigonometry has been in constant use in the Royal Navy for many years, and there seems reason to believe that the collection of examples given in that book has been found to answer satisfactorily the purposes for which it was intended.

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No. CXXVII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

VOL. VII.

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Reminiscences and Opinions of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, 1813-1885. 8vo. pp. 430, price 16s. [October 2, 1886.]

THE Author of these 'Reminiscences' disclaims any attempt to compete with the numerous modern writers of Memoirs, and confesses that he has kept no diary or other permanent record of his life. He trusts to his memory only, and justifies himself for so doing by the opinion that a book like his, composed out of memory alone, possesses certain compensation of its own; what is produced comes back because it has remained in his mind by its own strength, not merely because it was once noted down in a diary. Its survival is, therefore, something like 'the survival of the fittest.'

SIR FRANCIS DOYLE admits that his career has not been an adventurous one, but he has been honoured by the friendship of numerous

eminent men, and has been sufficiently knocked about in the world to become acquainted with different characters and conditions, and to see life under various aspects. Although circumstances have prevented him from taking any active part in public affairs, he has passed through important periods of history, and most of the events which attracted his attention remain quite alive and as present before his 'inner eye' as if they had happened yesterday. The Author hopes that, although his book is rambling and disjointed in point of style and method, yet, as illustrative of the English life of the present century, it may not be altogether useless to the historical student of the future.

As a Yorkshireman, the Author naturally takes a great interest in all that concerns the horse, and the book contains several anecdotes and reflections on racing matters.

Sir FRANCIS DOYLE was at Eton with Mr. GLADSTONE, and was for some years his intimate personal friend; but differences have since arisen, and Sir FRANCIS gives frequent expression in this book to his distrust of him as a statesman, and also as to his fears of the future of the country under the rule of the new democracy. The book concludes with a poem in memory of General GORDON.

The following are among the notable persons who figure in these 'Reminiscences':

Mr. Gladstone.
Cardinal Manning.
Cardinal Newman.
Sir William Harcourt.
Lord Blachford.
Viscount Sherbrooke.
Milnes Gaskell.
Lord Elgin.
Dr. Keate.
David Dundas.
Charles Greville.
Baron Alderson.
Duke of Wellington.
Miss Austen.
Arthur Hallam.

Carlyle.
Sydney Smith.
Sir George C. Lewis.
Lord Macaulay.
Hope Scott.
Samuel Rogers.
Samuel Warren.
Wordsworth.
Edward, Earl of Derby.
Sir Robert Peel.
O'Connell.
Sheil.
Grattan.
Baron Parke.

Sketches from My Life. By the late HOBART PASHA. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 290, price 7s. 6d. [November 4, 1886.

THESE pages were the last ever written by HOBART PASHA, and were the outcome of a request made by some of his friends a few months before his death that he should put on paper a detailed account of some of his sporting adventures. The idea gradually developed itself until it assumed the present form of an autobiography, written roughly, it is true, and put together without much method, part of it being dictated at the Riviera during the last days of the Author's fatal illness.

The Author's account of his early experiences as a midshipman gives him the opportunity to express his thankfulness that the tyranny and brutality of which he was an eye-witness, and from which also he himself suffered, are for ever at an end, and to testify that the pictures given by Marryat in his early novels were not by any means exaggerations of life on board a man-of-war two generations ago. After his early and painful experiences, the Author passed several years on the South American station, and narrates various stirring adventures in which he was engaged, notably that of slaver-hunting. In dealing with this question he incidentally expresses his opinion that, horrible beyond expression as were the things which he saw on board the slave ships, yet the miserable Africans were far happier in a state of slavery

than they would have been at home, and, while not denying that they have souls, yet he considers that their natural condition is one of bondage to the white man. On his return to England, the Author, as a reward for his zealous services, was appointed to the Queen's yacht, in which, he says, he spent two of the happiest years of his life, after which he served as a lieutenant in the Mediterranean, taking part in one of the most interesting political events of the century, namely, the flight of Pius IX. from Rome. Subsequently he served in the Baltic fleet during the Crimean War.

On receiving his rank as post-captain, the Author found himself shelved for four years, and, casting about for something to do, determined to attempt to break the much-talked-of blockade of the Southern States of America during the Civil War. The account of the Author's exciting adventures in his capacity of blockade-runner occupies nearly half of the volume. He was always successful in eluding capture, but at length became tired of the excitement, and returned to Europe. More by accident than design, he visited Constantinople, and, after an interview with FUAD PASHA, accepted a commission under the Turkish Government to establish an effectual blockade on the Greek coast. This was entirely successful, and the Cretan insurrection came quickly to an end in consequence. The Author now had to choose whether he would resign his English commission or not, and, having been scratched off the British *Navy List*, determined to accept a permanent post under the Turkish Government, in whose service, as head of the staff of the Imperial Navy, he remained for the remainder of his life. Two chapters are devoted to the part which the Author took, in conjunction with the Turkish fleet, during the war with Russia which broke out in 1877.

During the whole of his life the Author was an enthusiastic sportsman, and the two concluding chapters of his book give some account of his experiences in that capacity in Turkey and Asia Minor, concluding with a short sketch of modern society at Constantinople.

History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815. By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.' 8vo. Vols. IV. & V. pp. 1,210, price 36s. [October 1, 1886.
* * Vols. I. & II.—1815-1832, 36s. Vol. III.—1832-1841, 18s.

IT was the purpose of the three first volumes of this History to group the events with which they were concerned in intelligible sequence, and

to trace them to their true causes. It was shewn in the first volume, which may be called the *History of Reaction*, that the causes which had arrested reform in the closing years of the eighteenth century endured after the peace, and continued to affect legislation and politics till the commencement of the reign of GEORGE IV. It was shewn in the second volume, which may be called the *History of Reform*, that repressive measures were attended with their necessary effect, and produced a violent agitation for remedial legislation, which resulted after the death of CASTLEREAGH in the Reform of the Criminal Code under PEELE; in the Reform of Foreign Policy under CANNING; in the abolition of Tests; in the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; and in the first Reform Act. It was shewn in the third volume, which may be called the *History of the Decline and Fall of the Whig Ministry*, that the completeness of these reforms stimulated a Conservative reaction, and that the Government was only able to remain in power by consenting to the sacrifice of the measures which ought alone to have made power worth having.

In the meanwhile, however, the apathetic conduct of the Whig ministry again led to a desire for fresh changes; and the singular anomaly occurred that the people were bent on new reforms, and were at the same time determined to get rid of the Government which was supposed to represent the party of Progress. Hence arose the remarkable fact that, in the eight most important years of the century, whose history relates the Triumph of Free Trade, the victory was achieved at the instance, or with the support, of a statesman who had been associated throughout his career with the Conservative party, and who was the chosen champion of the principles which he happily abandoned.

Free trade secured its crowning victory, protection experienced its final defeat, in the rejection of DISRAELI's second Budget of 1852, and in the adoption of Mr. GLADSTONE's Budget of 1853. It seemed consequently desirable to bring down the narrative of domestic history to this point. But 1853 did not form an equally convenient halting-place for foreign affairs. The Crimean War was the logical result of the policy of the British Foreign Office from 1835 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1852. That policy cannot be properly understood without describing the causes and the consequences of this war; and the narrative of external relations has accordingly been carried down to the Peace of Paris.

But the relation of the domestic and foreign policy of England forms only a portion of English history in the forty years which succeeded

Waterloo. In those years a great Company conquered a mighty empire for the British Crown; and successive swarms of colonists occupied and peopled territories which, in a near future, may be more wealthy and even more populous than British India. It was impossible in the present work to attempt to give an exhaustive account of the transactions of the British in India, or of the growth of the Colonial Empire of England. But an effort has been made in three chapters of the fifth volume to emphasise the characteristic features of the policy of successive Governors General, while, in a succeeding chapter, stress has been laid on the causes which led to the foundation and to the growth of the rising colonies which Englishmen have founded in the great island of the Southern Hemisphere. The main lessons deducible from the history which has thus been related are briefly stated in a concluding chapter.

The publication of the present volumes is not inappropriate at the present time. When England is preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her Sovereign's accession to the throne, it may serve some useful purpose to dwell on the social condition of the people at the commencement of the present reign. Those who will contrast the account which the Author has endeavoured to give of the England of that time with their knowledge of the England of to-day, will perhaps share the Author's conclusion that the true monument of the present reign is not to be found in its military successes, its colonial development, or even in its industrial achievements, but in the moral and material progress which the people have almost constantly made.

History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649.

By SAMUEL R. GARDINER, M.A. LL.D.
Fellow of All Souls; Honorary Student of Christ Church; Fellow of King's College, London; Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences.
VOL. I. 1642-1644. With 24 Maps. 8vo.
pp. 554, price 21s. [November 25, 1886.]

THE volume now published was originally intended to be the third volume of Mr. GARDINER's '*The Fall of the Monarchy of CHARLES I.*'; but as an unexpected demand for the first two volumes of that work exhausted the issue, it was thought advisable to include them in a collected edition of his historical works issued under the title of a '*History of*

England from the Accession of JAMES I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War' (10 vols. price 6s. each, Longmans & Co.). The present work will, it is hoped, be contained in three volumes, the index being reserved for the last of the three.

The authorities which have been consulted may be ascertained by the references given in the notes. The names of pamphlets in the British Museum Library are followed by the letters or numbers signifying the press mark. Of the inner life of the House of Commons we unfortunately know less during the Civil War than during the first year and a half of the Long Parliament. D'EWEES, dissatisfied with the course of events, grows much more reticent than he had formerly been, and two other diaries, those of WHITACKER and YONGE, which have been now used, it is believed, for the first time, do not fully supply his place.

It is fortunate that since the publication of WARBURTON'S 'Memoirs of RUPERT and the Cavaliers' a considerable part of the MSS. which he used has been acquired by the Museum Library, not merely because there are letters in the collection of which he made no use, but because he neglected to take the trouble to read ciphered letters, even when the materials for doing so were to be found at the distance of a few pages. The collection of the books of the Committee of Both Kingdoms in the Record Office is too well known to require special recognition. Even better known than these are the THOMASSON Tracts in the Museum Library, that unequalled collection of pamphlets and newspapers which makes a residence in or near London absolutely essential to any historian of the Civil War; whilst frequent visits to Oxford are rendered necessary by the existence of the CARTER MSS. in the Bodleian Library, in which so much of Irish history lies concealed, and of the TANNER and CLARENDON collections, in the latter of which are to be found increasingly, as the war draws to a close, the materials for setting forth the policy of the Royalist party.

Of the value of newspapers as a subsidiary source of knowledge, much of a very divergent character has been said. *Mercurius Aulicus*, the Oxford organ, remains untrustworthy to the end. BIRKENHEAD, its writer, composes his attacks on the enemy under no sense of responsibility, and with the sole end of making Puritans and Parliamentarians ridiculous, though even in his work are sometimes included reports or despatches of Royalist commanders which add something to our knowledge. The Parliamentary newspapers begin hardly better.

The Author does not profess to have read

every word of the THOMASSON Tracts. Puritan sermons and Puritan religious treatises are sometimes repulsive, and he has therefore neglected them, except when there was reason to suppose that anything of importance could be gained from them; but he has worked steadily through the pamphlets and newspapers, and hopes that nothing of importance has been omitted, though it will be understood that much has been assimilated which has no place in the notes.

On one point the Author is afraid that he will not satisfy some of his readers. He confesses that he cannot describe battles which he has not seen as if he had; yet, if to describe a battle as if he saw it is no part of the historian's task, he need not therefore turn aside from the duty of describing it with truthfulness, as far as his materials allow him to do so, and he has therefore thought it right to visit the fields on which all the important struggles of the war took place. He is only afraid that he has often given to his narrative the appearance of greater accuracy than is attainable, and must therefore ask his readers to supply a chorus of doubt, and to keep in mind that they read, not an account of that which certainly happened, but of that which appears to the writer to have happened after such inquiry as he has been able to make.

Of the coloured maps, the four which give the relative positions of the two English parties at certain dates have been constructed with the help of contemporary newspapers and letters. There must always, however, have been a certain number of private houses holding out for the King or for the Parliament which have escaped research, some of which indeed could hardly have been included in a map on so small a scale. The map of Ireland, as far as Ulster and Connaught are concerned, has been constructed in the same way, and is liable to the same drawbacks. The line separating the two parties in Leinster and Munster is distinctly marked in the text of the Treaty of Cessation, though even there fortified posts in possession of either party at the date of the treaty were to remain in the hands of those who held them. As to the other two provinces, the treaty merely states that each party shall hold its own.

The two maps of the battles of Newbury are founded on 'A Map of the County of Berks . . . by the late J. Rocque,' in eighteen sheets, published in 1762, and therefore having spaces open which are now enclosed.

The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire and Roche Court, Hants: Hereditary Masters of the Royal Buckhounds. With some account of the English Rule in Aquitaine. By MONTAGU BURROWS, Captain R.N. M.A. F.S.A. Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. With 26 Illustrations of Monuments, Brasses, Seals, &c. Royal 8vo. pp. 503, price 42s. half-bound, with gilt top. [October 7, 1886.]

THE plan of this book is to illustrate the history of ancient England and ancient France by means of the records of an ancient family of Gascon origin, taken into the Royal Household by Plantagenet Sovereigns, and established as an English county family in the fourteenth century. These records, having been lost and forgotten for several generations, were recently recovered by the Author, and are given in the latter part of the book in chronological order, under the heading of the counties in which the estates were situated, viz., Berkshire, Hants, Surrey, and Yorkshire. The deeds concerning the Mastership of the Royal Buckhounds connect the family with Northamptonshire, where the Buckhounds were, in mediæval times, kept for the Royal Hunt in Rockingham Forest. These documents, with the notes, and with sketches and pedigrees of several of the old families whose names were mixed up with that of Brocas, especially in Hants, occupy about two-fifths of the volume. The remainder of it takes the Brocas family through their career of six centuries, beginning with their early Gascon history, which is gathered, not from their deeds, since these only commence in the fourteenth century, but from the Gascon Rolls, the French and English Archives, and some recent French antiquarian books.

The three chapters which deal with Gascony form a connected sketch of the English government of that province, the history of which has not hitherto been brought before the public, and is not likely to be completed till the publication of the Gascon Rolls, recently commenced under the editorship of M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL. The policy pursued by EDWARD I. and EDWARD II. of employing Gascon officers in the Welsh and Scottish wars led to the death of one of them in Scotland, apparently at Bannockburn, and to the provision made for his children at the English Court.

The Second Book takes up the history of this branch of the clan, especially of the three Brocas knights, the first of whom served EDWARD III. as Master of the Horse, and in many other confidential offices; the second, Sir BERNARD

BROCAS, was in close relations both with the BLACK PRINCE and WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, was present at the great battles of the period, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his handsome tomb is still to be seen; while the third paid for his fidelity to RICHARD II. by the loss of his head. The tomb of the elder Sir BERNARD is noticed by ADDISON, the conspiracy of the younger one by SHAKESPEARE. The name of the estates at Windsor and Eton acquired by the first of the knights, Sir JOHN, has been kept alive by Eton boys and Windsor residents, though used in ignorance of its origin.

As Masters of the Royal Buckhounds, the successive lords of Beaurepaire were more or less mixed up with the history of every King and Queen of England; not, indeed, in any very important way, but enough to connect their names with sixteen of the series. Sir RICHARD PEXSALL, the son of a Brocas heiress, was disagreeably, but much to his honour, brought into contact with Queen MARY by her imprisonment of him for reprieving, as sheriff, a Protestant who recanted when he felt the flames. His grandson, Sir PEXSALL BROCAS, stands out from a line of honourable ancestors conspicuous for his unblushing debauchery, which the High Commission Court of JAMES I. punished by a public penance at St. Paul's Cross. The sketch of the family ends with an account of their attitude in the Great Rebellion, the capture of Beaurepaire by the Parliamentary forces, the marriage of the BROCAS heiress to Sir WILLIAM GARDINER, Bart. and, in a few words accompanied by a pedigree, with the later history of both branches, settled at Beaurepaire and Roche Court respectively. The social life and politics of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart times receive some side-lights from the records of this family, and the illustrations comprise monuments, brasses, seals, and family seats, as well as sketches of ancient castles in Gascony.

Outlines of Jewish History, from B.C. 586 to C.E. 1885. By the Author of 'About the Jews since Bible Times.' Revised by M. FRIEDLÄNDER, Ph.D. With Three Maps. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 368, price 3s. 6d.

[October 1, 1886.]

THESE outlines deal with the History of the Jews since the dispersion, and an endeavour is made to present that history in a form which shall make it useful and acceptable in schools. Much space is given to the story of those students and teachers among the Jews who, from the time of HILLEL to that of

SPINOZA, illustrate the dictum that the literature of a nation is its autobiography. It is hoped that those to whom the race is known only in its modern development, may find in these pages some facts which may arouse interest in the past.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

The Evangelical Revival in the Eighteenth Century. By JOHN HENRY OVERTON, Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Epworth. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 220, price 2s. 6d.

[September 10, 1886.]

THE object of this sketch is to give a general idea of a most important movement in the English Church in the last century. Those who desire to fill up its details, and to trace its connexion with the general history of the Church and Nation, may be referred to Canon PERRY's 'History of the Church of England,' to Dr. STOUGHTON's 'Ecclesiastical History of England,' to Mr. W. E. H. LECKY's 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' to Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN's 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century,' to ABBEY and OVERTON's 'English Church in the Eighteenth Century,' to Sir JAMES STEPHEN's 'Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography,' to Bishop RYLE's 'Christian Leaders in the Last Century,' and to the many lives of, and essays about, JOHN WESLEY. While the Author of this book gratefully acknowledges his obligations to these works, and to others written in the nineteenth century, he must add that he has studied much more carefully those written in the eighteenth century, especially the works of the Revivalists themselves; from these he has endeavoured to form an independent judgment. While he has not shrunk from dealing fearlessly with burning questions, he trusts that he has not been guilty of any conscious unfairness, or of any breach of Christian charity.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

London. By W. J. LOFTIE, B.A. F.S.A. Author of 'A History of London' &c. With 3 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 232, price 3s. 6d. [November 25, 1886.]

THIS little work does not profess to contain a complete history of London, or even of the City of London by itself. The object of the Author has been rather to apply to the more

obscure parts of London history the discoveries which have recently been made, and to show the importance and, indeed, the interest of municipal history as it may be studied in the greatest city of the world. Much that is difficult and puzzling in other English towns may be resolved by a reference to the principles on which the constitution of London has been moulded; and at the same time there are points to be noticed which are wholly peculiar—as, for example, the grants of Middlesex and Southwark, the great extension of the suburbs and of trade, and the predominating power of the livery companies. Until lately so little was known or could be learnt as to the growth of the Corporation that its origin was attributed to foreign influence, and even to the Romans. The Author has therefore tried in as brief a sketch as possible to trace the present municipality to its germ in the universal English system, modified in name rather than in fact by the close connection which always subsisted with the neighbouring coasts of Germany, Flanders, and France.

The Author has endeavoured to acknowledge the authorities chiefly consulted in their places, and has inserted no footnotes or appendix of original documents. The reader who wishes to search further into the questions here started should consult, before all other books, the Ninth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, where he will find Mr. MAXWELL LYTE's Calendar of the Documents of St. Paul's; and the Report of the Commission appointed in 1854 to inquire into the state of the Corporation.

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7. The Church in London.	The Ward of Castle Baynard.
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ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

Ben Jonson. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. Crown 8vo. pp. 202, price 2s. 6d.

[September 10, 1886.]

IT might seem at first sight inappropriate to include BEN JONSON in a series devoted to the biographies of English Worthies. He was chiefly eminent as a dramatist and scholar, and we are not wont to designate men of letters by the name of Worthy. Yet it so happens that

in the long annals of English literature two writers of nearly the same surname and of similar temperament specially deserve this title. They are BEN JONSON and SAMUEL JOHNSON. The former is treated in this volume with special reference to his personality. His portrait has been drawn more as a man than as a student or an artist. And for this purpose it so happens that more materials are at hand than we possess regarding any other playwright of the great Elizabethan age. The conversations recorded by DRUMMOND of Hawthornden, FULLER'S anecdotes, allusions in the works of brother poets, and the considerable masses of autobiographical matter embedded in JONSON'S own poems and plays, have been used in such a way as to bring this burly figure of the irascible dramatist and genial dictator of London literary society prominently before modern readers.

The peculiar conditions under which the English drama was evolved have been specially considered. How the Romantic style grew up and displaced the Classical ideal of scholars and courtiers, has been described; while JONSON'S individual relation to this development, as a student proud of his acquirements, and penetrated with humanistic erudition, has been brought into relief.

Besides those chapters which describe the events of the poet's life, a separate essay is devoted to his dramatic style in contrast with that of distinguished contemporaries; another to the analysis of his four masterpieces; a third to the criticism of his Masques at Court and Lyrical Poems.

There are few new points to be made about the facts of JONSON'S biography. Yet the writer of the book has been able to show good reason for believing that he was by descent a Border Scotchman; the main foundation for this inference being derived from heraldry. He has also incorporated the interesting discovery recently made by Mr. J. CORDY JEAFFRESON of JONSON'S condemnation for felony and escape from capital punishment by pleading benefit of clergy. The history of the duel, in which he killed his antagonist, and for which he was sentenced to death, forms one of the most stirring episodes in a life by no means that of a mere recluse student.

Greatly is it to be regretted that SHAKESPEARE'S personality cannot now be portrayed so distinctly as JONSON'S. Yet it is hoped that this portrait of the second great dramatist, whom DRYDEN even preferred in many points to SHAKESPEARE, will be found a useful illustration of the manners and characters of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods.

Hard Knots in Shakespeare. By Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart. formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second Edition, enlarged. 8vo. pp. 492, price 7s. 6d.

[November 5, 1886.]

THE new matter contained in this edition mainly consists of notes on the six plays which were not included in the First Edition, viz. 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Much Ado About Nothing,' 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Othello.' Fresh light has, it is hoped, been thrown on a passage in the 'Tempest,' Act iii. 1, and on one in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' Act i. 2. To 'King John,' 'Julius Cæsar,' and 'Hamlet,' slight additions have been made. Throughout the book the several passages commented on have been recorded in the margin, for facility of reference.

The Rotifera; or, Wheel-Animalcules. By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. Cantab. assisted by P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. With 30 Folio Plates of Coloured Drawings. In Six Parts, 4to. price 10s. 6d. each. Complete in 2 vols 4to. price £3. 10s. ; [October 2, 1886.]

THIS book is, in some degree, the result of a happy accident. The two Authors, independently of each other, had for many years been accumulating materials for a monograph on the Rotifera, or Wheel-Animalcules, and had almost abandoned the intention, when they chanced to become acquainted with each other's design; and then found that, by a great piece of good fortune, their respective stores of notes and drawings to a large extent supplemented one another, and that they had thus between them observed and drawn the whole of the known British species.

That such a work is not premature in its appearance will be admitted, when it is remembered that forty-seven years have elapsed since EHRENBURG published his noble *Die Infusiothierchen*; and that it is twenty-four years since the last edition of Dr. PRITCHARD'S *Infusoria* was issued.

The book embraces the whole class of the Rotifera, and is illustrated with original drawings, from life, of the known British species. In the case of species which are not British, descriptions and figures are given of the most important of them, so that, it is hoped, a

tolerably complete work on the Rotifera has been thus produced.

An effort has been made to avoid additions to the terminology of the subject, as the Authors feel strongly that many a pleasant spot in Nature's fair domain has been rendered almost inaccessible by a barrier of strange and uncouth words; and although it was thought necessary to re-classify the Rotifera, still this has been done with scarcely any change in their names, and with only a few additions, except in the case of new species. Of these latter there are upwards of a hundred that have been discovered since the last edition of Dr. PRITCHARD'S *Infusoria* was published, and quite two-thirds of these are as yet unknown to science.

The introductory chapter contains a full description, with many illustrations, of the structure of a typical Rotiferon. It is followed by chapters on the literature of the subject, on classification, and on the habits and haunts of the Rotifera; and the work concludes with a full list of those books on the Rotifera which have been published since the time of EHRENBURG, including the various memoirs which have appeared in scientific journals.

VOL. I.

- PART I. PLATES 1-5 . Floscularia, Stephanoceros, Melicerta.
 PART II. PLATES 6-10 . Limnias, Cephalosiphon, (Ecistes, Lacinularia, Megalotrocha, Conochilus, Philodina, Rotifer, Actinurus, Callidina, Adineta.
 PART III. PLATES 11-15 . Microcodon, Asplanchna, Sacculus, Synchæta, Polyarthra, Triarthra, Pterocera, Pedetes, Hydatina, Rhinops, Notops.

VOL. II.

- PART IV. PLATES 16-20. Notommata, Copeus, Pronles, Eosphora, Taphrocampa, Albertia, Pleurotrocha, Diglena, Distemma, Furcularia, Mastigocerca, Rattulus, Cœlopus.
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 PART VI. PLATES 26-30. Colurus, Monura, Mytilia, Cochleare, Pterodina, Pompholyx, Brachionus, Noteus, Anurea, Notholca, Eretmia, Pedalion.

TWELFTH EDITION, REVISED & ENLARGED.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied: For the use of Colleges and Schools. Translated and Edited from 'Ganot's *Éléments de Physique*' (with the Author's sanction) by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Staff College, Sandhurst. Illustrated by 5 Coloured Plates and 923 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. pp. 1,046, price 15s.

[November 1, 1886.]

IN the present edition the additions made have increased by about twenty-six pages the size of the work as it stood in the last edition. The new matter contains also twenty-five additional illustrations.

Some alterations have been made in Book I.: in making these the Editor has availed himself of an introductory chapter which Prof. NIPHER, of the University of Missouri, prepared for the use of his classes.

The continued favour with which the work has been received, as a Text-book for Colleges and Schools, and also as a book of reference for the general reader, renders any apology for omissions perhaps unnecessary; it may, however, be as well once more to point out that the book is intended to be a general Elementary Treatise on Physics, and that, while it accordingly aims at giving an account of the most important facts and general laws of all branches of Physics, an attempt to treat completely and exhaustively of any one branch would both be inconsistent with the general plan of the book and impossible within the available space.

The Gas Engine. By DUGALD CLARK. With 101 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 7s. 6d.

[October 1, 1886.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to systematise the knowledge in existence upon the subject, and to explain the science and practice of the Gas Engine in a way which he hopes may be useful to the engineer.

The historical sketch with which the book opens proves that, like other great subjects, the gas engine has long occupied men's minds.

The first six chapters treat of theory, including the distinguishing features of the gas engine method, classification, thermo-dynamics of the

various types, and the chemical and physical phenomena of combustion and explosion.

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Many of the tests and most of the theoretical and practical discussion result from the Author's personal experience with the gas engine.

In the chapter on thermodynamics the Author is much indebted to the work of the late Prof. RANKINE, and he has adopted, in treating of efficiency, some of the elegant formulæ of Dr. AIMÉ WIRZ, of Lille, to whom as well as to Prof. SCHÜTTLER and Prof. THURSTON he has much pleasure in expressing his indebtedness.

Leading and Important English Words: Explained and Exemplified. By WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, M.A. Author of 'The Logic of Definition.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 216, price 3s. 6d.
[November 21, 1886.]

THE Author of this book thinks that it is very far from creditable that, while in our country great pains are taken to make the youthful learner acquainted with the many fine distinctions that obtain between allied words in the Classical languages, little or no attention is paid, under our educational system, to the no less subtle word-distinctions that are prominent in our own tongue. There is no help given by the dictionaries; the subject is ignored by the school-books; teachers have little encouragement from any educational manual to pursue the matter or to put it into practice.

It is in order to meet this obvious want that the present little book has been written. The guiding principles are those advocated in the Author's 'Logic of Definition'; and, while these are summarised and enforced in the Introduction, their nature and the range of their application are further shewn in the Appendix, in a series of passages of English examined with a view to defining and synonymous discrimination. The main part of the work is occupied with the grouping and discriminating of important synonyms; and care has been taken that abundant examples should be added to each group, partly for the purpose of elucidation and partly for the purpose of exercising the pupil. Although intended in the first instance as an aid to teaching, the work, it is hoped, may have a wider utility, and be helpful to all who aim at clearness of thought and exactness of verbal expression.

English Gleees and Part-Songs: An Inquiry into their Historical Development. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARRETT, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, Examiner in Music to the Society of Arts, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 370, price 7s. 6d.
[October 2, 1886.]

THE subject of which this little book treats is one that has been somewhat neglected by the historians of music. BURNEY and HAWKINS mention the term Glee, but as the composition called by the name had not attained any important development at the time their books were written, the reader will look in vain for any account of the matter in their voluminous works. Later historians, more familiar with the production, do not seem to have considered it of sufficient importance to justify them in particular mention of it. As the glee is peculiarly English in construction, and is only to be heard among English singers, it is not surprising to find a complete absence of reference to it in any musical work written in a foreign tongue. The present work is, therefore, likely to be useful to those who take delight in 'the musick of voyces.' The actual period of the history of the glee may be comprised within the limit of about three-quarters of a century. It is the culminating point of a long course of efforts on the part of musicians in England to find a form peculiarly national. These efforts are described in detail, and the book shows a long list of native endeavours, accompanied with information concerning those

who made them, from the earliest period actually to the date of publication. The philological derivation of the word, the poetical expansion of the various styles of verse dealt with in the course of generations, the growth of harmony out of the rude primary efforts of mediæval times, and various other matters, at first sight extraneous, but actually having direct bearing upon the subject, are given in a manner as pleasant as it is consistent with the importance of the theme. The object has been to produce a book which is not only fairly exhaustive of the particular subject, but which may also be a general history of native secular vocal music. It presents to the reader all the known facts, inferences, and deductions concerning the glees and part-songs of England, and, in a collateral way, it is an epitome of the origin and development of the art of writing harmony for voices. The Author hopes, therefore, that the work will be attractive for the ordinary reader, and especially valuable to the student of musical history.

Social Arrows. By Lord BRABAZON. Crown 8vo. pp. 376, price 5s.

[September 8, 1886.]

THIS book is a reprint of Articles on Social Questions contributed by the author from time to time to magazines and newspapers.

The main objects of all the articles are to promote greater interest in social questions, to induce the Government and those in authority to turn their attention to these subjects, and to show that such matters are really of more vital importance to the people than many questions of 'haute politique' which occupy a much larger share of public interest and monopolise the time and energies of Parliament.

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No. CXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

VOL. VII.

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A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1852 to 1860. By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq. Clerk of the Council. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 666, price 24s.

[January 19, 1887.]

IT appears to the Editor to be unnecessary and inexpedient to delay the publication of the last portion of these papers, which contain some record of the events occurring between the year 1852 and the close of the year 1860, a period already remote from the present time,

and relating almost exclusively to men of the last generation.

On looking back upon the first half of the present century, the Editor expresses his belief that he, as well as many others, were too unconscious of the exceptional privileges they enjoyed, and that they did not sufficiently appreciate the remarkable gifts of the statesmen, the orators, the historians, the poets, and the wits who shed an incomparable lustre on the politics, the literature, and the social intercourse of those years. Of these personages some traces are to be found in the preceding volumes and in these pages.

The Editor expresses his gratitude for the reception this publication has met with from the world, which has far surpassed the modest expectations of the Author, and has at least conveyed to the reader a just estimate of the integrity and ability with which these Journals were written. They bear evident marks of the changes which are wrought in a man's character and judgments by the experience of life and the course of years; and they fall naturally into the three periods or divisions of Mr. GREVILLE's life which the Editor was led from other causes to adopt. In the first part he appears as a man of fashion and of pleasure, plunged, as was not inconsistent with his age and his social position, in the dissipation and the amusements of the day; but he was beginning to get tired of them. In the second part he enters with all the energy of which he was capable, though shackled by his official position, upon the great political struggles of the time—the earnest advocate of peace, of moderation, of justice, and of liberal principles—regarding with a discriminating eye and with some severity of judgment the actions of men swayed by motives of ambition and vanity, from which he was himself free. This was the most active period of his life. But years advanced, and with age the infirmities from which he had always suffered withdrew him more and more from society, and deprived him of many of those sources of intelligence which had been so freely opened to him. Hence it is possible that the volumes now published contain less of novelty and original information than the preceding portions of the work. But, on the other hand, the events recorded in them are of a more momentous character—the re-establishment of the French Empire, the Imperial Court, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Italian War, are more interesting than the rise or fall of a Ministry; and it is curious to note precisely the effect produced at the time on the mind of a contemporary observer.

No one was more conscious of the incompleteness of these Journals, and of a certain roughness, due to the impromptu character of a manuscript hastily written down, and rarely corrected, than the Author of them. He was more disposed to under-rate their merit, as appears from his concluding remarks, than to exaggerate their importance. But the public have judged of them more favourably; and if he entertained a hope that he might contribute some pages to the record of his times and the literature of his country, that hope was not altogether vain.

The English in America: the Puritan Colonies.
By J. A. DOYLE, M.A. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. With 3 Maps of New England. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,006, price 36s.
[December 11, 1886.]

By the same Author.

** *The English in America; Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas.* 8vo. price 18s.

[See 'NOTES ON BOOKS,' November 30, 1882.]

THESE two volumes are a further instalment towards a history of the American Colonies during the period in which they were dependent on the mother country. They deal with the Puritan Colonies. Their history has been dealt with, as was that of the Southern Colonies, in the previous volume, and brought down to the accession of the House of Hanover. The main object has been to show how Puritanism worked in matters religious, political, and social, when set free from those influences which checked and modified its action in Europe.

The Author will probably conclude his work with two more volumes, giving one to New York and the Quaker colonies, and one to the whole body of colonies while under the First and Second Georges. In the last volume he purposes to deal chiefly with the relations which existed between the colonists and the English Government.

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6. New England under Sir William Phipps.	

A History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation. By M. CREIGHTON, M.A. Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge and Canon Residentiary of Worcester Cathedral, LL.D. of Glasgow and Harvard, D.C.L. of Durham, Fellow of the Società Romana di Storia Patria. Vols. III. and IV. The Italian Princes, 1464-1518. 8vo. pp. 650, price 24s. [February 2, 1887.]

THE period of history with which these volumes are concerned has called forth in late years a great amount of literature. The Italian Renaissance has been dealt with in its literary, artistic, social, and religious aspects by specialists of great merit; and its leading personages have been made the subjects of many excellent biographies. Perhaps one result of this special treatment has been to unduly isolate this period and exaggerate some of its characteristics; it has been regarded as entirely abnormal, its large historic features have been blurred by the mass of details, and its place in the development of human affairs has been somewhat obscured. The Author of these volumes has striven to treat it with the same sobriety as any other period, and, while endeavouring to estimate the temper of the times, he has not forgotten that that temper affected chroniclers as much as it affected those who were the subjects of their chronicles. If the writers of the Middle Ages are to be reduced to the scientific view of historical progress which we now adopt, the same treatment ought in all fairness to be applied to the literary men of the Renaissance. The credulity displayed in the gossip of the one has to be appraised as carefully as the credulity of the miraculous records of the other. The Author has here attempted to found a sober view of the time on a sober criticism of its authorities.

Amongst these authorities there has been opened up in late years a great number of the records of contemporary diplomacy, especially that of Venice, of which we have a consecutive abstract in the diary of Marin Sanuto. There are no questions which require more consideration in the present condition of historical studies than the use to be made of, and the weight to be attached to, the letters of ambassadors. Really an ambassador requires as much criticism as a chronicler. The political intelligence of the man himself, the source of his information in each case, the object which he and his Government had in view, and the interest which others had in deceiving him—these and other considerations have to be carefully weighed. The

Author has endeavoured to do this to the best of his power, and has selected the negotiations which he thought it best to emphasise. Diplomatic dealings need not always be recorded simply because we know that they took place; but the ideas of diplomatic possibility give us an insight into the politics of the times, which cannot be disregarded.

The epoch traversed in these volumes is, in the Author's opinion, one of the most ignoble, if not the most disastrous, in the history not only of the Papacy, but of Europe. It is scarcely fair to isolate the Popes from their surroundings and hold them up to exceptional ignominy; yet it is impossible to forget their high office and their lofty claims. The Author has tried to deal fairly with the moral delinquencies of the Popes, without, he trusts, running the risk of lowering the standard of moral judgment. But it seems to him neither necessary to moralise at every turn in historical writing, nor becoming to adopt an attitude of lofty superiority over anyone who ever played a prominent part in European affairs, nor charitable to lavish indiscriminating censure on any man. All he can claim is that he has not allowed his judgment to be warped by a desire to be picturesque or telling.

The History of Israel. By HEINRICH EWALD, late Professor of the University of Göttingen. (8 vols.) VOL. VIII. *The Post-Apostolic Age.* Translated from the German by J. FREDERICK SMITH. 8vo. pp. 452, price 18s. [December 4, 1886.]

THIS volume completes the translation of EWALD's great work. It sketches the history of the two Israels, into which the nation had been divided by Christianity, through the post-apostolic age down to the final destruction of the national Israel in the war of Bar-Kôkheba. The history falls into three Sections. The First describes the efforts of the Judeans to recover themselves after the destruction of Jerusalem by TITUS. Here EWALD gives, in addition to a narrative of the outward events, an account of the Judean Schools (Talmudists), and of the Poetry and Prophecy of the period, particularly the Fourth of Ezra, as well as of Josephus, as apologist of his nation. He also examines minutely the Samaritan Sects of the time, especially the Gnostic systems of SIMON MAGUS and DOSITHEUS.

The Second Section treats of the separation of Christianity from Judaism, and its consolida-

tion as the Christian Church. The history of doctrine, of the constitution of the churches, and of the relation of the Church to the World, is traced, as portrayed especially in the later Books of the New Testament, the Apostolic Fathers, the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, &c.

The Third Section sketches the final dissolution of Israel as a nation. We have an account of the efforts made by the Rabbis to recover the lost position, including a sketch of Rabbi AKIBA's labours, and Aquila's Translation of the Old Testament. This is followed by a review of the risings in connection with BAR-KOCHBA's movement, and of the altered position of Christianity after their complete suppression.

As an Appendix to the work EWALD gives a history of the Collection of the Writings of the Old and New Testaments.

A Chronological Survey from the Birth of Christ to the reign of ANTONINUS PIUS, for the 3 vols. VI.-VIII., closes the work.

The Translator has mentioned in brief notes, within square brackets, some of the more important MSS. which have been discovered since EWALD published the latest edition of his work.

A General Index to the entire work is added to this Volume.

The English Church and its Bishops, 1700-1800. By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon and Joint-Author of 'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.' 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 802, price 24s.

[January 4, 1887.]

ALTERNATE chapters are devoted in this work to the Church History of England in the eighteenth century, and to biographical sketches of Anglican bishops during the same age. Chapter I. is historical, including the period 1700-14. Among the subjects discussed in it are—The influences of the Revolution of 1688, Protestant feeling, Englishmen and foreign Protestantism; Jurors and Nonjurors; Jacobites and High Tories; Party factions; the Sacheverell prosecution, and the 'Church-in-Danger' cry; Convocation; Nonconformity; Occasional Conformity; Church Comprehension; Toleration; Free Thought; Deism; Arianism; Theological Literature; the Essayists; general state of Religion; societies for Reformation of Manners; the Christian Knowledge Society; Education of the Poor; Upper-class Education; Condition of the Universities; the Clergy; Colonial and Missionary enterprise, &c. Chapter II. gives biographical sketches of all the principal bishops of that period

—TENISON, WAKE, SHARP, BURNET, FLEETWOOD, COMPTON, BULL, BEVERIDGE, WILSON, ATTERBURY, KEN, &c. Chapter III. continues the history to the end of GEORGE the SECOND's reign. It carries on most of the subjects already enumerated. It also discusses—Subscription to the Articles; Revision of the Liturgy; Friendly Relations with Nonconformity; Theological opinion in regard of biblical inspiration, the atonement, future punishments, miracles, prophecy, and natural religion; the rise and growth of the Methodist movement, and the features in WESLEY's Theology which chiefly hindered its success among the better educated classes; WILLIAM LAW, HENRY BROOKE, and the Mystics; the Moravians; the Hutchinsonians; the Jew Bill; Absenteeism and Pluralities; Charitable Institutions; OGLETHORPE in Georgia; WHITEFIELD's preaching in America; the English Church in Connecticut, &c. Chapter IV. is a summary of the general character of the English episcopate from 1714 to the end of the century, including remarks on the influence of QUEEN CAROLINE on Church patronage, and on the relations of the bishops to Methodism. Chapter V. contains, in two sections, biographical sketches of the bishops of GEORGE the FIRST's and GEORGE the SECOND's reign—GIBSON, SHERLOCK, SECKER, HOADLY, BUTLER, &c., and, in connection with HOADLY, gives some account of the Bangorian Controversy. Chapter VI. continues the history of the Church and Religion generally in England to the end of the last century. Among its special subjects are—Opinion on the relations between Church and State; Roman Catholic Relief, and the Gordon riots; Unitarianism, and the PRIESTLEY riots; WESLEY's Churchmanship, and the possibilities of union with Methodism; the Evangelical movement; the American War; the French Revolution and its effects; Scepticism; the Slave trade; Sunday Schools; Dr. BELL and the Madras system; the growth of Religious Societies; the Episcopal Church of Scotland; the Episcopal Church of the United States and its revised Liturgy; Christianity among Negroes; Missions in India and in the South-sea Islands; the Church Missionary Society; Sacred Poetry, &c. Chapter VII. concludes the biographical sketches of English bishops—LOWTH, PORTEUS, WARBURTON, HURD, HORSLEY, WATSON, &c. Chapter VIII. is devoted to the English Church in Ireland, and its principal bishops.

Much care has been taken to make this work a thoroughly different one, not in arrangement only, but in matter, from the previous one by Messrs. ABBEY and OVERTON on the English Church.

The Reformed Church of Ireland. By the Right Hon. J. T. BALL, LL.D. D.C.L. (1537-1886). 8vo. pp. 354, price 7s. 6d. [January 11, 1887.]

THE object of this work is to give a history of the Irish Protestant Episcopal Church from the time when the supremacy of the Crown was first declared until the present day. It relates the principal events connected with this Church, refers to the most eminent ecclesiastical persons who have held office within it, and gives an account of the theological systems from time to time in favour. The Irish Church Act, the consequent disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, the proceedings taken for its reconstruction, and the Constitution framed to regulate its management and government, are fully narrated. As the question of Ecclesiastical Establishments has now come into prominence, the precedent of disestablishment by the State, and reconstruction by the internal legislation of the Church disestablished, which is presented in the case of the Irish Church, deserves to be carefully studied, and the present narrative proposes to afford the information requisite for the purpose. After disestablishment a revision of the Prayer Book was undertaken by the General Synod of the Irish Church, and the alterations made are minutely enumerated. The effect of disestablishment, so far as can yet be judged of it, is also considered.

A history of the Church which for more than three hundred years was established in Ireland necessarily connects itself with the civil history of the country. Accordingly the policy pursued by the English Government from time to time is discussed; and the controversies raised as to the confiscation and plantation of the territories of the defeated Irish chiefs, the supremacy of the English Parliament, the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and the disestablishment of the Church, come under review.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

A History of the University of Oxford. By the Hon. G. C. BRODRICK, D.C.L. Warden of Merton College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 252, price 2s. 6d. [December 4, 1886.]

THE present volume is an attempt to present in a succinct form the history of an University which, however uncertain its origin, is among the oldest institutions in Europe. The result of such a task must needs fall very far short of perfection, and it is probably a just

appreciation of its difficulties which has deterred abler historians from undertaking it. The voluminous remains of ANTHONY WOOD contain a mine of precious records, but they are singularly ill-arranged, and his narrative breaks off long before the end of the seventeenth century. The great monograph of Father DENFLE, now in course of publication, on the early history of European Universities, promises to be an exhaustive discussion of its subject; but its enormous bulk and unwieldy construction will repel most English readers, while it deals only with the rudimentary development of academical constitutions. The well-known compilation of HUBER shows considerable research and grasp of the subject, but it follows no historical order, and is disfigured by much irrelevance and prejudice. The publications of the Oxford Historical Society have already placed documents hitherto scarcely accessible within the reach of ordinary students, but it will be long before the series can be completed.

All these works, as well as the valuable 'Munimenta Academica' of Mr. ANSTREY, Professor BURROWS' 'Visitors' Register,' and many other treatises of less note, have been freely consulted by the Author. He has also made use of the Merton College Register, which has been kept with few interruptions since the year 1482, and of other MSS. documents in the possession of Merton College.

The Author has not, however, thought it well to encumber the pages of so compendious a narrative with constant references to authorities. His principal aim has been to exhibit the various features and incidents of University history, age by age, in their due proportion; dwelling more upon broad and undisputed facts than upon comparatively obscure points which are the natural field of antiquarian speculation or criticism. Guided by a similar principle, he has not treated all periods of University history with equal detail. Thus a large share of space has been devoted to the period of the Civil Wars, during which the University played a great part in the national drama; while the reign of GEORGE III., when the University had not only lost all political importance, but had forfeited its reputation as a place of the highest education and learning, has been lightly passed over. In the selection of topics from so vast a mass of materials, the Author has sought to preserve the continuity of events, so far as possible, rather than to produce a series of essays on special aspects of University life. He has deviated, however, from this method in one or two instances, such as the chapter on Oxford politics in the eighteenth century, and that on the Neo-Catholic Revival. In several of the

earlier chapters, and in those on Oxford in the present century, he has borrowed the substance of passages from his own volume, 'Memorials of Merton College,' and from articles on recent University reforms contributed by himself to various periodicals.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

The Church of the Early Fathers: External History. By ALFRED PLUMMER, M.A. D.D. Master of University College, Durham, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 280, price 2s. 6d. [February 12, 1887.

THE present sketch is limited to the Ante-Nicene period, and indeed to only a portion of that. Neither the Apostolic Age nor the history of Arianism falls within its scope. Its limits are, roughly speaking, the second and third centuries, or, more exactly, the period from the death of St. John, about A.D. 100, to the Edict of Toleration published at Milan by Constantine and Licinius A.D. 312 or 313.

It is obvious that in a volume of this size nothing more than a sketch can be attempted; but help is offered to the student who desires to have fuller information and to examine original sources for himself. A list is given of some of the best and most easily accessible authorities, especially in the English language, together with the chief ancient witnesses from whom the information given by modern writers is ultimately derived. Perhaps in no branch of history is it more important to study original authorities than in the history of Christianity during the second and third centuries. Neither in number nor in bulk are these sources so formidable as in the later periods of Church history; so that the ordinary student may hope to do a good deal in the attempt to make himself acquainted with primary materials. Moreover, nearly all these early writings have been translated; so that even those who are unable to read Latin or Greek are nevertheless able to obtain fairly accurate knowledge of what these early writers in their own words tell us. This handbook will have failed in one of its objects if it does not lead some of those who use it to check its statements by a comparison with standard works, and above all by an appeal to the original authorities.

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7. The Churches in North Africa.	10. The Persecutions. Chronological Tables.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Exeter. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. LL.D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. With 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 3s. 6d.

[February 5, 1887.

IN this volume the Author points out the special character of Exeter as the city which has, in a more marked way than any other, kept its unbroken being and unbroken position throughout all ages, the one great city of Britain which was conquered by the English after they had received Christianity, and when such conquest no longer meant desolation. He marks its position as a local capital, and compares and contrasts it with other cities both in England and France. During the period from the accession of ALFRED, when Exeter first appears in recorded history, to the full completion of the Norman conquest of the West, the city was twice occupied by the Danes and once beat off the invaders; for a moment, almost as an independent commonwealth, in alliance with other towns and the neighbouring district, it defied the Norman conqueror: it fell, and was secured by the building of a castle. Ecclesiastically the period is marked by the foundation of the bishopric. After an account of Exeter as it appears in Domesday, and a notice of it as the 'morning-gift' of our early Queens, we have a description of the changes by which during the thirteenth century it reached its full growth—of the institution of the mayoralty, the organisation of the Cathedral Chapter, and the building of monastic houses and parish churches.

The part it played in the history of the nation is told in three sections. From 1231 to 1469 we have notices of the relations between the city and the national sovereigns and its immediate lords. During the Wars of the Roses Exeter became more prominent in the affairs of the kingdom. 'The heart both of city and shire was on the Lancastrian side, but the wise men of Exeter knew how to stand well with the powers that were;' while the city sheltered CLARENCE and WARWICK, and was the head-

quarters of MARGARET OF ANJOU in 1471, it managed to escape the wrath of EDWARD. This section ends with an account of the siege by the Cornish rebels.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the story becomes more stirring. The siege of the city by the western insurgents is told at some length, chiefly from the graphic pages of HOKER. In the Great Civil War Exeter was taken by MAURICE, and became the stronghold of the royal cause in the West; it was retaken by FAIRFAX. In the Commonwealth time it was the place of the trial and execution of PENEUDOCK and his companions; and, lastly, it saw WILLIAM OF ORANGE enter its gates and abide for some memorable days within its walls.

A separate chapter is devoted to the municipal history, which is treated as far as possible in relation to 'the general study of politics,' though at the same time information is given on many purely local matters which illustrate the life of the city. Another chapter contains notices of the bishops and bishopric before the religious changes of the sixteenth century, deals with the character of those changes, and carries the story of the Church down to the episcopate of Sir JONATHAN TRELAUNEY. A short account is given of the destruction of old things and the building up of new that took place during the eighteenth century, and of some riots at elections and other times of political excitement. The chief incidents in the later ecclesiastical history, down to the election of Bishop TEMPLE, are briefly noticed; and the volume ends with a summary of the social, commercial, and historical position of Exeter, which is described as 'a city emphatically of the past,' as 'a typical English city, alike in its greatness and its partial fall from greatness,' but as 'more than an English city . . . the city alike of Briton, Roman, and Englishman.'

Maps.

Exeter at the end of the Sixteenth Century. Izacke's Map.	Exeter in the Eleventh Century. Map of Exeter, 1886.
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HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the
Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Bristol. By the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.
With 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 246, price
3s. 6d. [February 12, 1887.]

THIS volume mainly deals with Bristol as illustrating the place that it holds in our national history as a purely trading town of first-rate importance. For centuries second only to London, Bristol owed its greatness to its

river-harbour, which made it 'the chief port of Western England.' Mr. HUNT connects its rise with the trade it carried on with the Ostmen of Ireland, and notes the few facts that can be gathered as to its history down to the entry that concerns it in Domesday. During the next two centuries the town, now guarded by a castle of unusual strength, had a full share in the general fortunes of the country, while the grant of Dublin to its burgesses, and the position of the inhabitants of its Jewry, are points of peculiar interest, to which special attention is directed. The extension of the town during this period brought the townsmen into collision with the lords of Berkeley, who 'were determined to defend their jurisdiction to the utmost.' The next chapter treats of the early trade of the town, the organisation of the crafts and their guilds, the Guild of the Kalendars, and the Merchant Guild. This introduces the subject of the change effected in the character of the municipal constitution by the adoption of the communal idea and the election of a mayor. As a royal borough now in the enjoyment of ample privileges, wealth, and power, Bristol refused to suffer the lords of Berkeley to exercise jurisdiction over its burgesses in Redcliff, and carried on a long strife with this great feudal house. This strife had a bearing on the 'Great Insurrection' of the town in the reign of Edward II., when for two years it maintained a virtually independent position in the kingdom. A full account is given of this crisis in Bristol history, and of its connection with the political troubles of the reign. In the next chapter an attempt is made to trace the effects of the 'Black Death' on the conditions of industry and on the government of the town, and the rise of a new class of journeymen, the disputes in the crafts, and the increased importance attached to capital in trade are treated as bearing on the establishment of an oligarchy of capitalists, and the formation of the Common Council and the Court of Aldermen. The part taken by the town in the War of the Roses affords an opportunity for bringing in several local matters, such as the life of WILLIAM CANYNGES, the restorer of St. Mary, Redcliff, the battle of Nibley Green, and a picturesque incident recorded in the Council-house MSS., 'an appeal of treason' made against WILLIAM SPENSER, the mayor, by one of the burgesses. Considerable space is devoted to the story of the conspicuous part taken by the city in maritime adventure, the discovery of North America by JOHN CABOT, the work of the Merchant Venturers, the opening up of new channels for trade, and the share of Bristol in the colonisation of the New World. The two sieges of the city in the Great Civil

War and the party strife of the reigns of the two last Stuart kings are told at some length. Another chapter, which opens with a notice of WILLIAM COLSTON, goes on to describe the social life of the city during the eighteenth century, and ends with the literary revival that is connected with the names of CHATTERTON, SOUTHEY, and COLERIDGE. The political opinions of the citizens are treated with special reference to the election and rejection of BURKE, and to the questions of Catholic Emancipation and Reform, and after short notices of some earlier riots, a description is given of the Reform Riots of 1831. The last chapter deals with the causes of the decline of Bristol trade, the efforts that have been made to restore its prosperity, and the measure of success they have attained, and ends with a general survey of the history of the city.

Maps.

Bristol in 1480.	Plan showing the Lines for the Defence of Bristol, 1643-5.
Bristol, <i>circ.</i> 1066.	
Bristol, <i>circ.</i> 1250.	

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

George Canning. By FRANK H. HILL. Crown 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d.

[February 12, 1887.

THIS volume traces the movements of the younger branch of the ancient family from which the statesman was descended, from its original seat at Bishop's Cannynge in Wiltshire to Bristol, thence to Warwickshire, and afterwards to Ireland; its fortunes there; the adventures and distresses and literary career of the statesman's father in London, and of his mother on the stage. Young CANNING's rescue from poverty, his brilliant Eton and Oxford career, his early attempts in literature and oratory, his introduction to PITT, and his entry into Parliament and in an official career follow. His relations with the first Lord MALMESBURY, the foundation of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and his quarrel with and attack upon ADDINGTON in the press are described with minuteness.

CANNING's life, from his entry into Parliament in 1793 to his death, when Prime Minister, in 1827, was so closely connected with the public events of his time, that to write it in detail would be to write the political history of England during a third of a century. His most important, his only decisively important action as a Minister in English politics was confined to two comparatively short periods: his first tenure of the Foreign Secretaryship, from 1807 to 1809, and his second tenure of it, followed by his

shortlived Premiership, from 1822 to 1827. These have been spoken of at some length. The other periods of his political life, which, though full of activity, were absorbed in the ordinary business of Parliament and administration, in the intrigues of opposition and office, are concisely indicated. The influences which formed his personal character and determined his political views and action, his place in English oratory and Parliamentary Statesmanship, his relations to his most distinguished contemporaries, to PITT, MALMESBURY, ADDINGTON, FOX, GRENVILLE, PERCEVAL, CASTLEREAGH, LIVERPOOL, PEEL, WELLINGTON, and GREY; his position between the two great parties, his political doctrine, his literary tastes, and domestic life, have been dwelt upon with some fulness, and illustrated with copious extracts from the satiric writings of which he was the subject, as well as from his own.

In the Trades, the Tropics, and the 'Roaring Forties'; or, Fourteen Thousand Miles in the *Sunbeam*, in 1883. By LADY BRASSET.

Cabinet Edition. With Track Chart and 220 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson and J. D. Cooper, after Drawings by R. T. Pritchett. Crown 8vo. pp. 466, price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.

Popular Edition. With 157 Illustrations, 4to. pp. 64, price 6d. sewed; 1s. cloth.

[December 3, 1886.

* * A Popular Edition of Lady Brassey's Books of Travel, entitled '*Three Voyages in the "Sunbeam,"*' is now ready in ONE VOLUME, with 346 Illustrations, 4to. pp. 192, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

FOR many years the Author of this work had felt a strong desire to see the glorious vegetation and beauties of the West Indies. This desire was near being realised in 1872; but lack of sufficient confidence in the powers of the *Edith* to contend with their troubled waters made it necessary to give up the idea. Four years later another dream of the Author's life was fully realised. In her highest flights of fancy she had not conceived that anything on earth could exist so beautiful, or that mere existence could become such a pleasure as in the fairy-like islands of the South Pacific. Of the cruise among these islands some account has been laid before the public in '*A Voyage in the Sunbeam,*' published in 1878.

At length, in the summer of 1883, an expedition to the West Indies was definitely ar-

ranged, the Author's party sailing in the *Norham Castle* to Madeira, where the *Sunbeam* was awaiting them. An abundance of rain interfered in some measure with the exploration of that island, but it also in many cases added beauty to the landscapes which exhibit the peculiar characteristics of Madeiran scenery.

The Author's first introduction to West Indian scenery was on the north side of the island of Trinidad, the splendour of the coast being only surpassed by the enchanting view seen on entering the gulf of Paria. On landing, the intensity of the heat was soon forgotten in the multitude and strangeness of the objects which met the eye. In contrast with the extreme loveliness of other parts of the island may be mentioned the Pitch Lake, the passage across which took up two hours.

From Trinidad the *Sunbeam* made its way to the island of Margarita, a province of Venezuela, and thence to the mainland, where the beauty of the scenery and the vegetation receive a further charm from the enchanting songs of birds, one of them resembling the song of a large deep-noted nightingale. The Author witnessed here a visitation of locusts, which not only do mischief to trees and crops, but stop the running of railway trains, their crushed bodies preventing the wheels of the engine from biting, so that 'train stopped by locusts' is not an uncommon telegram to be received at Caracas. From the beauties of Venezuela the voyagers passed to the glories of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, which are described exactly by the name bestowed on them. Coasting along the northern side of the island, they reached Port Antonio, regarded by many as the future Port of Jamaica, and lying in a picturesque bay, sheltered by low hills, behind which rise in the distance the ever-grand ranges of the lovely Blue Mountains.

The next resting place after leaving Jamaica was the little harbour of Nassau in the Bahamas. Of the wonders of the coral reefs in this group it is impossible to give any adequate description; but some attempt is made to give an idea of the astonishing assemblage of forms and colours which gleam in this under-world.

From these islands the *Sunbeam* fought its way through storm and tempest to the Bermudas, from which she passed through more quiet waters to the Azores, anchoring at Ponta Delgada in St. Michael's Island, where the travellers visited the hot-springs and mud-geysers of Las Furnas. Here, too, their voyage was practically ended, for the next port of arrival would be in England. The Azores were left behind on Christmas Eve, and Christmas was celebrated on board the yacht, recalling the

memories of other Christmas Days during the last fourteen years, spent some in England and some in foreign lands. The Azores lights were still visible at midnight on December 24; and the loom of the Lizard was seen soon after midnight on the 29th.

The Cleveland Hounds as a Trencher-Fed Pack. By A. E. PEASE. With Map of the Cleveland Hunt and Facsimiles of the original Rules of the Roxby and Cleveland Hunt (1817) &c. Royal 8vo. pp. 268, price 18s. [December 17, 1886.]

THE Author here has attempted to trace the history of an old-established Hunt in a wild corner of Yorkshire, which has not yet attracted the attention of sportsmen. This Fox-hunting history stops short at the date at which the Cleveland Hounds ceased to be Trencher-fed, and were brought into kennel, viz., 1871. The work is not filled altogether with events and records of merely local interest, for Mr. PEASE, in the main part of the volume and in the Appendices, has given, in perhaps an unusual form, an insight into the lives of bygone generations of sportsmen. For the most part the Book is a selection of entries taken from the Diaries of Huntsmen to the pack, and others connected with the Hunt, having reference to extraordinary runs, remarkable or amusing incidents, and convivial dinners.

Our Homely Comedy; and Tragedy. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.' Crown 8vo. pp. 336, price 3s. 6d. [January 8, 1887.]

THIS Volume consists of Essays which have been contributed to *Longman's Magazine*, *The Scottish Church*, *Life and Work*, *The World*, and *The Scotsman*.

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Gentle Men and Women: an Essay. By VERA PEREGRINE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 70, price 2s. 6d. [November 26, 1886.]

THE aim of this short Essay is to formulate as briefly and as forcibly as possible some truths, which the Authoress thinks all of us, more or less, vaguely realise, but which, nevertheless, the tyranny of our social customs scarcely permits us to act upon steadily and consistently. The great changes brought about by the revolutions of our times, the rise of new classes, through commercial, industrial, and political developments, the marvellous advance in science and in general education, have so altered the conditions of aristocracies in this country as elsewhere, that the question put so plainly by the Authoress of this Essay must be felt by all to be precisely the point at issue.

What is the duty of the gentle men and women of our time, and how must they act if they wish to preserve whatever influence for good they are still found to possess? The answer given here will not perhaps find universal favour with members of the class to which this Essay is chiefly addressed, but, at any rate, all unprejudiced persons, alive to the necessity of linking the past with the present in order to give permanence and continuity to the life of a nation, will admit that the solution lies mainly in the remedies proposed. Of these it may be said that they contain much that is decidedly democratic, yet they are probably the safest

means of guarding against more violent remedies. The view of life taken by the Authoress is undoubtedly a noble and lofty one, inspired by that spirit of Christianity which is, to her mind, now as ever the only moral force that can regenerate nations as well as individuals.

NEW EDITION OF GRAY'S ANATOMY.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital Medical School. With 569 Illustrations on Wood (a large proportion of which are coloured) by H. V. Carter, M.D. late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, &c. &c. Eleventh Edition. Edited by T. PICKERING PICK, Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Surgery at, St. George's Hospital, Senior Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Children, Member of the Court of Examiners, Royal College of Surgeons of England. Royal 8vo. pp. 1,014, price 36s. [February 2, 1887.]

IN this edition considerable alterations have been made. The Introduction of former editions has been incorporated in the body of the work; for the most part in the form of two sections: one on General Anatomy, the other on Development. These have been entirely re-written, in order to keep pace with the ever-increasing activity of research in these branches of the science of Anatomy. Some portions of the Introduction have, however, been removed from their former position and introduced in their appropriate places in other parts of the work; as, for instance, the minute structure of the spinal cord, which has been inserted, with the general description of this part, in the section devoted to the Nervous System.

The whole of the work has undergone a careful revision; many clerical errors, and errors in point of detail, have been corrected. In the section on Osteology an endeavour has been made to give more accurately the time for the appearance of the several centres of ossification of the bones; though this is a point on which anatomists differ, and which probably varies in different cases. In the section on Arthrology the movement or movements permitted in each joint have been carefully revised, and the muscles by which these movements are effected have been given. In the section on Myology the action of each muscle, or group of muscles, has been carefully considered, and many alterations and

corrections made. The anomalous muscles mentioned in former editions have been excluded. It was thought that, interesting as these anomalous conditions may be to the scientific anatomist, they were scarcely necessary, and were to a certain extent out of place in a text-book intended for the use of the student of Anatomy. The other parts of the work, and especially that devoted to Microscopic Anatomy, have been carefully revised, and some alterations in arrangement and detail have been introduced.

The whole of the arteries, veins, and nerves in the woodcuts have been coloured; and it is hoped that this will give additional clearness to the illustrations, and enhance the value of the work. In the section on Osteology, the dotted lines showing the attachment of the muscles have also been coloured. These have all been done in one colour, and not, as is the practice in some works of Anatomy, in two colours, the one showing the so-called 'origin,' and the other the 'insertion' of the muscle. It was felt that, as the origin and insertion is absolutely fixed in only a very small number of muscles, and that the greater number can be made to act from either extremity, this practice was misleading to the student, and caused him to attach too great importance to one action of a muscle, which it might possess, over any other.

Thomson's Conspectus, adapted to the British Pharmacopœia of 1885. Edited by NESTOR TIRARD, M.D. Lond. F.R.C.P. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at King's College, Assistant-Physician to King's College Hospital, Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and Examiner in Materia Medica at the Royal College of Physicians. New Edition. With an Appendix containing notices of some of the more non-official Medicines and Preparations. 18mo. pp. 276, price 6s.

[January 6, 1887.]

IN this new Edition the plan of the original work has been preserved, and the Editor has endeavoured to bring the book into accordance with the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1885, and has made such other corrections and alterations as were found necessary from the progress of science. The writings of the best authors have been consulted, but as no credit is claimed beyond what is due to a careful and accurate compilation, any special reference to their labours, and to the uses which have been made

of them, would be out of place in a book of this size.

To make up for the shortness of the descriptions in the body of the work, a more general account of each of the classes of substances employed is given in the Introduction. In the Appendix the section relating to unofficial drugs of recent introduction or employed on the Continent or in the United States has been entirely re-written. The section on poisons has been very much condensed; and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ employed in various London hospitals are introduced by way of example.

Hip Disease in Childhood, with special reference to its Treatment by Excision. By G. A. WRIGHT, B.A. M.B.Oxon. F.R.C.S. Eng. Assistant-Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Manchester, Lecturer in Clinical Surgery in the Owens College. With 48 original Woodcuts, 8vo. pp. 254, price 10s. 6d.

[February 14, 1887.]

THIS book is a monograph on Hip Disease in Childhood, and contains chapters on the causes, symptoms, treatment, &c. of the disease, with an account of one hundred cases of excision, and notes on the principal affections of the hip-joint met with in childhood, other than chronic hip-disease. The illustrations are mainly from the Author's own cases.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

The Steam Engine. By GEORGE C. V. HOLMES, Whitworth Scholar, Secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects, Corresponding Member of the Society of Natural Sciences at Cherbourg, &c. With Frontispiece and 212 Illustrations and Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 544, price 6s. [January 26, 1887.]

THE progress of technical education in this country during the last few years has rendered necessary the production of an elementary text-book on the Steam Engine, containing information upon branches of the subject which have hitherto received but scant notice in works of this nature. The Author has endeavoured, as far as the limits of space in this small volume permitted, to make good these deficiencies, which were for the most part brought under his notice by engineering students.

There are four important points in which he ventures to hope this book will be found to contain information, put in a form suitable for beginners, which has hitherto only been accessible in works of a more advanced character or in those which only profess to treat special branches of the subject.

They are as follows :—

1. The modern science of thermodynamics, which is the foundation of all knowledge of the steam engine considered as an apparatus for converting heat into mechanical work.
2. The very important effects exercised on the motion of quick-running engines by the inertia of their reciprocating parts.
3. The geometrical methods of fixing the dimensions and the setting of slide valves.
4. The investigation of the methods in use for diminishing the losses of efficiency in expansive engines, due to the cooling of the cylinders by the expanding steam, the principal of which methods are, super-heating, steam jacketing, and compounding.

The Author has endeavoured throughout this work to make the descriptions as simple as possible, and their sequence as systematic as the nature of the work allowed. He believes that fully one-half of the difficulties experienced by students in mastering new subjects is due to the want of system which characterises too much of our older technical literature. It is the rule rather than the exception in many books to present to the student ready-made formulæ without indicating the steps by which they are reached. This source of difficulty to beginners the Author has endeavoured to avoid, for he conceives it to be the duty of all who attempt to teach even the most elementary subjects to husband the powers of their readers by saving them all unnecessary trouble.

Originality is not claimed for the book, but the Author has endeavoured to render the information which it contains very easy to understand, so that it can be followed from first to last by any student who possesses a slight acquaintance with elementary mathematics. Wherever it has been advantageous to do so, geometrical instead of analytical methods of demonstration have been used. The Author has not assumed the slightest acquaintance on the part of the reader with the sciences of heat or of motion, and has consequently devoted many pages to the explanation of such parts of these sciences as are necessary for the proper understanding of the working of engines.

The Author wishes to express his deep obligations to his old friend and private tutor at Cambridge, Professor JAMES STUART, M.P., who has revised the proofs of the entire work, and

to the Editors and Proprietors of *Engineering* and the *Engineer*, who have allowed free use to be made of many of the illustrations and of the inexhaustible stores of information which have appeared in their journals.

Explosions in Coal Mines. By W. N. and J. B. ATKINSON, H.M. Inspectors of Mines. With 27 Plans and Diagrams (13 in colours). Royal 8vo. pp. 144, price 7s. 6d.

[October 1, 1886.]

THE inquiry made by the writers of this work into the explosions that have occurred during the last thirteen years in the coal mines of the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, has led them to form certain conclusions on the subject, differing materially from those usually held.

Fire-damp has hitherto been considered the principal agent in coal mine explosions. It is shown, from reasoning based upon the observed effects of five large explosions in the county of Durham, that coal dust probably plays a more important part than fire-damp in large explosions, and may be the only agent. Accounts of previous explosions in the North of England are considered, and it is pointed out that many of them resemble the explosions particularly described, and supposed to be due, to coal dust.

An explosion of fire-damp, said to be the largest of its kind known to the writers, is described and contrasted with the explosions supposed to be due to coal dust.

Certain negative considerations against the view that fire-damp is the principal agent in these explosions are given.

Remedial measures are discussed.

The possible causes of the initiation and extension of explosions in coal mines, so far as at present known, are pointed out.

Books and Bookmen. By ANDREW LANG. With 2 Coloured Plates and 17 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 160, price 6s. 6d.

[January 9, 1887.]

* * Large Paper Edition (only 100 copies printed), price 15s. [Out of print.]

THE Essays in this volume have, for the most part, already appeared in an American edition (Combes, New York, 1886). 'Elzevirs' and 'Some Japanese Bogie-Books' are reprinted, with permission of Messrs. CASSELL, from the *Magazine of Art*; 'Literary For-

geries,' from the *Contemporary Review*; 'Lady Book-Lovers,' from the *Fortnightly Review*; 'A Bookman's Purgatory,' and two of the pieces of verse from *Longman's Magazine*.

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Elsevirs.	Literary Forgeries.
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A Well and Water-Bogie.	

Hours with a Three-inch Telescope. By Captain WILLIAM NOBLE, F.R.A.S. F.R.M.S. Honorary Associate of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, &c. With a Map of the Moon and 105 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 130, price 4s. 6d.

[December 16, 1886.]

THIS book is, to a large extent, a reprint of a series of papers which originally appeared in *Knowledge*. The work in its collected form simply aims at being a primer of the Three-inch Telescope, and is designed to instruct the very beginner in the use of an instrument of that size, mounted on a common table stand, and unprovided with any means of finding objects in the sky by means of their co-ordinates. The reader is further supposed to know no more of the constellations than may be learned from 'The Stars in their Seasons,' by R. A. PROCTOR (Longmans & Co. 5s.). In one sense, every single line in the book is original, inasmuch as every object referred to was actually described and drawn by the Author at the eye end of a telescope of three inches aperture.

One thing the Author must most earnestly disclaim, and that is anything in the shape of competition or rivalry with any existing work treating of telescopic observation. His highest aspiration will be fulfilled if this little book should serve as an introduction to, and in-

duce the amateur diligently to study, 'Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes' by the Rev. T. W. WEBB (9s. Longmans & Co.) The Author would be proud indeed to feel that his unpretending rudimentary lessons had been the means of introducing the student to that treasure-house of the glories and beauties of the heavens, and should appreciate such a result as the highest reward that he could receive for the pains and trouble he has taken.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Elements of Harmony and Counterpoint. By F. DAVENPORT, Professor of Harmony, &c. Royal Academy of Music. Crown 8vo. pp. 94, cloth limp, price 2s. 6d.

[January 4, 1887.]

THIS book is founded on the Day theory, and represents the Author's method of teaching Harmony on that basis.

It presupposes a knowledge of the elements of music, comprising clefs, intervals, scales, keys, time, &c.

The study of Counterpoint is made concurrent with that of Harmony, from a knowledge of which it is inseparable, and to the practical use of which it is essential.

Railway Problems: an Inquiry into the Economic Conditions of Railway Working in Different Countries. By J. S. JEANS, Secretary to the Iron and Steel Institute, Fellow and Member of Council of Statistical Society, Author of 'England's Supremacy' &c. 8vo. pp. 588, price 12s. 6d.

[January 7, 1887.]

THE control and administration of railways, in relation to private monopolies *versus* public rights; the cost of transport as compared with the rates charged to the public; the employment of inland navigation for heavy traffic; the extent to which railways should be subject to State interference where they were not actually State property; and the effect of cheap transport on commerce and industry—these are some of the many problems relating to the railway system that have within recent years occupied more or less attention in all civilised countries. There has, however, been no manual or handbook hitherto available to which those interested in these questions could refer for comparisons of data as to the systems of different

countries, and the results to which the several methods and principles of working and administration contributed. The present volume is designed to supply that want. There is scarcely any important aspect of railway working and control that is not considered statistically, and from an economic standpoint, with reference to all the principal countries of the world. There are also chapters on 'Railway Finance,' showing how the money expenditure involved in railway construction has been laid out; on 'Railways as Investments,' giving the financial results obtained in working the railways of different countries; on passenger and goods traffic; on the cost of locomotive power, and on fuel economy. The railways of America, the Colonies, England, Scotland, and Ireland, are separately considered, and the economic circumstances peculiar to each country are fairly and fully estimated. Designed as a work of reference, the work is largely statistical—indeed, it has upwards of 220 original Tables, illustrating almost every phase of railway working. In view of the pending legislation on the subject of railways, alike in this country and in the United States, the information given as to the legal status of railways in the chief countries of the world has been set out with considerable fullness. One or two of the chapters have been read as papers before the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of last year, and the British Association, &c., but they have never been fully published *in extenso* until now. The vexed questions of classification, terminal charges, 'pooling' of freight and rates, discrimination as between one trade or one district and others, are each dealt with as 'pending problems.'

English Composition and Rhetoric. Enlarged Edition. Part I. Intellectual Elements of Style. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Emeritus Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Crown 8vo. pp. 330, price 3s. 6d. [February 5, 1887.]

Part II. Emotional Qualities of Style.

[In preparation.]

IN re-modelling the Manual of 'English Composition and Rhetoric,' after twenty years' experience of teaching, the Author has seen fit to narrow its scope, so as to do more ample justice to certain portions of the work chosen for their general utility.

The subject as thus modified has been much enlarged both in exposition and in illustration, and is made to fall under two divisions, a separate volume being given to each. With

certain reservations, it may be said, that the first division is occupied with the Elements of Style that concern the Understanding; while the second division, without any reservation, is to comprise the Emotional Qualities.

The topics of the present volume are the following:—Order of Words; Number of Words; the Sentence; the Paragraph; Figures of Speech; and finally, the Qualities of Style named respectively Clearness, Simplicity, Impressiveness and Picturesqueness. Every one of these topics is fully expounded, exemplified, and applied to the arts of criticism and composition.

In further explanation of the mode of treatment, the student is referred to the department of Figures of Speech, occupying nearly one-third of the volume. Never before, the Author believes, has that branch received so large a share of attention. Under the designation of Figures, the ancient authors of the Rhetorical art not only originated a considerable part of our critical vocabulary, but discussed many of the fundamentals of style and composition. Their enumeration of Figures in detail was voluminous, while the classification of them was imperfect. Still, the place of these Figures in Rhetoric is now established beyond recall. Under such circumstances, the best thing to do is to select and methodise all such as disclose any capital or leading features of style. This has been the first object. Next, in expounding the kinds so selected, the Author has steadily endeavoured to prescribe the conditions regulating the efficiency of the several varieties of figure, and to apply these conditions in particular testing examples. This is necessarily a hazardous proceeding; but it cannot be evaded by whoever aims at expounding the Rhetorical art with any degree of thoroughness.

The rest of the volume bears almost exclusively on the species of composition addressed to the Understanding. As regards this particular aim, the new work differs from the existing one, by the same Author, in omitting to handle, under express headings, the so-called KINDS of Composition—namely, Description, Narration, Exposition, Oratory. Much of what was included under those designations is here reproduced in other connexions: the laws of Description are exhaustively treated in the discussion of Picturesqueness; and a considerable part of what pertains to the Expository art will be found distributed throughout the several topics as now arranged. Still, there is room for separate Manuals, giving an exhaustive treatment of the Kinds of Composition, under their own specific designations, as in the first Rhetoric, where there remain a number of sug-

gestions, as well as illustrations, that have not been transferred to the present work.

The exemplification is conducted partly by short instances adduced under the principles, and partly by the minute and critical analysis of passages of some length.

In most cases, the number of examples adduced for illustration and criticism has been purposely made large, in order that the principles may be seen in the widest range of their application; and, for the same reason, they have been chosen from a considerable variety of English writers.

On Teaching English: with Detailed Examples, and an Inquiry into the Definition of Poetry. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Emeritus Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 2s. 6d.

[February 5, 1887.]

THE present volume is auxiliary to the enlarged edition of the Author's 'Rhetoric and English Composition,' the first part of which is published at the same time. It embraces principally the three following topics:—

First, a review of the prevailing opinions as to the proper mode of teaching English, together with a critical estimate of their respective merits. The handling of this part is of necessity controversial.

Second, a brief sketch of the Rhetorical method, followed by a series of Select Lessons on the leading Qualities of Style—Intellectual and Emotional. These are intended to be, as far as possible, intelligible by themselves; but they also serve as overflow examples to the course of Rhetoric in the expanded text-book.

Third, an inquiry into the Definition of Poetry, being one added to the many attempts to deal with this intractable question. The discussion is not meant to remain isolated, but to fall in with the treatment of rhetorical principles, both in theory and in practice.

The pretensions of the work, more especially as regards the Lessons in the analysis and criticism of passages from our greatest authors, are necessarily ambitious; and need no little amount of justification and apology on the part of the Author. All this, however, will find a more suitable place in the two rhetorical text-books themselves.

Stanzas and Sonnets. By J. PIERCE, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 192, price 5s.

[January 27, 1887.]

THESE verses have been composed from time to time during the last thirty years of a busy life. They are principally descriptive and

reflective, and a few relate to personal experience. Some have appeared in magazines, but the majority have been hitherto unpublished. They belong to no particular school of thought, but the writer has endeavoured to touch here and there on subjects relating to our own times in religious and social questions. He has also included three extracts from a blank verse translation of the Eleventh Book of the *Odyssey*, which deals with Ulysses' descent into Hades. The first relates his interview with his mother; the second with Agamemnon; and the third (the last seventy lines of the book) his vision of Tantalus, Sisyphus, Hercules, &c.

Notes on Thucydides, Book I. Compiled and Original, intended chiefly for the Upper Middle Forms in Public Schools. By REGINALD GEARE, B.A. Assistant-Master King's College School. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d. [December 30, 1886.]

THE idea of writing these Notes was first suggested to the Author by the question, so frequently asked by boys just beginning to read THUCYDIDES—'What notes shall we get?'

To such it is difficult to recommend any annotated edition of THUCYDIDES, as, for the generality of schoolboys, existing editions are well-nigh 'prohibitory,' either in price, or the too high standard of their scholarship, or from the fact of the notes being written in a language unintelligible as the text itself. It is hoped that these Notes will be found to be adapted to the capabilities of boys below, say, the level of the Public School VIth Form, in respect of both scholarship and price.

If the Author can claim any special feature in the treatment of his subject, it consists, perhaps, in a more methodical and consistent exposition of the 'history' of the early part of the Peloponnesian war, than most editors have afforded it.

This remark applies particularly to such passages as chapters 24-31; 100-117; though, generally speaking, it is by drawing upon such copious and connected accounts of the matter as GROTE's or CURTIUS' histories supply, that THUCYDIDES' apparently disconnected and incidental notices of events are best spun into a continuous narrative of an intelligible policy.

By reference to CURTIUS more especially, the Author has endeavoured to put much of the antiquarian matter of the introductory chapters into a clear light, and one consistent with the ascertained facts of history. In the 'speeches,' more attention has been paid to

the style—in other words, to the translation—than to points of syntax involved; and as regards points of grammar, special pains have been taken to expand, and so explain, the condensed expressions that everywhere beset the reader; and in cases where Anacoluthon occurs, to render such passages coherent by clearly pointing out wherein their incoherence consists.

General dissertations, as, for instance, on the style and credibility of THUCYDIDES, the genuineness of his speeches, and, in fact, all such questions as could not fairly be brought within the compass of a note, have been avoided, as being beside the immediate object of this work,—to render the text of THUCYDIDES intelligible to the ordinary English schoolboy.

She: a History of Adventure. By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of 'King Solomon's Mines' &c. With Facsimiles of either face of the Sherd of Amenartas and of the various uncial Greek, Roman, Black-letter, and Early English Inscriptions thereon inscribed. Crown 8vo. pp. 326, price 6s.
[January 1, 1887.]

THIS book is a history of African adventure, with which is combined a considerable amount of allegory and supernatural experience. In the main it gives an account of a single act of a great drama which, beginning thousands of years ago, is still in course of development. Of this drama, SHE herself is the central heroine, and her passion the great motive. Ages since, having exhausted the knowledge of the world, and having been rejected of the world because she would have let in light upon its darkness, she fled into the wilderness; but even here human passion followed her, for in the dead courts of Imperial Kôr she met KALLIKRATES, the forsworn priest of Isis, who is reincarnated in the person of LEO VINCEY, the hero of the present story. Here for the first time she learnt to love, and in the violence of her jealousy and passion destroyed the object of her love.

Here, too, having become endowed with almost immortal life, she spent two thousand lonely years, surrounded by savages and the embalmed bodies of a great departed race, waiting patiently till, in the appointed course, her lover shall reappear upon the earth. At length he comes in the person of LEO VINCEY. How events develop themselves is too long to be told now, but when the curtain falls the positions of the players have been reversed. SHE has passed into death, and her lover, who has been the involuntary means of bringing on

her the vengeance to which his race was pledged, is left on earth to mourn her. Omnipotence, which in the splendour of her strength and beauty she has persistently ignored, crushes her in the moment of her triumph. Not in this spirit can she win enduring happiness.

He. By the Author of 'It,' 'King Solomon's Wives,' 'Beas,' 'Much Darker Days,' 'Mr. Morton's Subtler,' and other Romances. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 126, price 1s. sewed.
[February 23, 1887.]

DEDICATION.

Kôr, Jan. 30, 1887.

DEAR ALLAN QUATERMAIN,—You, who, with others, have aided so manfully in the Restoration of King Romance, know that His Majesty is a Merry Monarch.

You will not think, therefore, that the respectful Liberty we have taken with your Wondrous Tale (as PAMELA did with the 137th Psalm) indicates any lack of Loyalty to our Lady AYESHA.

Her beauties are beyond the reach of danger from Burlesque, nor does her form flit across our humble pages.

May you restore to us yet the prize of her perfections, for we, at least, can never believe that she wholly perished in the place of the Pillar of Fire!

Yours ever,

TWO OF THE AMA LO-GROLLA.

A Comedy without Laughter. By PERCY ROSS. Crown 8vo. pp. 250, price 6s.
[February 18, 1887.]

THIS is the story of two or three young moderns who have the true nineteenth-century self-consciousness and introspective habit of 'watching themselves live.' They complain of their present existence, and tremble lest it should not be continued beyond the grave.

The heroine, an artist born, and who regards life chiefly from the refined æsthetic point of view, marries, to all intents and purposes, the wrong man; but if there is a comment needed to the story, it is that there are some people in whom the capacity for happiness is undeveloped, and, let them do what they can for themselves, they will always live under protest.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXXIX.

MAY 31, 1887.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. for this purpose.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 135 and 136.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY. VOLS. V. and VI. 8vo. pp. 1,248, price 36s. [April 18, 1887.

THESE two volumes contain the history of England from 1784 to 1793, and the history of Ireland from 1782 to 1793. Of the twelve hundred pages of which they consist, the Author devotes over four hundred to the French Revolution and its influence on English politics, and three hundred to the history of the first decade of the Irish Parliament.

The fifth volume opens with an account of the administration and personal character of

Pitt, and of the incidents of the King's madness, the First Regency, and the Fitzherbert marriage; a subsequent chapter treats of the question of religious liberty and of foreign affairs up to the time of the French Revolution, the remainder of the volume being taken up with an account of the causes of the French Revolution, with a sketch of its progress and of its effects on English and European politics.

The first chapter of the sixth volume continues the account of the French Revolution, so far as it bore on English affairs, up to the date of the execution of Louis XVI. and the declaration of war by the Convention against England and Holland. The chapter which follows is devoted

to the manners and customs of the English people during the latter part of the eighteenth century, with details as to class changes, agriculture, manufactures, the penal code, the slave trade, &c. The last two chapters are devoted to the history of Ireland and of the Irish Parliament from 1782 to 1793.

Mr. Lecky proposes to devote the last volume of his work, which is in preparation, to a history of the closing years of the Irish Parliament; of the great rebellion which it encountered; and of the Act of Union by which it was finally destroyed.

St. Petersburg and London in the Years 1852-1864. Reminiscences of Count CHARLES FREDERICK VITZTHUM VON ECKSTEDT, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James'. Edited, with a Preface, by HENRY REEVE, C.B. D.C.L. Translated by EDWARD FAIRFAX TAYLOR. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 794, price 80s. [April 18, 1887.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

IN compliance with the wish of an old and valued friend my name appears on the title-page of these volumes to authenticate (if that were necessary) their contents, and to recommend them to English readers as a faithful record of the political transactions of an eventful period.

'Twenty years ago it would have required no such introduction. At that time the members of the diplomatic body at the Court of St. James formed a conspicuous and active element in the society of London. The names of VAN DER WEYER, AZEGLIO, LAVRADIO, BUNSEN, BRUNNOW, COLLOREDO, and APPONYI were familiar to us as household words, and they contributed not a little, by their hospitality and their conversation, to the pleasures of social life. Amongst these eminent persons Count VITZTHUM occupied for many years a conspicuous and honourable place. No Foreign Minister had identified himself more thoroughly with the manners and tastes of this country. None was better qualified by the intimacies he had formed and the confidence he inspired to unravel the skein of our party contests, and to explain our relations with the other powers of Europe.

'As the Minister of Saxony, who had served with distinction at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna during the critical events of 1846 and 1849, and was animated by the warmest attachments to his native country, whose future he foresaw and predicted, Count VITZTHUM acquired in an especial degree the confidence of the PRINCE

CONSORT, who was never more in earnest than when he spoke with a German of the politics of Germany. The conversations of the Prince form one of the most valuable portions of these reminiscences.

'Count VITZTHUM was born in 1819, in the same year as the QUEEN and the PRINCE CONSORT. He presented his credentials as Saxon Minister to Her Majesty on June 13, 1853. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1857, a Privy Councillor of the King of Saxony in January 1865, and he remained in London until 1866, when the battle of Sadowa put an end to his mission. He therefore witnessed, as Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James, the beginning and the end of the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Italian campaign of 1859, the peace of Villafranca and the Italian Revolution, all the different phases of the Western Alliance, the American Civil War, the Danish complications and the war which followed, the death of the PRINCE CONSORT, of Lord PALMERSTON, and others—in one word, all the incidents and convulsions which happened in Europe during these eventful fourteen years.

'The private correspondence published in these volumes is by no means complete. The Author did not keep copies or extracts of all the private letters he wrote, and those letters were only supplementary to his official despatches. The minutes of these despatches, with all the papers of the Legation, have been given up to the Saxon Government, and are preserved in the State Paper Office at Dresden. They form, therefore, no part of this publication; and Count VITZTHUM was frequently absent from London during the parliamentary recess, employed either in special missions or travelling on the Continent. To fill up these blanks some private letters addressed to other persons, a few autograph notes from distinguished people, the PRINCE CONSORT for instance, have been inserted in chronological order, and some political recollections have been added. Reviewing the fourteen years he passed in England these memoirs are still incomplete, for it was not the intention of the Author to write his autobiography, still less the history of the period. He mentions only briefly the facts and impressions which came to his personal knowledge. The Author being by birth neither a Whig nor a Tory, neither English nor French, neither Russian nor Italian, neither Austrian nor Prussian, his recollections are as free as possible from party feelings and national prejudices. He had no other object in view but to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in order to keep his Government as well

informed as possible on European politics. Though he may have very decided opinions of his own, he scarcely puts them forward, preferring always to give faithfully the opinions of others. These "others," whose *ipsissima verba* are often quoted, are the leading men of the day. The events, therefore, are not so much commented upon by the representative of a minor German Court as by the PRINCE CONSORT, by LORD DERBY, LORD PALMERSTON, LORD RUSSELL, MR. GLADSTONE, MR. DISRAELI, and the most eminent statesmen of the time. Those, therefore, who like to look behind the curtain of our parliamentary struggles and diplomatic transactions will find in these volumes facts not to be gathered either from newspapers or from blue-books.

On Parliamentary Government in England: its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation. By ALPHEUS TODD, LL.D. C.M.G. Librarian of Parliament for the Dominion of Canada, Author of 'Practice and Privileges of the Two Houses of Parliament,' 'Parliamentary Government in the Colonies,' &c. Second Edition, by his Son. In 2 vols.—VOL. I. 8vo. pp. 874, price 24s. [May 12, 1887.]

NEARLY fifty years ago, when in the service of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, as an assistant in the Provincial Library, Mr. TODD was induced to compile a Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the use of the Legislature. This little volume was received with much favour by the Canadian Parliament, and at the first meeting of the Legislature of United Canada, in 1841, the book was formally adopted for the use of members.

It was in the same year, and immediately after the union of the two Canadas, that 'responsible government' was first applied to our colonial Constitution. In carrying out this new, and hitherto untried, scheme of colonial government, many difficult and complex questions arose, especially in regard to the relations which should subsist between the popular chamber and the ministers of the crown. Under these circumstances the Author speedily became aware that then, as now, no work previously written on the British Constitution undertook to supply the particular information required to elucidate the working of 'responsible' or 'parliamentary' government. For all preceding writers on this subject have confined themselves to the presentation of an outside view, or general outline, of the political system of England.

The Author's own researches in this field enabled him to accumulate a mass of information which has proved of much utility in the settlement of many points arising out of responsible government. The fact that the greater part of his notes had been collected when engaged in the investigation of questions not of mere local or temporary significance, but capable of general application, led him to think that, if the result were embodied in the form of a treatise on parliamentary government as administered in Great Britain, it might prove of practical value both in England and her colonies; and that in the constitutional states of continental Europe it might serve to make more clearly known the peculiar features of that form of government which has been so often admired, but never successfully imitated.

The great and increasing defect in all parliamentary governments, whether provincial or imperial, is the weakness of executive authority. It may be difficult to concede to the governor of a colony the same amount of deference and respect which is accorded to an English sovereign. But any political system which is based upon the monarchical principle must concede to the chief ruler something more than mere ceremonial functions. It is the tendency of the age in which we live to relax the bonds of all authority, and to deprive all rank and station, not directly derived from the people, of the influence which it has heretofore possessed. In popular estimation in our own day the prerogatives of royalty are accounted as well-nigh obsolete; and whatever may be the degree of affection expressed towards the occupant of the throne, the sovereign of England is too often regarded as but little more than an ornamental appendage to the state, and her rightful authority either derided or ignored.

In attempting to define the limits between the authority of the crown and that of the legislature under parliamentary government, the Author has never relied upon his own interpretations, but has always illustrated the matter in hand by reference to the best opinions recorded in the debates of Parliament, or in evidence before select committees of either House. Such testimony, for the most part from the lips of eminent statesmen and politicians of the present generation, is of the highest value, especially when it embodies information upon the usages of the constitution which had not previously appeared in print. It is in the abundant use of such valuable material, never before incorporated in any similar treatise, that the chief claim of this work to public attention must consist.

After the death of the Author in 1884, his

son completed the arrangements that his father had made for the issue of the second edition of the book. He found that considerable alterations had been made in the text, and there was a considerable accumulation of additional matter. Beyond making a greater division, with some alteration in the arrangement of the chapters, and embodying many of the more important notes in the text, the Editor's task has been confined to the necessary preparation of the book for the press.

The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.

By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon; formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, and JOHN H. OVERTON, Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Epworth. A New Edition, Revised and Abridged. Crown 8vo. pp. 512, price 7s. 6d.

[May 9, 1887.]

ALTHOUGH this edition has been shortened to about half the length of the original one, it is essentially the same work. The reduction has been effected, partly by the omission of some whole chapters, partly by excisions. The chapters omitted are those upon the Jacobites, the Essayists, Church Cries, and Sacred Poetry—subjects which have only a more or less incidental bearing on the Church history of the period. The passages excised are, for the most part, quotations, discursive reflections, explanatory notes, occasional repetitions, and, speaking generally, whatever could be removed without injury to the general purpose of the narrative. There has been no attempt at abridgment in any other form.

As the nature of this work has sometimes been a little misapprehended, it should be added that its Authors at no time intended it to be a regular history. When they first mapped out their respective shares in the joint undertaking, their design had been to write a number of short essays relating to many different features in the religion and Church history of England in the Eighteenth Century. This general purpose was adhered to; and it was only after much deliberation that the word 'Chapters' was substituted for 'Essays.' There was, however, one important modification. Fewer subjects were, in the issue, specifically discussed, but these more in detail; while some questions—such, for instance, as that of the Church in the Colonies—were scarcely touched upon. Hence a certain disproportion of treatment, which a general introductory chapter could but partially remedy.

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1. Introductory.	C. J. ABBEY.	6. The Trinitarian Controversy.	J. H. OVERTON.
2. Robert Nelson: his Friends and Church Principles.	C. J. ABBEY.	7. 'Enthusiasm.'	C. J. ABBEY.
3. The Deists.	J. H. OVERTON.	8. Church Abuses.	J. H. OVERTON.
4. Latitudinarian Churchmanship.		9. The Evangelical Revival.	J. H. OVERTON.
(1) Character and Influence of Archbishop Tillotson's Theology.	C. J. ABBEY.	(1) The Methodist Movement.	
5. Latitudinarian Churchmanship.		(2) The Calvinistic Controversy.	(3) The Evangelists.
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EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

The Church and the Roman Empire. By the Rev. ARTHUR CARR, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. With Map of the Roman Empire, A.D. 292-305. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 226, price 2s. 6d. [May 21, 1887.]

THIS little volume does not profess to be a Church history of the momentous period with which it deals. Its scope is limited to a particular aspect of the ecclesiastical movement in that period. The internal questions which agitated the Church, and the great Councils in which those disputes were arranged, must be looked for elsewhere. Here it is intended to trace in outline the relations between Christianity and the Roman Empire, and the external growth of the Church, during the fourth and fifth centuries. It was an era of change and revolution more complete and far-reaching in consequences than any which had yet befallen the civilised world. The disruption of the Roman Empire, the invasion and settlements of the Teutonic races, the reception of the Church into the political system, and its growth into a force strong enough to remould the shattered world, form a subject of supreme interest and of great complexity.

It is clear, therefore, that in a work of this kind the leading events and personages alone can be touched upon. Its aim is to describe especially those acts which seem to have had a decisive and determining effect on the external

growth of the Church. And if sometimes an undue proportion appears to be given to what are termed secular affairs, if sometimes a great statesman or a great general rather than a great bishop or theologian be the prominent figure in these pages, none the less will the subject still be ecclesiastical history. The advance of the Church in its external aspect is sometimes visibly and appropriately the work of a priest or statesman-bishop; another crisis requires the sword of a conqueror; sometimes even the tyranny of a barbarian leader remotely ends in good. The march of CONSTANTINE from Gaul to Rome, and the alliance of THEODORIC and AETIUS against the pagan HUN, were in a real sense ecclesiastical events; though in a different way, they bore upon the future of the Church as definitely as the decisions of the Œcumenical Councils.

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11. Gratian — St. Ambrose.	23. The Huns and Attila.
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HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the
Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Oxford. By CHARLES W. BOASE, Fellow of
Exeter College. With 2 Maps. Crown
8vo. price 3s. 6d.

[May 27, 1887.]

'THE University of Oxford,' says J. R. GREEN, 'is so far from being older than the City, that Oxford had already seen five centuries of borough life before a student appeared within its streets. The University found it a busy, prosperous borough, and reduced it to a cluster

of lodging-houses. It found it among the first of English municipalities, and it so utterly crushed its freedom that the recovery of some of the commonest rights of self-government has only been brought about by recent legislation. The story of the struggle which ended in this usurpation is one of the most interesting in our municipal annals, and it is one which has left its mark not on the town only but on the very constitution and character of the conquering University.'

Such is the argument of this book. The materials are large, and the Author can only acknowledge the utmost obligation to WOOD and HEARNE and, among modern writers, to Dr. E. A. FREEMAN's 'English Towns and Districts,' J. R. GREEN's 'Early Oxford' and 'Oxford in the Eighteenth Century,' Mr. ANDREW LANG's 'Oxford,' and Mr. PARKER's 'Early Oxford,' as well as to other publications of the Oxford Historical Society. Part of the City records, from 1509 to 1583, were edited by Mr. W. H. TURNER for the City in 1880. It is to be hoped that more of these valuable documents will be published. Mr. TURNER also edited the 'Heraldic Visitations of Oxfordshire' for the Harleian Society. For the University archives, ANSTEY's 'Munimenta Academica' must be consulted; and the 'Abingdon Chronicle,' edited by STEVENSON, contains much valuable matter.

In well-known and popular passages of these authors it has seemed best to employ their own words without alteration, but it has not been always possible to insert marks of quotation.

The legends about Oxford and about Alfred have been analysed so thoroughly by Mr. PARKER, that the work will not need doing again. He has further allowed the Author to use his map of the early city, the other map is adapted from HOLLAR.

The history of the City has naturally been the first object, and later on that of the University—mainly in its relations to the City; but the two became so closely connected that their annals almost blend into one and the Author has deemed it more or less expedient to follow something like chronological order.

CONTENTS :

Chap.	Chap.
1. Early Oxford.	5. The Stuarts.
2. Growth of the City.	6. Later Oxford.
3. The University and the City.	7. Modern Oxford.
4. The Renaissance and the Reformation.	Maps: Early Oxford. Oxford in 1643.

The Health of Nations. A Review of the Works of EDWIN CHADWICK. With a Biographical Dissertation, by BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON. With Autotype Portrait of Mr. Chadwick. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 902, price 28s. [May 23, 1887.]

THIS work is a review and abstract of the works of Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK on Political Economy, Education, Sanitary Reform, and Prevention of Disease, Poverty, and Crime. The first volume includes Mr. CHADWICK's work—commencing as far back as 1828, and extending to the present time—on Economy, political and general, and Education. Under the first of these heads are included his researches on 'Life Assurance,' 'Life as a Commercial Problem,' 'Taxes on Knowledge,' the 'Suppression of Intemperance,' the 'Development of Statesmanship as a Science, and Competitive National Economy.' Under the second head the 'Origin and development of the half-time system of Education' is fully described, with Essays by Mr. CHADWICK on the Physiological and Psychological limits of Mental Labour; Education and Drill; the School-children of London; Physical training for Trades Unionists; Failures in National Education; Stick or no Stick; the Intractable Child; Competitive Examinations; Summaries of Educational efforts; and Ideal projects towards Social Unities.

The second volume comprises, in the first part, Mr. CHADWICK's well-known and historical work, 'On the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes,' followed by Essays on the Construction of Sanitary dwellings; House drainage and Town drainage; Sewage and Agriculture; the Prevention of Epidemics; Health *versus* War: a plea for the Economy of Peace; Administrative Unity in Sanitation; and Results and Projects in Sanitation. The second part of this volume, dealing with the prevention of pauperism and poverty, describes the development and course of the great Poor Law Reform Act, with Summaries of Poor Law Administration, embracing short Essays on Training of pauper children; Ideas for preventing distress during periods of depression; Manufacturing and Agricultural Distress; and Medical Relief for the destitute poor. The third part of the second volume, treating on the prevention of crime, deals with the subjects of Preventive Police; Prevention of robbery and murders for money; the best forces for the Suppression of riots; the police and the extinction of fires; Tricycles for the police.

The volumes are preceded by a Biographical Dissertation on Mr. CHADWICK, written by Dr. RICHARDSON.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Early Tudors. By the Rev. C. E. MOBERLY, M.A. late a Master in Rugby School. With 4 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 260, price 2s. 6d. [February 11, 1887.]

THIS volume aims, like its predecessors in the same series, at giving, without notes or references, a clear and straightforward narrative of political events, so far as they bear on the main issues of the time. It deals with the reigns of HENRY VII. and HENRY VIII., and endeavours to show, first, the good done to England by the pacific rule and wise enactments of the former king (in spite of much personal meanness), and then the portentous fashion in which the natural growth of improvement was distorted and checked, but not destroyed, by his successor's violence and self-will.

Apart from the personal character and actions of sovereigns, it dwells at considerable length on some of the chief interests of the time; showing, for instance, the progress of trade, the extraordinary influence of maritime discovery, especially that of America, on general thought, and the immense change in opinion produced by the restoration of the Greek classics. On the same principle, the teachings of ERASMS and Sir THOMAS MORE are illustrated at length, and some attempt has been made to estimate the national feelings to which these great men addressed themselves.

It may be desirable to note a few points, generally not fully given in manuals, on which this book touches. These are the earlier growth of despotism in the continental nations (as shown in the introductory chapter); HENRY VII.'s claim to the throne; the plot of HENRY VII. and FERDINAND to crush the freedom of the Church in France; HENRY VIII.'s dealings with MARCUS MEYER; ANNE BOLEYN's trial, as illustrated by Mr. FRIEDMANN from foreign documents; and Lord SURREY's heraldic offences. Besides this, the account of statutes passed by the two kings, especially HENRY VII., is fuller than usual, as are also the details of foreign events which bore upon our history.

In addition to a summary account of the early controversies of the Reformation in England, the book contains a sketch of the beginning of Protestantism on the Continent.

The Life of Sir Joseph Napier, Bart. Ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From his Private Correspondence. By ALEX. CHARLES EWALD, F.S.A. Author of 'The Life and Times of Lord Beaconsfield,' &c. With Portrait on Steel engraved by G. J. Stodart, from a Photograph. 8vo. pp. 452, price 15s. [April 7, 1887.]

DURING his political career the name of JOSEPH NAPIER was well known in the House of Commons. Taking his seat on the Conservative benches as one of the members of the University of Dublin, he rapidly came to the front as a speaker and debater, and to him was entrusted the advocacy of the Irish policy then upheld by his party. In 1852, on the formation of the first government of Lord DERBY, NAPIER was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, and in this capacity introduced his four memorable Land Bills, which, however, owing to the collapse of the Cabinet, failed to become law. Had these measures then been enrolled on the statute book, much of the recent agitation and legislation upon the now vexed question of land reform in Ireland might have been avoided. Upon the fall of the government of Lord PALMERSTON, the Conservatives again came into power under Lord DERBY, and NAPIER crossed St. George's Channel as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. On the defeat of his party he was removed from office, but was shortly afterwards created a baronet, and appointed, by his friend Mr. DISRAELI, to a seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. When the Irish seal was in commission, during the reign of Mr. DISRAELI's second cabinet, NAPIER once more went to Dublin and presided over the Court of Chancery as Chief Commissioner.

Nor is it only as a lawyer and practical politician that the name of Sir JOSEPH NAPIER is remembered. In union with Lord SHAFTESBURY and the other leaders of the evangelical party, he was an active and prominent opponent of ritualism, and on more than one occasion served on Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into ecclesiastical abuses. The important part which he played in framing the Clerical Subscription Bill, and when inquiring into the alleged extravagances of the Ritualists as a member of the Ritual Commission, are narrated at full length in the pages of this work. Upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church, NAPIER, who was always one of its keenest defenders, was appointed Assessor of the Synod, and the rules regulating the discipline of that assembly are almost entirely the result of his labours and suggestions. The biography contains numerous letters from Lord DERBY, the then Mr. DISRAELI,

Lord CHELMSFORD, Lord CAIRNS, the ARCH-BISHOP of YORK, Mr. GLADSTONE, and other distinguished persons who, at different times, had occasion to interest themselves in the political and judicial career of Sir JOSEPH NAPIER.

Through the Fields with Linnæus. A Chapter in Swedish History. By Mrs. FLORENCE CADDY, Author of 'Footsteps of Jeanne d'Arc' &c. With 6 Illustrations and 2 Maps. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 746, price 16s. [March 11, 1887.]

THERE are few characters of European interest concerning whom so little is now familiarly known as LINNÆUS: his almost legendary reputation still survives, though fast asleep in the inner stores of libraries, so that the present generation looks in vain for the name so well known to tradition. The story of LINNÆUS is here written in familiar style, as most interesting to the general reader; technical students can follow the great naturalist in his voluminous works. LINNÆUS is here followed less as a botanist than an observer, 'taking the whole of knowledge for his province.' There has been but one biography of LINNÆUS deserving of that title; all others are paraphrases or abridgments of the English translation of STOEVEER, who lived too near LINNÆUS's time, and worked without the manuscript diaries. Excepting the Lapland tour, LINNÆUS's diaries of travel have never been printed in English, though several times published in German and Swedish. Besides travelling among the chief objects of interest in his country, LINNÆUS explored Sweden's least known provinces, and these volumes record his impressions, as well as the changes that have taken place since his day. The foreign travels of LINNÆUS give the aspect of natural history in England, France, Germany, and Holland, as it was before his labours had begun to organise discovery.

The Author has endeavoured to bring home to her readers a conception of the great naturalist's life by making him tell his own history from his diaries in the midst of the very scenes in which he moved, following him for this purpose with care throughout his travels. In one respect the biography of LINNÆUS is of importance in the history of natural science; his early books were merely tables—sums, so to speak, of his knowledge; his scientific influence lay in himself, in his speech, his enthusiasm, his persuasive powers, that taught people to see with his eyes. Though his works and those of his editors fill nearly half a volume of the British Museum catalogue, yet 'the man was

greater than the author.' With LINNÆUS it was development and progress to the end of his life, and after him the seeds he planted became trees.

The Science of Thought. By F. MAX MÜLLER.
8vo. pp. 688, price 21s.

[March 16, 1887.]

EXTRACTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

'THE system of philosophy which this book propounds may, and probably will be called Nominalism, and Nominalism in its most extreme form. I have the highest regard for Nominalism. I believe it has purified the philosophical atmosphere of Europe more effectually than any other system. But nothing is so misleading as to use old names, as if everybody knew what they meant. Those who know the writings of William of Occam, would never think of applying the same name to his system and to my own. In one sense my system may, no doubt, be called Nominalism, because it aims at determining the origin and the true nature of names. But that is not the historical meaning of Nominalism, and the results to which a study of language has led us in this nineteenth century are very different from those that were within the reach even of the profoundest thinkers in the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. If there must be a name for the theories established by the combined Sciences of Language and Thought, let it be a distinctive name, not Nominalism, but Nominism.

'Again, it would be very easy to call my system Materialism, and to paint in dismal colours what may not unfairly be represented as its outcome, namely, that there is no such thing as intellect, understanding, mind, and reason, but that all these are only different aspects of language. I certainly hold that view, and I do so after having carefully weighed and tested every argument that has been or can be advanced against it. My own opinion may be right or wrong, but supposing it should prove right in the end, the consequences would by no means be so terrible as they appear. We should remain in every respect exactly as we were before, we should only comprehend our inner workings under new and, I believe, more correct names. If I say, "No reason without language," I also say, "No language without reason."

'Lastly, I hope that those who think that every system must be hall-marked, will not ask whether my book is Darwinian or not. If Darwinism is used in the sense of *Entwicklung*, I was a Darwinian, as may be seen from my

"Letter on the Turanian Languages," long before Darwin. No student of the Science of Language can be anything but an evolutionist, for, wherever he looks, he sees nothing but evolution going on all around him. But with regard to one question to which party-spirit has given an undue pre-eminence, namely, the descent of man from monkey, I am not a Darwinian, not because I am afraid to follow Darwin, but because I go far beyond Darwin. I believe I am correct in stating that at present the most competent judges consider the descent of man from any other kind of animal Not Proven. But while Darwin would have been satisfied with having established the descent of man from some kind of animal, I have never doubted, nor do I doubt, that man has been, is, and always will be an animal, i.e. a living being: only not a dumb animal, but an animal with the *proprium* of language and all that is implied by language. And here again I repeat, we must not be frightened by names. We are and shall remain what we are, whether we call ourselves angels or animals. We share everything with animals except language, which is our own; and if that is so, surely those who seem so anxious for the dignity of man should care for nothing more than for the lessons which they can learn from the Science of Thought, founded, as it is and ought to be, on the Science of Language.

'Thought in the sense in which I have defined it and used it in my book, represents one side of human nature only, the intellectual; and there are two other sides, the ethical and æsthetical, on which I have not touched. Whether the self-conscious Mona, which are all that I postulate, might be without anyideas of what is good or beautiful, I do not wish to determine. Anyhow, we can, for our purpose, treat them as if they were, and leave the origin of their ethical and æsthetical concepts and names to be treated by others.'

The Problem of Evil: an Introduction to the Practical Sciences. By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON, Author of 'A System of Psychology.' 8vo. pp. 290, price 10s. 6d.

[April 25, 1887.]

THIS work is a discussion of the nature of evil, the foundation of the moral law, the methods to be pursued in the elimination of evil, and the chief obstacles and hindrances. Two complementary practical precepts are deduced to guide and control all efforts for the reduction of evil and its progressive abatement. First—*Aim at the minimum of extrinsic restraint,*

and the maximum of liberty for the individual. Secondly—*Aim at the most complete and universal development of the altruistic character.*

PART I. THE NATURE OF EVIL. Chap. I. Physical and Moral Evil; II. Different Theories of Evil; III. Evil and Pain; IV. The Evolution of Pain; V. The Offices of Evil; VI. The Ultimate Origin of Evil.

PART II. THE ELIMINATION OF EVIL. Chap. VII. The Problem of Happiness; VIII. The Moral Law; IX. Some Questions of Moral Science (an examination of the ethical philosophy of T. H. GREEN); X. *Naturam Observare*; XI. The four Chief Methods of Reducing Evil (the Control of Material Forces, or, the Industrial Method; the Political Method, for security and justice; the Philanthropic Method, by altruistic effort; the Educational Method, by developing individual character); XII. Obstacles and Hindrances (exemplified more fully in the four succeeding parts).

PART III. THE GREAT THEOLOGICAL SUPERSTITION. Chap. XIII. The Doctrine of Sin; XIV. The Truth of the Doctrine; XV. The Morality of the Doctrine.

PART IV. THE INSTITUTIONAL FETTER. Chap. XVI. Individualism and Authority; XVII. The Family; XVIII. The State; XIX. The Church.

PART V. THE SOCIALISTIC FALLACY. Chap. XX. The Co-operative Idea; XXI. Socialism; XXII. The Political Party; XXIII. Industrial Co-operation.

PART VI. THE ROOT OF MORAL EVIL. Chap. XXIV. The Egoistic Ideal; XXV. The Militant System; XXVI. Active Egoism in the Industrial System; XXVII. Passive Egoism in the Industrial System; XXVIII. The Relief.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Edited by the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. and ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

Cycling. By VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G. and G. LACY HILLIER. With 19 Plates and 61 Woodcuts in the Text by Viscount Bury and Joseph Pennell. Crown 8vo. pp. 474, price 10s. 6d. [March 28, 1887.

THE introductory chapter of this book contains a general view of the present position of the sport of Cycling, and this is supplemented at considerable length by the historical chapter which deals in fuller detail with the course of the history of Cycling from the year 1819 down to the present time. In the second chapter will be found recounted every event which has had

the slightest bearing upon the progress and development of the Cycling sport; full details of the more important races will be found, carefully supplemented with dates, and all such necessary information. Subsequent chapters are devoted to the more practical developments of the art. Riding is treated very practically, the letterpress being assisted by appropriate illustrations in the explanations of the theory and practice of the art. This is followed by a few remarks upon the treatment of accidents.

The third chapter is devoted to practical advice upon the higher developments of the sport in a ride upon the racing path. This chapter goes at length into both theory and practice, and forms a complete guide to the racing side of Cycling. Then a short article upon the proper management of a race-meeting leads on to the fifth chapter, which is devoted to the racing path, this being a form of the exercise which requires a certain amount of careful preparation. The sixth chapter is devoted to the subject of training in all its various complications; and although racing is more particularly considered, the tourist as well as the racing man is also catered for. The very important question of dress is also gone into at great length in chapter VII., the various points of necessary costume being carefully treated of in a sufficiently exhaustive manner. A brief chapter upon clubs, in which attention is given to the doings of the University associations, is followed in due course by a brief notice of some of the more celebrated racing tracks, and a chapter upon tricycling for ladies. The chapters on the National Cyclists' Union, and the Cyclists' Touring Club, bring this section to a close; and then a very lengthy chapter upon construction deals fully with all types of machines and minor details of construction and accessories. Finally, five pages are devoted to the bibliography of the sport, and a complete index is appended.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Plates.

The Right of Way.	J. PENNELL.	The Finish of a Race.	J. PENNELL.
The Carrier in London.	J. PENNELL.	A Road Race.	J. PENNELL.
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A Foolhardy Feat.	VISCOUNT BURY.	'Coming events cast their shadows before.'	VISCOUNT BURY.
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Early Struggles.
Coasting—Safe and Reck-
less.
Bad and Good Positions
of Rider.
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Position of Feet in Pedal-
ling.
The Rear-Driving Safety
Bicycle.
Wedges for adjusting the
Saddle.
The 'Extraordinary Bi-
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Going it!
Rushing a Rise.
Ludgate Hill.
A Practice Spin.
Hunting the White Hart.
A Merry Heart.
'The Anchor' at Ripley.
Assemble!
Μηνυν δεϊδε, Θεδ.
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A Cone Head.
Trigwell's Ball-Bearing
Head.
The Socket Head.
The Ariel Head.
A Common Accident.

Adjusting the Head.
Handle-bars.
Whatton's Handle-bars.
Handles.
The Break Levers.
The Forks.
The Arab Cradle Spring
on an Adjustable Tilt-
Rod.
A Simplified Wheel.
Methods of Fixing the
Spokes.
New Rapid Tangent
Wheel.
The Hub.
Diagram of Safety Bi-
cycle.
The 'Kangaroo.'
The 'Rover' Bicycle.
The 'Kaiser' Safety.
Tandem Safety Bicycle.
The Chylesmore Two-
Chain Clutch Gear.
Starley's Differential Dri-
ving Gear.
The Balance Gear.
Pulley Wheels, Gearing
Level, Up and Down.
The Crypto-Dynamic
Two-speed Gear.
Back View of a Humber
Tricycle.
Humber Pattern Invin-
cible.
The Humber 'Cripper'
Tricycle.
The Humber Tandem.
The 'Invincible' Tandem.
The 'Velociman.'
The End.

The rage for novelty in *plats* for the table is so great, that to produce appetising dishes has become quite a fine art, as it is a *sine quâ non* that the eye as well as the palate should be satisfied.

It may perhaps be objected that a few of the dishes are expensive. Those that are so are intended more for epicurean feasts, but the majority will be found to be within reach of all.

Although the Author has endeavoured to describe the recipes as simply as possible, some of the terms are necessarily technical, the book being not so much intended for the use of novices as for those who already know something of the art.

Chance and Luck: a Discussion of the Laws of Luck, Coincidences, Wagers, Lotteries, and the Fallacies of Gambling; with Notes on Poker and Martingales. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Author of 'How to Play Whist,' 'Home Whist,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 272, price 5s. [May 16, 1887.]

THE false ideas prevalent among all classes of the community, cultured as well as uncultured, respecting chance and luck, Mr. PROCTOR considers illustrates the truth that common consent (in matters outside the influence of authority) argues almost of necessity *error*. This, by the way, might be proved by the method of probabilities. For if, in any question of difficulty, the chance that an average mind will miss the correct opinion is but one-half—and this is much underrating the chance of error—the probability that the larger proportion of a community numbering many millions will judge rightly on any such question is but as one in many millions of millions of millions.

The Author cannot hope, then, since authority has never been at the pains to pronounce definitely on such questions respecting luck and chance as are dealt with here, that common opinion, which is proclaimed constantly and loudly in favour of faith in luck, will readily accept the teachings here advanced, though they be but the commonplace of science in regard to the dependence of what is commonly called *luck*, strictly, and in the long run, uniformly, on *law*. The gambling fraternity will continue to proclaim their belief in luck (though those who have proved successful among them have by no means trusted to it), and the community on whom they prey will, for the most part, continue to submit to the process of plucking, in full belief that they are on their way to fortune.

If a few shall be taught by what the Author has here explained to see that in the long run

Entrées à la Mode. By MRS. DE SALIS, Author of 'Savouries à la Mode.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 102, price 1s. 6d. [April 29, 1887.]

THE Author has collected the recipes in this book from all the best schools of cookery, personal experiences, and *cordons bleus*, both in England and France.

As in her previous book, 'Savouries à la Mode,' many of the recipes are entirely original. She trusts that lovers of gastronomy will find some amongst the number which they can both relish and recommend.

even fair wagering and gambling must lead to loss, while gambling and wagering scarcely ever are fair, in the sense of being on even terms, this book will have served a useful purpose. The Author wishes also that he could hope that it would serve the higher purpose of showing that all forms of gambling and speculation are essentially immoral, and that, though many who gamble are not consciously wrongdoers, their very unconsciousness of evil indicates an uncultured, semi-savage mind.

CONTENTS :

Laws of Luck.	Gambling in Shares.
Gamblers' Fallacies.	Fallacies and Coincidences.
Fair and Unfair Wagers.	Notes on Poker.
Betting on Races.	Martingales.
Lotteries.	

Social Arrows. By Lord BRABAZON. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price One Shilling, boards; 5s. cloth.

[April 25, 1887.]

THIS book is a reprint of articles on Social Questions contributed by the Author from time to time to magazines and newspapers.

The main objects of all the articles are to promote greater interest in social questions, to induce the Government and those in authority to turn their attention to these subjects, and to show that such matters are really of more vital importance to the people than many questions of 'haute politique' which occupy a much larger share of public interest and monopolise the time and energies of Parliament.

The Author has annexed some additional essays to this edition.

CONTENTS :

Open Spaces.

Health and Physique of our City Populations.
A Plea for Public Playgrounds.
Open Spaces and the Cultivation of Flowers.
Open Spaces and Physical Education.

Associations for the Benefit of Young Men, Women, and Children.

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Great Cities and Social Reform.
Some suggested Remedies for Over-Population and its Attendant Evils.

The Cause of the Overworked Shop-Assistant.

The Shop Hours League.

The Early Closing Movement.

Sir John Lubbock's Shop Hours Regulation Bill and the Compulsory Closing of Shops.

Some Social Wants of London.

Public Wash-houses, Laundries, and Swimming Baths.
Clubs for Young Men and Women.

The Duty of the Church in Respect to Recreation and Literature.

The Need of National Industrial and Technical Training.

An Appeal to Men of Leisure.

An Appeal to Men of Wealth.

Labour, Leisure, and Luxury. A Contribution to Present Practical Political Economy. By ALEX. WYLIE, of Glasgow. Popular Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 140, price 1s.

[May 14, 1887.]

SINCE the publication of the first edition of this work in 1884, the teaching of what the Author conceives to be the most erroneous and subversive doctrines regarding property has been increasing and bearing fruit to an alarming extent, and if the need was great for the dissemination of sound views regarding the various problems of our complicated political economy when this treatise was first published, it is, in the Author's opinion, even more so now.

A popular edition was from the first contemplated, as the treatise was written principally for the benefit of the working classes.

The issue of this edition has been taken advantage of to bring all the statistics as nearly as possible up to date, and thus place in the hands of our operatives a concise compendium of information regarding all the important items of our present political economy, selected from sources beyond their means and with practical suggestions carefully deduced from them.

The Author of this work is of opinion that it has never been sought more strongly than at present to impregnate the minds of our working classes with the idea that the improvement of their condition is to be effected by means apart from themselves. He has therefore deemed this a fit time to publish in one treatise several articles written at different times, the main purport of which is to show that, whatever aid may be derived from legislative enactment or outside philanthropic effort, the improvement of their economic condition rests principally with themselves, and is mainly dependent upon their advancement in intelligence and, above all, morality.

This contribution to the political economy of the day—the result of an intimate practical acquaintance with the subject—will, the Author hopes, help in some small degree to dispel those communistic ideas, so prevalent in neighbouring countries, from the minds of our working classes, and incite them and their friends to renewed efforts for a better national life in no revolutionary or theoretical, but in a thoroughly conservative and practical spirit.

The Story of Our Lord, told in Simple Language for Children. By FRANCES YOUNG-HUSBAND. With 25 Illustrations from Pictures by the Old Masters, and numerous Ornamental Borders, &c. the whole being selected from Longmans' Illustrated New Testament. Crown 8vo. pp. 284, price 2s. 6d. cloth plain; 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges. [April 2, 1887.]

THE story of our Lord's life, as told in this book, has been worked out upon four main lines:—

(1) The narratives of the four gospels have been woven into one continuous account, and where authorities disagree with regard to the order of events, the sequence has been followed which appeared to have the greatest weight of probability, without any indication that there are doubts as to the absolute accuracy of the chronology. In a book for grown-up persons such a course would be unpardonable, but in writing for children it seemed unwise to interrupt the course of the story by expressing hesitations, or giving reasons for the sequence preferred.

(2) The same remark applies to the manner of stating facts for which there is no absolute authority, but only extreme probability—as for example, the assertion that our Lord followed the trade of a carpenter while living at Nazareth, the allusion to His wearing a white upper garment, or the assumption that it was during the lighting of the great lamps that He spoke of Himself as the Light of the World, or that He thought or felt in a particular way at any given time. No such assertion has been made without some reliable basis of probability, depending either on well-authenticated tradition, on the unvarying customs of the country, or on the circumstances of the moment; and it has been thought better to state the probability boldly as a fact, rather than to adopt the alternative course of suppressing all supplementary details.

(3) An effort has been made to give local colour by occasional short descriptions and explanations of existing conditions. Allusions

to the Old Testament have been explained by introducing the subjects referred to.

(4) The story has been told as a story simply, without any addition of nineteenth-century comment or criticism or attempt at religious teaching. The one object of this little book is to set forth in plain and simple language the chief events of that Life which for thirty-three years filled the cities and hills of Palestine with its glory, and to which the world still pays its tribute of reverence in the name, preserved through eighteen centuries of desolation by the country that witnessed it, of the 'Holy Land.'

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Crucifixion	Van Dyck.
The Nativity	Albani Missal.
The Annunciation	Lorenzo di Credi.
The Marriage of the Virgin	Raphael.
The Nativity	Lorenzo di Credi.
The Presentation in the Temple	Fra Bartolommeo.
The Magi	Lo Spagna.
Repose in Egypt	Nicholas Poussin.
The Baptism of Christ	Andrea del Sarto.
The Great Draught of Fishes	Raphael.
Christ Raising the Widow's Son	Agostino Carracci.
The Transfiguration	Raphael.
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The Blind Healed	Nicholas Poussin.
The Supper at Bethany	Marc Antonio, from Raphael.
Christ Enters Jerusalem in } Triumph }	Gaudenzio Ferrari.
The Price of the Betrayal	Fra Angelico.
The Last Supper	Leonardo da Vinci.
The Agony in the Garden	Raphael.
Christ Bearing His Cross	Raphael.
The Entombment	Perugino.
The Disciples at Emmaüs	School of Raphael.
'Feed My Sheep'	Raphael.
The Ascension	Perugino.

Exercises in Wood-Working for Handicraft Classes in Elementary and Technical Schools.

By WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN, F.R.S.
Memb.Inst.C.E. 28 Plates. Fcp. folio,
price 4s. 6d. in portfolio.

[April 19, 1887.]

IN making arrangements for the establishment of a class for the instruction of elementary school teachers in wood-working, at the Central Institute of the City and Guilds of London, the Author had to consider what kind of exercises were most suitable for such a class, and in what way those exercises could be systematised, so as to render the instruction of a more or less considerable class by a single teacher possible. The

first and governing condition in choosing exercises for such a class is the extremely limited time which the pupils can afford for this special instruction.

The object of the handicraft class is not so much to teach joinery and carpentry as to fit the lads for entering on any employment involving the skilled use of the hands. Now, whatever else is important in that case, nothing is more important than that they should learn to work to dimensions given. To do this in any effective way they must be able to work to a drawing, and the value of a handicraft class in a school will be doubled if there is also instruction in drawing. The class for drawing will enable a pupil to understand easily what work he is to do, and the comparison of drawing and work in the workshop will show him, better than any amount of verbal instruction in school, the object and reason of the methods of the drawing class.

It appeared to the Author, therefore, that he could not better facilitate the work of a class for elementary instruction in handicraft than by preparing a set of drawings of suitable pieces of work for such a class. The drawings form a series of graduated exercises. They begin with small, simple pieces of jointing, in which, as only a single pair of pieces are united, the labour and difficulty are reduced to a minimum. When a selection of these joints has been made, the pupil will understand how pieces of wood are united together, in what directions pieces so united resist separation, and what is the relative labour of making each kind of joint. The next series of exercises consist of simple frames of four joints; the difficulty here is a good deal greater, because each joint must not only be accurately formed, but must have the proper position in relation to the rest. Some exercises of slightly greater difficulty are also added.

LIST OF DRAWINGS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sawing. | 13. Mitred Frame. |
| 2. Planing. | 14. Frame with Slanting Sides Dovetailed. |
| 3. Mortise and Tenon Joints. | 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Wood-Turning. |
| 4. End Joints. Scarph. | 20. Pattern Making. Wheel Arms. |
| 5. Halving. | 21. Pattern of Small Bracket. |
| 6. Oblique Mortise and Tenon. Halving. | 22. Pattern of Chain Pulley. |
| 7. Joints at Right Angles. | 23, 24. Common Pump Bucket and Pattern. |
| 8. Dovetails. | 25, 26, 27, 28. Small Engine Cylinder. Drawings of Patterns and Core Boxes. |
| 9. Joining Boards. Tongue and Groove. Dowels. Clamps. Framed Panel. | |
| 10. Dovetailed Frame. | |
| 11. Simple Framing. | |
| 12. Tenoned and Halved Frames. | |

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Comprising a description of the Vegetable and Animal Drugs of the British Pharmacopœia, with other non-official Medicines, arranged systematically and especially designed for the use of Students. By ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S.Eng. F.L.S. Fellow of King's College, London, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, one of the three Editors of the 'British Pharmacopœia' 1885, &c. With 62 Illustrations on Wood. Crown 8vo. pp. 444, price 7s. 6d.

[April 29, 1887.]

THE Author has for many years past contemplated the compilation of such a work as the present, for the use of students during their apprenticeship, and as a text-book for them while attending courses of lectures, and as a preparation for their examinations. With these special objects in view, he has endeavoured to make it as elementary as possible, but, at the same time, thoroughly practical and in accordance with the present state of the science on which it treats. The general characters of the various drugs derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms have been given very fully, so as to enable the student to recognise them with facility and certainty, and thus at the same time readily to detect any adulteration of the genuine drug, or the substitution of the false for the true. In this respect the Author believes that the present work will not only be a trustworthy guide to the student, but also especially valuable to the pharmacist generally, and to all engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of medicines.

It will be noticed that the arrangement of the plants from which the vegetable drugs are derived is different in many respects from that ordinarily adopted in works on Materia Medica. This arrangement is founded, so far as the Phanerogamia are concerned, upon that adopted by Bentham and Hooker in their 'Genera Plantarum,' which great work cannot fail to be the standard authority on the subject for many years to come, and the arrangement there adopted must consequently, in this country at least, come into general use. Indeed, the Author hoped to have brought out the present work immediately after the publication of the 'British Pharmacopœia' in 1885, but was induced to defer it until he had fully explained the arrangement in the fifth edition recently issued of his 'Manual of Botany.'

The table of contents in the present work has been fully and systematically arranged,

with the view of bringing before the student at a glance the sources of the various drugs, as well as the orders and higher divisions of the vegetable and animal kingdoms to which the plants and animals yielding them respectively belong, more especially those of vegetable origin, which constitute by far the larger proportion of the articles of the *Materia Medica*. The Author would therefore recommend that, before commencing the study of the drugs of any particular order, reference should be first made to the table of contents, when the position of the order will be seen, the names and number of medicinal plants treated of which it contains, and the parts and products of each which are used in medicine. By studying in this way the student will acquire not only a special knowledge of the several drugs, but also a general acquaintance with the several groups in which they are arranged and classified.

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AUGUST 31, 1887.

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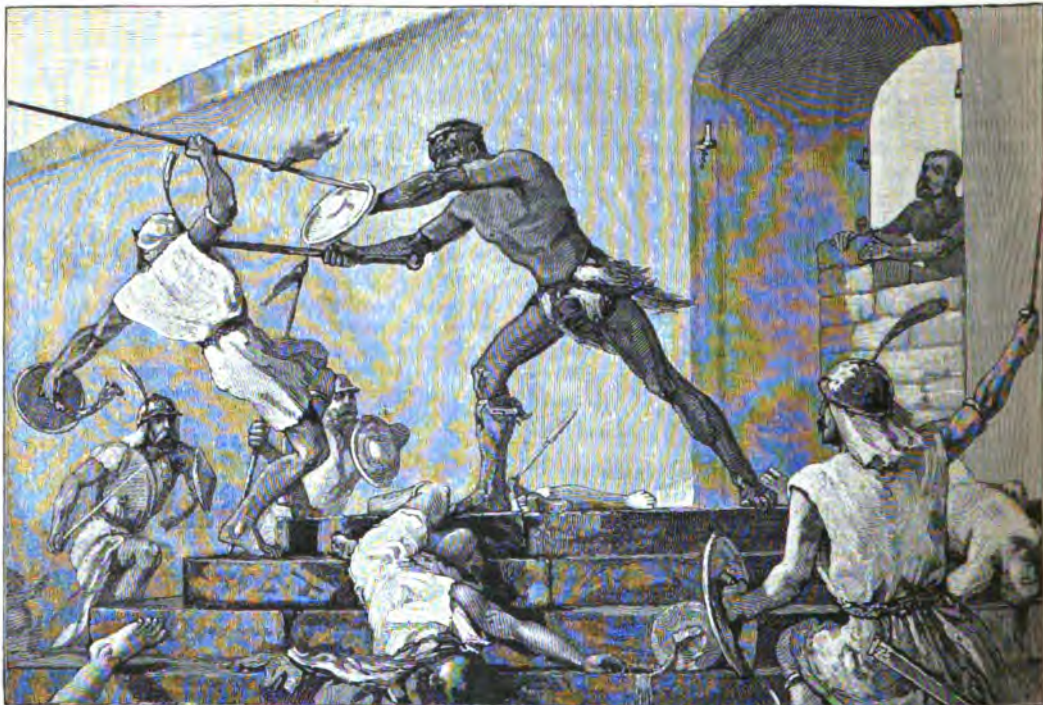
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		'I, Nylepha, take thee, Henry.'	



HOW UMSLOPOGAAS HELD THE STAIR.

Athos; or, the Mountain of the Monks. By ATHELSTAN RILEY, M.A. F.R.G.S. With Map and 29 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 426, price 21s. [June 17, 1887.]

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shoots up into a mountain nearly 7,000 feet high and falls into the sea. There is but little level land on Athos; the sides of the central ridge slope, as a rule, down to the very shore, whilst round the end of the peninsula, especially on the western side, the mountain drops by rapid descent, or breaks away in steep and rocky cliffs. Every part of the promontory is covered with vegetation, the east side being the more conspicuous for luxuriance of growth; and its position in the waters keeps the forests of Mount Athos fresh and green when all the neighbouring country on the mainland is burnt up by the summer and autumnal heats.

'Round the shores of Athos stand the twenty

ancient monasteries to which the whole peninsula belongs, and which form the monastic republic of the Holy Mountain. The origin of this ecclesiastical state is lost in the obscurity of centuries. When the hermits first chose this romantic spot, and when they first were gathered into monasteries, is uncertain; but though the establishment of religious houses by the great CONSTANTINE may be a myth, we have evidence of the existence of hermits on Athos for the last thousand years; we know that the founder of one monastery lived in the tenth century, and another convent was *restored* nine hundred years ago. Comparatively few vicissitudes have befallen this strange community since its foundation; the Latin conquerors of Constantinople, it is true, pillaged the monasteries in the thirteenth century, but by the lavish support of succeeding Greek emperors it not only recovered, but soon surpassed its former estate. Passing from the jurisdiction of the Christian emperors to that of the Ottoman, it alone preserved its self-government and its ancient privileges, when all the rest of the Byzantine Empire was crushed beneath the feet of the victorious infidels.

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NEW EDITION OF FORD ON ARCHERY.

The Theory and Practice of Archery. By the late HORACE FORD, Champion Archer of England for the years 1850 to 1859 and 1867. New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Re-written, by W. BUTT, M.A. Vice-President and for many years Hon. Secretary of the Royal Toxophilite Society. With a Preface by C. J. LONGMAN, Senior Vice-President of the Royal Toxophilite Society. With 2 Plates. 8vo. pp. 308, price 14s. [July 1, 1887.]

NO excuse need be offered to archers for presenting to them a new edition of the late Mr. HORACE A. FORD's work on the 'Theory and Practice of Archery.' It first appeared as a series of articles in the columns of the *Field*, which were republished in book form in 1856; a second edition was published in 1859, which has been long out of print, and no book on the subject has since appeared. Except, therefore, for a few copies of this book, which from time to time may be obtained from the secondhand booksellers, no guide is obtainable by which the young archer can learn the principles of his art.

A difficulty occurred at the outset as to the form in which this revision should be carried out. If it had been possible, there would have been advantages in printing Mr. FORD's text

untouched, and in giving Mr. BUTT's comments in the form of notes. This course would, however, have involved printing much matter that has become entirely obsolete, and, moreover, not only would the bulk of the book have been increased to a greater extent even than has actually been found necessary, but also Mr. BUTT's portion of the work, which contains the information of the latest date, and is therefore of highest practical value to young archers, would have been relegated to a secondary and somewhat inconvenient position. Mr. BUTT has therefore rewritten the book, and it would hardly perhaps be giving him too much credit to describe the present work as a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Archery by him, based on the work of the late HORACE A. FORD.

The second chapter in Mr. FORD's book, entitled 'A Glance at the Career of the English Long-Bow,' has been omitted. It contained no original matter, being compiled chiefly from the well-known works of ROBERTS, MOSELEY, and HANSARD. The scope of the present work is practical, not historical; and to deal with the history of the English long-bow in a satisfactory manner would require a bulky volume. An adequate history of the bow in all ages and in all countries has yet to be written.

In the chapters on the bow, the arrow, and the rest of the paraphernalia of archery, much that Mr. FORD wrote, partly as the result of the practice and experiments of himself and others, and partly as drawn from the works of previous writers on the subject, still holds good; but improvements have been effected since his time, and Mr. BUTT has been able to add a great deal of useful information gathered from the long experience of himself and his contemporaries.

The chapters which deal with ASCHAM's well-known five points of archery—standing, nocking, drawing, holding, and loosing—contain the most valuable part of Mr. FORD's teaching, and Mr. BUTT has endeavoured to develop further the principles laid down by Mr. FORD. The chapters on ancient and modern archery practice have been brought up to date, and Mr. BUTT has given in full the best scores made by ladies or gentlemen at every public meeting which has been held since the establishment of the Grand National Archery Society down to 1886.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. Of the English Long-bow.	3. Of the Arrow.
2. How to choose a Bow, and how to use and preserve it when chosen.	4. Of the String, Bracer, and Shooting-glove.
	5. Of the Grease-box, Tassel, Belt, &c.

CONTENTS—continued.

Chap.	Chap.
6. Of Bracing, or Stringing, and Nocking.	11. Of Distance Shooting, and different Rounds.
7. Of Ascham's Five Points, Position, Standing, &c.	12. Archery Societies, 'Records,' &c.
8. Drawing.	13. The Public Archery Meetings and the Double York and other Rounds.
9. Aiming.	14. Club Shooting and Private Practice.
10. Of Holding and Loosing.	

Plates.

Portrait of Mr. Ford.
Portrait of Major C. H. Fisher.

The Black Cabinet (Le Cabinet Noir). By COMTE D'HÉRISSON. Translated from the Original Documents and Manuscripts by C. H. F. BLACKITH. Crown 8vo. pp. 360, price 7s. 6d. [June 17, 1887.]

'THE Black Cabinet' is an inquisitorial administration in connection with the Post Office, through which all correspondence, even of a secondary importance, is said to pass before arriving at its destination. The Author begins by assuring his readers that 'Every Government has denied the existence of the "Black Cabinet." But it is a fact that since letters have been written every Government has had a "Black Cabinet" of its own.' Be that as it may at the present time, Count D'HÉRISSON has become the possessor of numerous documents emanating from that useful institution, and woven them together with observations of his own, in a book comprising three sections.

The first, relating specially to the Nauendorffs, is a wondrous disclosure. The documents, and particularly the letters from the old servants of the unfortunate Dauphin, bear an unmistakable imprint of truth in their pathetic simplicity. The third chapter, entitled the 'Key to the Mystery,' reveals some strange double meanings in the medals of the epoch, which, while purporting to portray the death of the son of LOUIS XVI., may in reality be read to intimate the assertion of his existence. Chapter VII. gives some full and hitherto unpublished documentary information, proving that the Buonapartes originated in San Miniato, and not in Sarzane, in Tuscany, as has most generally been stated. There follow some chapters of simple and interesting description of NAPOLEON's life and death in St. Helena, well calculated to stir up some feelings of regret at

the manner in which we treated our captive. MARIE LOUISE, his empress, is shown in her true character, unworthy equally as woman, wife, and mother. 'She fled from Paris on the approach of the allies, leaving everything in confusion, careless alike of the glory of France, that of her husband, or the future of her son. She allowed herself to be separated from them without a protest; and the only political act of importance she found courage to accomplish was her public protest in 1815 against NAPOLEON's return.' This was the woman whom NAPOLEON always called 'his good LOUISE,' and whose name he pronounced with his last breath.

The book throws some new light upon secret societies and their propaganda. It produces a curious document sent by the Carbonari to the Prince Regent of England, and which, had it been signed, would have considerably modified the map of Europe.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. The Nauendorffs.	10. At Sea.
2. The Temple Mystery.	11. Souvenirs and Anecdotes.
3. The Key to the Mystery.	12. With Open Heart.
4. Death of the Duke of Berri.	13. St. Helena.
5. Secret Police.	14. Leaves of History.
6. The Inquiry.	15. Land of Exile.
7. The First Buonapartes.	16. After Death.
8. Private Character.	17. Unworthy.
9. The Island of Elba.	18. The Crown Diamonds.
	19. Secret Societies.
	20. From Bad to Worse.

Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660 to 1690. By JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Author of 'The Cromwellian Settlement.' 8vo. pp. 226, price 5s.

[August 12, 1887.]

THIS work is in some degree the supplement of *The Cromwellian Settlement*, for it exhibits the Settlement that followed at the Restoration.

By CROMWELL's Act for the Settling of Ireland, of 12th August, 1652, the vanquished Protestant Royalists as well as the Roman Catholics were to forfeit their lands, and be transplanted to others for their support; but Delinquent Protestants by a subsequent Ordinance of 1654 were, at the discretion of the Council, to be allowed to compound, unless those excepted by the Act of 12th August, 1652, from pardon of life and estate—like ORMONDE, the EARL of ROSCOMMON, and other Protestants whose lands were afterwards set out among the soldiery. But no transplantation of Protestants

took place; that was confined to Irish proprietors.

Then came the Restoration. By the Restoration Settlement the Protestants were at once restored. But the restorable Irish were confined to four classes. First, Innocents, or those transplanted merely for their religion, who were to be restored, and the displaced adventurer or soldier to be reprimed. Next, Articulmen entitled to be restored by the Articles of the Peace of '48. Then Ensignmen, or those who had rallied to the King's Standards (or Ensigns) in Flanders, Spain, and France. Lastly, the King's Nominees.

But these three last classes were only to be restored after reprimands found for the Cromwellians in possession. Lands to reprimand those put out of Church lands, out of ORMONDE's and other Protestants' lands, soon exhausted the fund for reprimands. And when the Commissioners of Claims decreed away over 800,000 acres to Innocents, the Cromwellians organised a fanatic rebellion, which was only quenched by ORMONDE's seizing and hanging Colonel ALEXANDER JEPHSON and others. The Court of Innocents closed on the 21st August, 1663. And when the Court next opened on the 4th January, 1666, to administer the Act of Explanation, it was a Court for Protestants only, or for a few Irish Provisomen.

The Restoration Settlement may be described as a tragedy in three acts. The king's Declaration of the 30th November, 1660, was the first act. Here all is hopeful; the king and his people have been restored to one another with such wonderful instances of affection. Then came the Act of Settlement of 27th September, 1662, declaring the Irish to be conquered rebels and enemies with their lands at the disposal of the conquerors. But the rights of Innocents, of Articulmen, of Ensignmen, and Nominees were still acknowledged. Last, at the end of near three years came the Act of Explanation that shut the door of hope on over 6,000 unheard Innocents, on the Articulmen, the Ensignmen, and the Nominees.

And thus was Ireland filled with families, noble and gentle, reduced from affluence to poverty, giving rise to 'Tories.' So that ORMONDE, when Lord Lieutenant, was well warranted in calling Ireland 'the most divided and unsettled country that is or ever was in Christendom.' Widows being Innocents, whose claims were unheard, are found wandering with their daughters 'like poor pilgrims,' Ensignmen like Colonel CHARLES MACCARTHY REAGH, of Kilbrittan, near Bandon, late the owner of a principality, married to the EARL of CLANCARTHY's sister, forced with his wife to Dublin,

for want of a roof, without clothes to appear in, in the streets, 'nor penny nor penny's worth to relieve them,' their children in the country wandering from house to house looking for bread. Like were the many miseries of the Artizemen and Nominees.

The work is in three parts. In the first part is shown the Act of Settlement in practical execution. In the second part are described the Tories in the several provinces. In the third, the history of the BRENNANS and the confiscation of Castlecomer, their territory, by STRAFFORD, to give to Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDSFORD in 1633. Three of them in 1683 being 'proclaimed' Tories were taken into pay after breaking out of Chester jail, and then robbing Kilkenny Castle of the DUKE of ORMONDE's silver plate.

Manchester. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY. With 2 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 218, price 3s. 6d. [June 3, 1887.]

THE unique position of Manchester, contrasting equally with the great modern towns which have little or no history, and with the historic towns which have little (or very much reduced) modern importance, makes it not only probable but unavoidable that various schemes of treatment should commend themselves to different persons. In this volume Mr. SAINTSBURY has endeavoured to give the line of Manchester's connection with the general history of the kingdom, without digressing too much into that history and without neglecting (but also without attempting a minutely detailed account of) local foundations and incidents.

The Author has thought it well to deal at some length with the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Manchester School, as things which give the town a peculiar historical importance difficult to parallel elsewhere.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. Origins.	7. Period of Civil Disorder.
2. Mediæval Manchester.	8. The Anti-Corn-Law League.
3. Manchester under the Tudors.	9. Manchesterism.
4. The Beginnings of Commercial Prosperity.	10. Recent Political and Municipal History.
5. Military and Political Importance of Manchester.	Conclusion.
6. The Rise of the Modern Cotton Trade, and its Results on the Social State of Manchester.	Index.

Maps :

- A Plan of Manchester and Salford about 1650.
Plan of Manchester and Salford, 1761.

The Church of England: her Early History, her Property, and her Mission. Being Five Lectures delivered in the Cathedral Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in St. James' Church, Morpeth. By Rev. E. B. TROTTER, M.A. Vicar of Alnwick, and Hon. Canon of Newcastle. Crown 8vo. pp. 216, price 5s. [July 1, 1887.]

THESE Lectures lay no claim to originality. The Author has simply put together, in as interesting a form as he could, facts and ideas which he could lay his hand upon most easily. Hence the free use of the writings of others, often not acknowledged.

The list of authorities appended to the Preface, which have all been more or less used, will, the Author trusts, be sufficient acknowledgment to those writers to whom he is more especially indebted, and to whom he considers is greatly due any of the kindly reception which has been accorded to these Lectures, and which he hopes will not be forfeited, now that they are presented to the criticisms of a wider public.

CONTENTS :

Lecture	Lecture
I. The Making of the Church of England.	III. The Temporalities of the Church of England.
II. The Organisation of the Church of England.	IV. The Church in her duty to the World.
	V. The Church in her duty to God.

St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians: with a Critical and Grammatical Commentary. By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 8vo. pp. 368, price 16s. [June 1, 1887.]

THE general plan of this volume is precisely the same as of the previous volumes by the same Author. The reader has before him an effort to ascertain, as far as possible, by means of a close and persistent consideration of the grammatical form and logical connection of the language of the Original, what the inspired writer exactly desired to convey to the Church of Corinth, and to all readers of this profoundly interesting Epistle. Where grammatical and logical analysis might seem to prove insufficient, or leave open two or more possible interpretations, then, as in the earlier volumes of this series, careful use has been made of the best ancient Versions, and of the writings of the early expositors who used, and who wrote in, the language of the Original. Where further

aid has still been required, then the judgment of the best interpreters, of all periods, and especially of later times, has been systematically referred to, preference being given to those who, like CALVIN, BEZA, ESTIUS, GROTIUS, BENDEL, and others, whether of earlier or more recent times, had more particularly devoted themselves to the interpretation of God's Holy Word, and had acquired that true exegetical instinct which is more especially developed by practice and experience.

The Text has been formed after a wholly independent consideration of the critical material supplied by TISCHENDORF, and especially by TREGELLES—long experience having led the Author to fix attention more closely on the selected witnesses that appear in the pages of the latter critic than on the more collective testimonies that are found in the pages of the former.

In matters of grammatical detail it may be mentioned that reference is now made to Dr. MOULTON's excellent translation of WINER's 'Grammar of the New Testament' rather than to editions in the original language, which were used in the Author's former Commentaries. Continual reference is also made to the enlarged and now very complete general 'Greek Grammar' of Dr. RAPHAEL KÜHNER, which had not appeared in its present form when the former Commentaries were written. To many those pages may seem too full of technical matter, and too persistent in their grammatical references and details. The Author asks, however, all who may take this view kindly to remember that this professes to be, and is, a grammatical commentary, and must be borne with as such; and he will presume so far as to say this,—that if the student will patiently wade through these details of grammar he will be rewarded by a real knowledge of the mind of the Original, which, so far as he knows, cannot certainly be acquired any other way.

In regard of the ancient Versions and the Greek expositors, it will be seen that the attention paid to them has been increasingly close and systematic. They really form the backbone of this Commentary. Of some there are either no translations, or translations so very untrustworthy that anything like a proper knowledge of these early documents can only be acquired by hard personal work. This has been freely given, for in these Versions we have often the voice and traditional interpretations of ancient Churches, and are learning not merely the mind of the unknown early translator, but, to a large extent, of those among whom he was living, and by whose general persuasions, in regard of many a debatable passage, his own opinions were largely influenced.

The assistance derived from the patristic writers has been, in this Epistle, very great, and, as will be seen, has been very largely and thankfully made use of. Independently of the four regularly used expositors (CHRYSOSTOM, THEODORET, THEOPHYLACT, and EUCYMENIUS), the citations from several other writers, as given in CRAMER's 'Catena,' have been found to be of great value. The only difficulty is in the ascription of authorship, comments bearing one name being, from time to time, found really to belong to another. For this, however, these 'Catena' are held responsible, and, in most cases, a brief indication is given of the quotation having been made from them. The Latin Fathers have been much more sparingly used, as their judgment in matters of linguistic detail could never be placed on a level with that of men who spoke the language which they were interpreting.

The Commonhealth: a Series of Essays on Health and Felicity for Every-Day Readers. By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund. Crown 8vo. pp. 344, price 6s. [June 1, 1887.]

THE twelve essays published in this volume consist chiefly of addresses which on various occasions have been delivered before the sanitary and other societies of this kingdom, and which have since been asked for in more permanent form.

CONTENTS.

The Seed-time of Health.	Woman as a Sanitary Reformer.
Health and Recreation.	Dress in Relation to Health.
Health and Recreation for the Young.	The Poverty of Wealth.
Health through Education.	Upper and Lower London.
National Necessities as the Bases of National Education.	Felicity as a Sanitary Research.
Diseases incident to Public Life.	Cycling as a Health Pursuit — Physical and Mental.

Some National and Board School Reforms. Edited by LORD BRABAZON. 8vo. pp. 152, price 1s. boards. [May 20, 1887.]

AS the Editor of this little volume believes that many of our social evils would in a great measure be removed if an improvement were to be effected in our national system of education by the inclusion in the Government Code of physical, technical, and industrial

training, he has thought that he might perhaps in some small measure hasten this much-to-be-desired reform by republishing in a cheap and popular shape some of the more recent expressions of opinion in support of this view.

If some such reforms, as are advocated in these pages, were effected, the future generation, furnished with the means of leading industrious, prosperous, and happy lives, would find itself in a much superior position to the present, which, being nourished mainly on intellectual food, finds its body starved and its hands paralysed.

Pulmonary Consumption: its Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. With an Analysis of 1,000 Cases to Exemplify its Duration and Modes of Arrest. By C. J. B. WILLIAMS, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. Senior Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; and CHARLES THEODORE WILLIAMS, M.A. M.D. Oxon. F.R.C.P. Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. Second Edition, Enlarged and Re-written by Dr. C. THEODORE WILLIAMS. With 4 Coloured Plates and 10 Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 466, price 16s. [July 11, 1887.]

THE first edition of this work appeared many years ago, and was founded principally on the large and mature experience in Pulmonary Consumption of Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS, whose extensive records of cases were carefully analysed to determine what influence the progress in the treatment of the disease by hygiene, medicine and climate had had on its duration, and it was proved that this had quadrupled. A second great aim of Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS was to demonstrate that many of the phenomena of phthisis were due to a decline or deficiency in the vitality of the bioplasm, causing inflammatory or other processes to result in short-lived productions, and that much might be done by appropriate treatment to correct this tendency and to raise the standard of tissue formation.

That Consumption might possibly have a septic origin was shadowed forth in the view that one class of the agents of causation was 'septic influences, which tend to blight or corrupt portions of the bioplasm of the blood or of the lymphatics, and thus sow the seeds of decay.' The tubercle bacillus, the great discovery of KOCH, may truly be called the septic element of Consumption, though others may exist, and it may be said to exercise a power-

fully corrupting influence on the blood and lymph of the body, after the first infective centre has been established.

The retirement of Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS from practice nearly twelve years ago threw the sole responsibility of preparing a second edition on his son, and he would have shrunk from the task had he not enjoyed the advantage of being first his father's pupil and then later his colleague, and thus enjoyed the opportunity of learning much from his clear judgment and original teaching. Twenty-three years of practice, in which pulmonary diseases formed a large proportion of the cases, and twenty years' service on the staff of the Brompton Hospital, have afforded him unusual opportunities for studying the phenomena and treatment of Consumption, and will, he trusts, absolve him from the charge of presumption in undertaking this edition, the objects of which are—(1) to survey the experimental and other evidence on which the causation of tuberculosis by the tubercle bacillus rests, and to determine how much of the pathology and clinical history of Consumption is due to this organism and its action, primary and secondary, on the tissues, and how much to other agencies; (2) to consider, in addition to the ordinary type of Consumption, the varieties of the disease, and to treat in some detail of the principal complications; (3) to review the present treatment of Consumption in its various aspects.

To carry out these objects it has been found necessary to rewrite the pathology, and, in fact, the greater part of the book. Two chapters by Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS, viz. Chapters I. and IX. remain practically unchanged, and his 'mine' of cases, as the late Dr. WILSON FOX termed them, have been utilised as well as largely added to from the Editor's Brompton and private note-books. The chapters on 'Predisposing Causes' and 'Hæmoptysis' have been enlarged, and Chapters II. to VI. (Pathology), VIII., XI. (Clinical Aspects of the Tubercle Bacillus), XII. (Temperature of Consumption), XIII. (Diarrhoea), XIV. (Pneumothorax), XV. (Albuminuria), XIX. (Fibroid and Laryngeal Phthisis), XXII. (Prophylactic Treatment), and XXVI. (Antiseptic Treatment), fourteen in all, are new. The chapter on 'Climate' has been rewritten, and contains the conclusions which sixteen years' additional experience has yielded, including the remarkable curative influences of high altitudes on Consumption.

The Editor's present view of the treatment of Consumption is, that while we enter upon a life and death struggle with our enemy, the tubercle bacillus, to destroy him in the nest he has made for himself and to eject him from the

living patient, we must never omit prophylactic and anti-phthisical measures, which may render his attack harmless, or, if he has effected a lodgment, may confine him to the outwork and prevent his entry into the citadel; and as proof that this can be done, we may point to the remarkable success which has attended such measures, and specially the so-called 'mountain cure.'

Elements of Physiological Psychology. A Treatise of the Activities and Nature of the Mind from the Physical and Experimental Point of View. By GEORGE T. LADD, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. 8vo. pp. 708, price 21s. [June 1, 1887.]

THE Author of this work considers that an important movement in psychology has arisen in recent times through the effort to approach the phenomena of mind from the experimental and physiological point of view. Different students of psychological science will estimate differently both the net result already reached by this effort and the promise of further additions to the sum of our knowledge from continued investigation of the same kind. Some writers have certainly indulged in extravagant claims as to the past triumphs of so-called Physiological Psychology, and in equally extravagant expectations as to its future discoveries. On the other hand, a larger number, perhaps, have been inclined either to fear or to depreciate every attempt to mingle the methods, laws, and speculations of the physical sciences with the study of the human soul. These latter apparently anticipate that some discovery in the localisation of cerebral function, or in psychometry, may jeopard the birthright of man as a spiritual and rational being. Or possibly they wish to regard the soul as separated, by nature and with respect to its modes of action, from the material body in such a way as to render it impossible to understand more of the one by learning more about the other.

As a result of some years of study of the general subject, the Author of this book expresses with considerable confidence the opinion that there is no ground for extravagant claims or expectations, and still less ground for any fear of consequences. In all cases of new and somewhat rankly growing scientific enterprises, it is much the better way to waive the discussion of actual or possible achievements, as well as of welcomed or dreaded revelations of new truth, and proceed at once to the business on hand. It is proposed in this book to follow this better way. It is the object of the

book itself to set forth the assured or alleged results of Physiological Psychology; and this will be done at every step with such degree of assurance as belongs to the evidence hitherto attainable upon the particular subject discussed. With declamation, either in attack or defence of the 'old psychology,' of the 'introspective method,' &c., one may dispense without serious loss.

The study of the phenomena of consciousness by the method here proposed necessarily requires some acquaintance with a considerable circuit of sciences which are not usually all alike closely allied. The number of scholars who can form opinions with equal freedom and confidence in all of these sciences is very small. Moreover, since all *psycho-physical* laws are supposed—as the very term indicates—to govern the correlations of phenomena of consciousness with phenomena of the nervous system, a peculiar mystery belongs to much of the domain within which psycho-physical science is compelled to move. These facts may fitly, on the one hand, excite caution in the writer; and, on the other hand, excuse him for many inevitable failures to set forth with perfect definiteness and confidence the conclusions he has to propose. Much will be said that must be accepted as provisional, as only probably true. Much room must also be made for conjecture and speculation. What is most important, however, is that conjecture should not be put forth as ascertained fact, or speculation as unquestioned law.

The investigators and authors to whom the Author is under obligations for material upon the various questions discussed, or statements made, in this book are by no means all mentioned by name. Of course, much of what is said on the structure of the nervous system, and on the phenomena of sensation and perception, has already become part of that general fund of facts and laws which belongs alike to all students of the subject. But by quoting certain authorities in the text, and by a few (in comparison with the number which might have been cited) references in foot-notes, the Author has connected some of the discoveries and views of modern psycho-physical science with their authors.

The method and arrangement of the book have been chosen so as to fit it for use, both as a text-book by special students of the subjects of which it treats, and also by the general reader who is interested in knowing what results have been reached by the more modern—and even the latest—psycho-physical researches.

A Treatise of the Diseases of the Ox: being a Manual of Bovine Pathology. Especially adapted for the use of Veterinary Practitioners and Students. By JOHN HENRY STEEL, M.R.C.V.S. A.V.D. Professor of Veterinary Science and Superintendent, Bombay Veterinary College; late Demonstrator of and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Veterinary College of London; Corresponding Member of the Italian Veterinary Academy. Second Edition. With 2 Plates and 117 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 544, price 15s. [July 11, 1887.]

THE five years which have elapsed since first this work was introduced to the professional public have been marked by important increase in our knowledge of the diseases of cattle. Foremost among facts of practical interest and scientific value to be recorded was the discovery of actinomyces, which has cleared up several points which in the first edition of this book the Author was, for lack of sufficient evidence, compelled to consider doubtful. The determination of the distinct pathological nature of 'black leg,' the general acceptance of PASTEUR's anthrax vaccination, the marked progress of WILLEM's inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, introduction of intratracheal injection as a method of treatment for husk, and general application of the theory of micro-organisms in blood diseases, will be observed as important matters inserted in this edition as the outcome of recent progress.

The Author has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a demand for a new edition to correct such few inaccuracies as escaped notice in the former issue, and also to add a few points which it is considered will increase the practical value of the work to the reader. The additions have been made with as little alteration in style and in bulk as possible.

Electricity for Public Schools and Colleges.

By W. LARDEN, M.A. Author of 'A School Course in Heat,' in use at Rugby, Clifton, Cheltenham, Bedford, Birmingham, King's College, London, and in other Schools and Colleges. With numerous Questions and Examples, with Answers, and 214 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 496, price 6s. [August 3, 1887.]

IN this Course the writer aims at giving a sound though elementary knowledge of the modern science of Electricity. With a view to rendering the book suitable for use in public

schools, it has been thought better to assume no more mathematical knowledge than is usually possessed by the higher boys in a classical school.

For reasons of space, no attempt has been made to treat the history of the subject at all completely. Names and dates may be occasionally mentioned; but for information on this head the reader can consult works in which the historical sequence of discovery has been carefully traced.

In that part of the subject in which an elementary knowledge of *Chemistry* is demanded, the student is referred to the elementary text books of ROSCOE and of others, in which he can easily read up to the desired standard.

But with respect to such knowledge of *systems of units* and of *mechanical principles* as is essential for the proper understanding of the present Course, the writer conceives that the case is different. Believing it to be far from easy for the student to collect from various sources just the kind of mechanical knowledge required for the present purpose, the writer had originally included in the Course all the mechanics needed. He has, however, since been obliged, for reasons of space, to curtail; and for the most part to indicate merely the exact amount of knowledge required.

With regard to *diagrams*, it may be remarked that there have to be considered two classes of drawings. There are the simple diagrams illustrative of principles, and there are the complete figures representative of actual pieces of apparatus. After some deliberation the writer decided to draw the former specially for the Course; but the latter have, for obvious reasons, been freely borrowed from other works.

At the end of the book will be found questions and numerical examples; these are intended both to serve as an exercise, and also to some extent to supplement the teaching of the text.

Thraldom. By JULIAN STURGIS. Crown 8vo. pp. 250, price 6s. [July 1, 1887.]

THIS is the story of a malignant influence. A gallant young Englishman, confident of winning the girl whom he loves, finds himself baffled by an influence which he cannot comprehend. He sees his love estranged and acting strangely; and maddened by his own weakness, and by his growing horror of this unknown enemy, he comes near to the committal of a great crime. The influence, of which the effects are seen by him, is merely physical; but the possessor of this mesmeric power has used also

a power far greater—the unfaltering education of a character in no knowledge of good and evil, but in absolute obedience alone. It is this thralldom of a soul which makes possible the working of the plot described in this book, and leads to the strange incidents which so perplex, amaze, and well-nigh baffle in the end the young Englishman of the story.

Boys and Masters. A Story of School Life.

By A. H. GILKES, M.A. Master of Dulwich College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 342, price 3s. 6d.

[June 17, 1887.]

THIS is intended to be a representation of school life, as it affects both boys and masters. It is a fact that boys' natures are very plastic, and that if they are worked upon by the right man and in the right way, extraordinary improvements may take place in them, just exactly as the contrary is only too true. For almost all the peculiarities, the excellencies, and the vices of almost all men, some very important causes can be found in their early training, both at home and at school. Many parents disregard this fact, and still educate their children at home on no principle, and often do them as much harm as good. Many masters at school are aware of the importance of the work they have to do, and are apt to become absorbed in it, with more or less clumsiness or dexterity, constantly trying to produce the kind of character they most admire. This fact, among others, has during the last fifty years greatly altered and improved the relations between boys and masters. Of course, there are weaknesses in the situation; masters may be too fussy, boys may be too dependent. But, at the same time, this is the situation; and an attempt is made in this book to represent it, together with some of the peculiarities of boys' character.

Marrying and Giving in Marriage. By Mrs.

MOLESWORTH, Author of 'Carrots,' 'Hathercourt Rectory,' &c. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 292, price 2s. 6d.

[July 11, 1887.]

THE *raison d'être* of this book, which should be described as a sketch rather than a story, is to bring before the reader the contrast of the English and French 'systems' with respect to the matter which gives it its title.

The Author in no way professes to decide the question. If she has a leaning to the

French practices of the present day, it is partly that she seems to believe that the same obtain in England to a much greater extent than would be owned to, and naturally so, for in *England* 'arranged' marriages are more in the spirit of the French ones as they used to be—thoroughly worldly and heartless. That this need not be so, and, furthermore, to show the wrong of allowing young hearts to be bruised and broken through parental carelessness is the purpose of this little novel.

Somnia. By G. GLADSTONE TURNER, Author of 'Errata.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 100, price 3s. 6d.

[June 17, 1887.]

THIS is a collection of poems, partly satires directed against the foibles and vices of the day, partly dramatic and amatory.

OPEN COMPETITION HANDBOOKS.

The Handbook of Preliminary Arithmetic, comprising the Arithmetical Papers set at the Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Army, Navy, and Civil Service. With Answers. By W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D. 4to. pp. 112, price 2s. 6d. boards.

[June 29, 1887.]

THE Civil Service Examiners began by instituting for the bulk of examinations a uniform standard of thirty-nine sums, to be worked in three hours—a time afterwards shortened to two and a half hours in examinations not purely qualifying. These sums range through Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, and Simple Interest, with an occasional miscellaneous problem, but do not include any questions of unusual difficulty, being intended as tests rather of accuracy and speed than of high Arithmetical proficiency. When the examination is competitive, the candidates are sifted, not so much by increasing the absolute difficulty of the paper as by shortening the time allotted, the harder problems being relegated to a second paper, which does not come within the scope of this Manual. The Woolwich preliminary sets, indeed, always comprise Higher Arithmetic, but the ordinary candidate runs no danger of taking as meant for him the specimens included, for completeness, in this volume.

The student may hold it assured that proficiency in such sets as are collected in this book is obligatory for any appointment in H.M. Services. The only distinction he can make is

that for some appointments a smaller number of sums, with a proportionate time, is allotted; but the original basis remains; so that any candidate can modify any of the longer sets in this Handbook by working, say, any consecutive twenty-six questions in one hour and a half, instead of the whole thirty-nine in two and a half hours, or any similar proportionate arrangement. He must remember that when the timetable of his particular examination gives him nominally more latitude, the sums will be found

tougher, more tedious in solution, and admitting of less cancelling. Hence in practice he must always make sure, first, not to allow himself as much time as the real examination; secondly, to work out each question to the very end; and, thirdly, to use the most intelligent and least cumbersome methods.

The characteristic feature of the sets of questions in this book is that they have all been given at public examinations, and several are copyright, never having been before published.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the press.—‘*The LIFE of the RT. HON. ‘SIR STRATFORD CANNING: VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K.G. G.C.B. D.C.L. LL.D. etc.’* From his Private and Official Papers. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE, Author of ‘*The Art of the Saracens*,’ ‘*The Coins of the Turks in the British Museum*,’ ‘*The Moors in Spain*,’ ‘*The Speeches of the Prophet Mohammed*,’ ‘*Studies in a Mosque*,’ ‘*Social Life in Egypt*,’ &c.; and Editor of Lane’s ‘*Arabic Lexicon*.’ With 3 Portraits. 2 vols. demy 8vo.

‘*THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.*’ Edited by HIS GRACE the DUKE of BEAUFORT, K.G. assisted by ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

The following Volumes are in preparation:

FOOTBALL and ATHLETICS. By MONTAGU SHERRMAN. [In October.

FENCING. By CRAUFORD GROVE, WALTER H. POLLOCK, and M. PRÉVOST.

BOATING. By W. B. WOODGATE.

CRICKET. By A. G. STEEL, ANDREW LANG, the Hon. R. H. LYTTELTON, &c.

TENNIS, LAWN TENNIS, RACQUETS, and FIVES. By JULIAN MARSHALL.

RIDING and DRIVING. *Riding* (including Military Riding and Ladies’ Riding): by R. WEIR.

... *Driving*: by E. L. ANDERSON, &c.

GOLF, CURLING, and SKATING

YACHTING.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and the late FLEEMING JENKIN.—Nearly ready, ‘*The Literary Remains of Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S.S.*’ ‘*L. & E. late Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh.*’ Edited by Sidney Colvin, Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum. With a Memoir by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A New Work on SOCIALISM.—‘*An Inquiry into Socialism.*’ By THOMAS KIRKUP, Author of the article on ‘Socialism’ in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. [In the press.

Two New Books by Mr. ANDREW LANG.—In October, ‘*MYTH, RITUAL, and RELIGION.*’ By ANDREW LANG, Author of ‘*Custom and Myth*’ &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

New Book by MAY KENDALL.—In the press, ‘*FROM A GARRET.*’ By MAY KENDALL, One of the Authors of ‘*That Very Mab.*’

New Edition of HUTH’S *MARRIAGE of NEAR KIN.*—Nearly ready, ‘*The Marriage of Near Kin, considered with respect to the Law of Nations, the Result of Experience, and the Teachings of Biology.*’ By ALFRED H. HUTH. This is a New Edition of the only work in any language taking a comprehensive view of the *pros* and *cons* of marriage between blood relations.

Nearly ready.—‘*EDUCATIONAL ENDS; or, the Ideal of Personal Development.*’ By SOPHIE BRYANT, D.Sc. Lond.

In October.—‘*JOHNNY NUT and the GOLDEN GOOSE.*’ Done into English by ANDREW LANG, from the French of CHARLES DAULIN. Illustrated by Am. Lynen. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

In November. — ‘*PICTURESQUE NEW GUINEA.*’ By J. W. LINDT, F.R.G.S. With 50 full-page Photographic Illustrations reproduced by the Autotype Company, strongly mounted on guards. Crown 4to. price 42s.

In the press.—‘*A MANUAL of OPERATIVE SURGERY, having Special Reference to many of the Newer Procedures.*’ By ARTHUR E. J. BARKER, F.R.C.S. Surgeon to University College Hospital, Teacher of Practical Surgery at University College, Professor of Surgery and Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. With 58 Woodcuts in the Text.

In the press.—‘*A COURSE of LECTURES on ELECTRICITY, delivered before the Society of Arts.*’ By GEORGE FORBES, M.A. F.R.S. (L. & E.) FRAS. M.S.T.E. & E. Assoc. Inst. C.E. Member of the Physical Society, Honorary Member of the American Association of Electricians, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson’s College, Glasgow.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No CXXXI.

NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS of the CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. for this purpose.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 159, 160.

Myth, Ritual, and Religion. By ANDREW LANG. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 738, price 21s. [September 27, 1887.

THE following work is not a 'key to all mythologies,' but an attempt to disengage and examine, as far as possible, separately and, as far as possible, historically, the various elements of religion and myth. The evidence of ritual is adduced because of the conservative tendencies of rites on which the prosperity of tribes and states is believed to depend. While the attempt is made to show that the wilder features of myth survive from, or were borrowed from, or were imitated from, the ideas of people

in the savage condition of thought, the existence—even among savages—of comparatively pure, if inarticulate, religious beliefs or sentiments is insisted on throughout. It is pointed out that neither history, experiment, nor observation enables us to reach the actual *Origins*, nor to determine with certainty whether the religious or the mythical, the irrational or the sympathetic, element is the earlier, or whether both are of equal antiquity. Thus the problem—Why do people who possess a sentiment or instinct of the existence of a good being or beings habitually attach to his name or their names the most recklessly immoral myths!—is practically left unsolved. The

process lies beyond our ken, beyond the view of history.

The book does not pretend to be exhaustive. For various reasons, the myths of various races are omitted or touched on but in passing. The myths of the Finns and of the Scandinavians are only alluded to incidentally. Babylonian myths and religion are still in a condition so perplexed and obscure that Mr. LANG has not the audacity to cross their frontier. Roman myths are so entangled with those of Greece, that he has only borrowed a few illustrations from the practice and belief of Rome. Of Mongolian, Chinese, and Japanese mythology, Mr. LANG confesses that he is almost entirely ignorant, and Celtic developments appear scarcely less hard to understand.

The book throughout, where it deals with the myths of the Sanskrit-speaking people and of the Egyptians, relies on the reports brought by learned translators and commentators from these literatures; while in treating of the lower and the American peoples, the reports of missionaries, travellers, historians, commentators, and occasionally of great compilations like Mr. BANCROFT's, are employed in the same way. The authorities are usually acknowledged in the notes; nor does Mr. LANG pretend to decide upon the differences of the learned. An attempt is made to state these differences, and his own bias is probably manifest enough in each instance.

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Chap.	Chap.
1. Systems of Mythology.	Origin of the World and of Man.
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4. The Mental Condition of Savages—Magic—Metamorphosis—Metaphysic—Psychology.	11. Savage Divine Myths.
5. Nature-Myths.	12. Gods of the Lowest Races.
6. Non-Aryan Myths of the Origin of the World and of Man.	13. American Divine Myths.
7. Indo-Aryan Myths—Sources of Evidence.	14. Mexican Divine Myths.
8. Indian Myths of the	15. The Mythology of Egypt.
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	18. Heroic and Romantic Myths.

Appendix: (A) Fontenelle's Forgotten Common-Sense; (B) Reply to Objections; (C) Mr. Lewis Morgan and the Aztecs; (D) The Hare in Egypt.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Edited by His Grace the DUKE of BEAUFORT, K.G.
Assisted by ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

Athletics and Football. By MONTAGUE SHEARMAN. With an Introduction by Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C. M.P. and a Contribution on Paper-Chasing by WALTER RYE. With 6 full-page Illustrations and 45 Woodcuts in the Text from Drawings by Stanley Berkeley and Instantaneous Photographs by G. MITCHELL. Crown 8vo. pp. 434, price 10s. 6d.

[November 11, 1887.]

THE Author of this volume gratefully acknowledges the assistance of several friends. He is especially indebted to Mr. WALTER RYE for antiquarian information; to the Editors of *The Sporting Life* for permitting him access to a file of the *Sporting Magazine* and of old *Bell's*; to Messrs. C. W. FOLEY, J. H. FARMER, and J. E. VINCENT, from whom he derives his accounts of Eton, Harrow, and Winchester football respectively; and to his brother, Mr. JOHN SHEARMAN, for much help.

Many of the Illustrations are engraved from instantaneous photographs taken by Mr. G. MITCHELL, who attended some of the chief football matches and athletic gatherings of the season. The veritable attitude and action of the men have thus been obtained. So far as the Author is aware, the present is the first occasion in which the newest development of photography has been utilised for illustrating work upon athletic sports.

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Athletics.

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2. A Modern Championship Meeting.	6. Training.
3. Running & Runners.	7. Athletic Meetings.
4. Walking & Walkers.	8. Athletic Government.

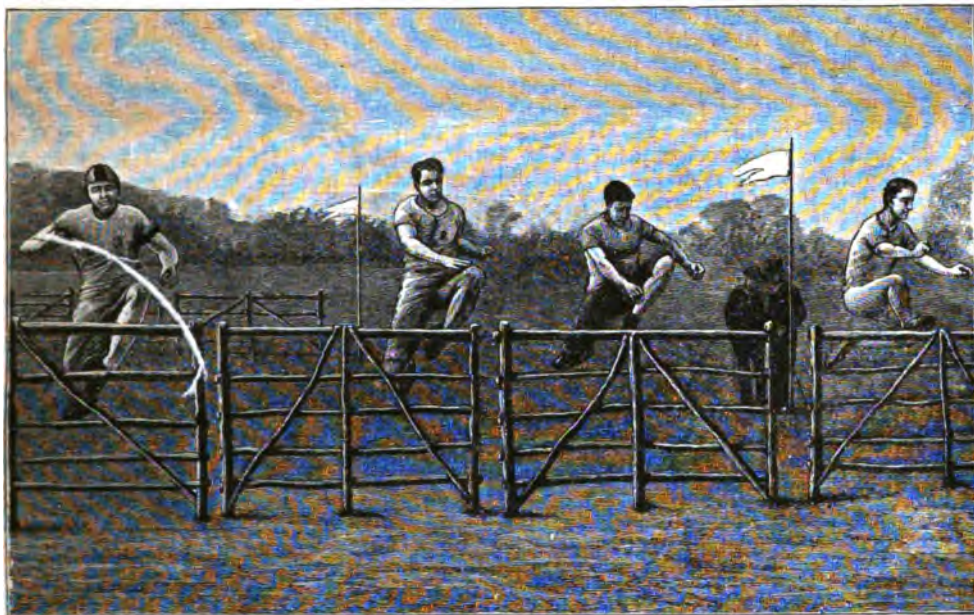
Football.

Chap.	Chap.
1. History.	5. Football as a Sport.
2. The School Games.	Paper-Chasing and
3. The Rugby Union Game.	Cross - Country Running.
4. The Association Game.	Appendix.
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Full-page Illustrations.

The Dribbling Game.	The Rugby Union Game.
A Hurdle Race.	The Association Game.
A Grass Course.	The Hounds.



A HURDLE RACE (from an Instantaneous Photograph.)

Woodcuts in Text.

A Race (*Vignette on Title-Page*).
 A Steeplechase.
 Harry VIII. Throwing the Hammer.
 Sports in time of Queen Elizabeth.
 Cripples' Race.
 Monmouth in Boots v. Soldiers in Stockings.
 Race between Elderly Fat Man and Man with Jockey on Back.
 Man on Stilts v. Man Running.

Dead Beat.
 Ready to Start.
 Started.
 Sprinting of to-day.
 A very Fast Sprinter.
 In Condition.
 Out of Condition.
 Steeplechase — Water-jump.
 Walking Race.
 Short Stride.
 A fine free Stride.
 Half Over.
 Well Over.
 Dropping.

High Jump.
 Long Jump.
 Putting the Shot — First Position.
 Putting the Shot — Second Position.
 Throwing Hammer.
 Tug of War.
 'No Smoking.'
 Veterans' Race.
 'Collared'
 Rugby Football.
 'A Fast Forward Game.'
 'A Loose Scrimmage.'
 Partisanship.

Three-Quarter Back :
 'An Anxious Moment.'
 A Forward.
 A Nasty Jar.
 Heading.
 'To Keep an Eye upon the Prowlers.'
 A Back.
 A Half-Back.
 Defending the Goal.
 'The Field at each Kick changes like a Kaleidoscope.'
 The Haras.

The Marriage of Near Kin, considered with Respect to the Laws of Nations, the Results of Experience, and the Teachings of Biology. By ALFRED HENRY HUTH. Second Edition, Revised. Royal 8vo. pp. 486, price 21s. [October 14, 1887.]

THIS is a new edition of the only work in any language taking a comprehensive view of the *pros* and *cons* of marriage between blood relations.

The Author begins by considering the evidence alleged for an innate law implanted in the human race against such unions. The new

science of the origin of marriage law among various peoples, as propounded by BACHOFEN, Sir HENRY MAINE, TYLOR, McLENNAN, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, MORGAN, Professor ROBERTSON SMITH, FISON, HOWITT, &c. &c. is discussed, and the Author's conclusions are then substantiated by an historical review of the prohibitions in all countries at all times.

Next, he examines the results of close intermarriage among various isolated communities; goes on to a statistical investigation of the alleged evil results in civilised countries; examines very fully the experiences and practice of breeders of animals; supplements these

investigations by the converse, of the result of unions between human beings of different races ; and finally winds up with a chapter upon the question whether a diversity of constitution is physiologically necessary between husband and wife, in which the theory of genesis as enunciated by Messrs. DARWIN, SPENCER, BALFOUR, WEISSMANN, &c. is considered, and our knowledge on the methods of reproduction in the animal and vegetable world generalised.

Full indices are provided, and also a special bibliography of every book, pamphlet, and paper bearing upon the main subject of the work.

Some Official Correspondence of George Canning. Edited, with Notes, by EDWARD J. STAPLETON. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 822, price 28s. [October 15, 1887.]

THE story of the life of GEORGE CANNING, one of the most illustrious statesmen of the first quarter of the present century, has never yet been fully told.

The collection of letters and other papers belonging to CANNING, here edited and published for the first time, will be found, it is believed, a contribution of considerable value to the existing stock of knowledge of his career, particularly of the latter and more important incidents of his life. But it must be admitted that they are far from completing the whole record of the eventful history; in truth, they only serve to supplement in part two works published at various dates by the late Mr. AUGUSTUS STAPLETON, dealing with the same subject.

The first of these works, entitled 'The Political Life of GEORGE CANNING,' published in 1831, furnishes the reader with a most useful summary and defence of CANNING's foreign and domestic policy from 1822 to 1827. The Author was fully qualified for his task, as he wrote when fresh from a period of confidential and friendly relations with the subject of his memoir. He brought into the work large quantities of extracts from CANNING's private political papers, of which the contents had been entrusted to him by CANNING's representatives with a view to vindicate the political memory of the deceased statesman from the aspersions of partisan enemies after his death. Both politicians and historians have found this work a mine of useful information ; though, owing to the avowed purpose for which it was written, it perhaps appears to the reader of a later generation somewhat too much of a pamphlet in structure, and deficient in the dates and landmarks which

might help the less well-informed reader of after time to grasp a consecutive idea of the events to which it refers : besides, its scope is limited to foreign affairs, and to the three or four leading questions of domestic policy in which CANNING took an active part.

The second work on GEORGE CANNING by the same Author was published in 1859, and entitled 'GEORGE CANNING and his Times.' At this later date Mr. STAPLETON found himself free to use many private letters and confidential memoranda, which had either come into his possession at the time of CANNING's death, or had been subsequently given to him for the purpose of publication ; he could therefore now show much more of CANNING as a man, and could bring into view events of the earlier part of CANNING's life. The volume, no doubt, failed to furnish all the information that might be desired ; but, with no pretence to exhaust the subject, it sketched out from original documents a trustworthy outline of the whole of his career.

The only fault, if fault it be, is that the biographer, naturally an ardent admirer of CANNING's political judgment, still devoted himself greatly, though not to the extent of the first work, to expounding and justifying the utterances of that judgment.

The reader, therefore, finds himself rather too much in the atmosphere of debatable politics.

Both the foregoing works, then, appear to have been written 'with a purpose,' and a purpose of a largely polemical nature ; the material not conducive to such purpose the Author laid aside as inappropriate and unserviceable.

But when dissociated from the idea of a particular purpose, the balance of material then discarded appeared to be not altogether uninteresting. It has therefore been gathered together in the volumes now published, arranged in chronological order, and explained, when possible, by a running commentary.

Studies in Naval History: Biographies.

By JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A. Professor of Modern History at King's College, London ; Lecturer on Naval History at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. 8vo. pp. 476, price 10s. 6d.

[September 27, 1887.]

THESE Studies, now collected from the different magazines in which they have first appeared, will not, the Author hopes, be considered

as merely reclaimed waifs ; for the idea of thus bringing them together in a more permanent form has always been present to him, even whilst originally writing them ; and having carefully revised them by the light of the most recent published information and of our own Records, he offers them, not only as the relation of some stirring episodes in naval history, but as, each in its own way, a contribution to the earnest study of naval policy, strategy, or tactics.

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1. Jean de Vienne : a Chapter from the Naval History of the 14th Century.
2. Colbert : the Birth of a Navy.
3. Du Quesne : the French Navy in the 17th Century.
4. Le Bailli de Suffren.
5. Tegetthoff : Experiences of Steam and Armour.
6. Privateers and Privateering : I. Fortunatus Wright.
7. Privateers and Privateering : II. George Walker.
8. The French Privateers : I. Jean Bart.
9. " " II. Du Guay Trouin.
10. " " III. Thurot.
11. Paul Jones, 'The Pirate.'
12. The French Privateers : IV. Robert Surcouf.

A Short History of the Irish People, down to the date of the Plantation of Ulster.

By the late A. G. RICHEY, Q.C. LL.D. M.R.I.A. Deputy Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin. Edited, with Notes, by ROBERT ROMNEY KANE, LL.D. M.R.I.A. a Legal Assistant Commissioner under the Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881. 8vo. pp. 684, price 14s. [November 1, 1887.]

THIS is a new edition of Dr. RICHEY's Lectures on Irish History, which were originally published in two volumes in 1869 and 1870.

A consecutive narrative of the events which took place in Ireland during the years embraced by these Lectures cannot fail to be monotonous and tedious. The plan adopted is to break the history into periods, which are distinguished by successive phases of policy and principles, on the part either of the English Government or the natives, and to illustrate them by the leading events in which the character of the struggle is most clearly developed.

Public State Papers, such as Statutes, Proclamations, &c., are cited as evidence only of facts stated in them, which were of such noto-

riety that any false statement relative to them would have been at once detected by the general public of the day ; with this exception, all recitals or preambles in such documents are treated merely as statements of their case by the Government or their authors, especially adapted to the prejudices and opinions of those to whom they were addressed ; but all such documents may be read against their authors, so far as they admit anything which, at the time of their publication, would have been esteemed unfavourable or discreditable to the party by which they were issued. To secret State Documents, such as instructions to the Deputies, reports to the Irish Council or officials, and the correspondence between the Irish and English Government, which were never intended for publication, greater credence may be given ; they may be cited as evidence of facts within the reasonable means of information of the writer, and as generally fairly expressing his character, opinions, and objects. They also can be fairly used against their authors, as far as they admit or disclose failures, or anything which then (or perhaps even at the present time) would have been considered discreditable.

In these Lectures, therefore, it has been desired to avoid the error of citing against the Celtic population the statements contained in English and Irish State Papers, or of citing against the English the unsupported allegations of Irish writers ; each party is left as far as possible to detail their own actions and explain their own policy.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

The Church and the Puritans, 1570—1660.

By HENRY OFFLEY WAKEMAN, M.A. Fellow of All Souls College, Tutor of Keble College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 218, price 2s. 6d. [August 29, 1887.]

THE history of the Reformed Church of England between the years 1570 and 1660 is, in the opinion of the Author of this book, too often treated as if it were but the history of a Government department of education and morals. The close connection which undoubtedly existed between Church and State under the Tudors and the Stuarts has, he thinks, tended to obscure the fact, that during those years within the bosom of the Church itself was being worked out, independently of the Government, a problem which was essentially religious in its nature, and which only

affected politics when men felt bound to put their principles into practice and try to enforce them upon others. That problem was no less than whether England as a nation should or should not cut itself off from historical Christianity, from the principles of Christianity as they have been understood for sixteen centuries; or, in other words, whether Puritanism should or should not succeed in establishing itself as legitimately within the pale of the English Church. That question was, Mr. WAKEMAN thinks, decided once for all in the negative by the Laudian movement, but by that movement not in its political, but in its religious development, by HOOKER and ANDREWES and the opponent of FISHER, not by CHARLES I. and the President of the High Commission Court. Like all great questions, it was solved by the action of the human mind much more than by courts or governments. For this reason, therefore, Mr. WAKEMAN has tried to make this question the central one of those with which this volume has to deal, and has devoted more space to the consideration of the origin and intellectual basis of the Laudian movement than might at first sight seem justifiable.

Picturesque New Guinea. With an Historical Introduction and Supplementary Chapters on the Manners and Customs of the Papuans. Accompanied with 50 full-page Autotype Illustrations from Negatives of Portraits from Life and Groups and Landscapes from Nature. By J. W. LINDT, F.R.G.S. 4to. pp. 212, price 42s. [November 12, 1887.]

THIS book gives a narrative of the visit paid by Mr. LINDT to New Guinea in 1885, as a volunteer in the expedition sent, under the command of the late Sir PETER SCRATCHLEY, to investigate the newly acquired territory. Mr. LINDT had for many years cherished the idea of visiting New Guinea, and hopes that the photographs that he was enabled to take and which are here reproduced will give the public a more vivid impression of the people and its inhabitants than a work illustrated by wood engravings, where for truth the reader depends firstly on the individual conception of the artist, and secondly on the skill of the engraver.

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Lakatoi, or Motu Trading Vessel, under Sail.	Village Scene at Moapa, Aroma District.
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The Village Pet at Sadara Makara.	Platform for Dead Bodies.
Tree-house, Koiari Village.	Naria Village, South Cape, New Guinea.
Motu Girls, Port Moresby, also Paro Paro Apple Tree.	On the Beach, Tete Island, Kissack's trading Canoe.
Koiari Chiefs.	Village at Stade Island (Engineer Group).
Sir Peter Scratchley's Camp, near Mouth of Aroa River.	Paddles, Native Ornaments, and Implements from the Neighbourhood of Dinner Island and China Straits.
Native House at Vanuabada, Kabade District.	The Voyage Homeward on board H.M.S. 'Dart.'
Native Teachers.	'The End,' Sir Peter Scratchley's Catafalque, on board S.S. 'Governor Blackall.'
Village of Kollapu.	The Honourable John Douglas, C.M.G., Sir Peter Scratchley's Successor; Captain T. A. Lake, Senior Captain of the A.S.N. Company's Fleet, and Commander of the S.S. 'Governor Blackall' (on one plate).
At Low Water, Native Houses at Kollapu.	Sir Peter Scratchley, K.C.M.G., and Mr. G. Seymour Fort.
H. O. Forbes and Party of Malays.	Fly River Explorers, Signor Luigi Maria D'Albertis and Captain H. C. Everill.
Tupuselei (Marine Village) from the Shore.	
The Chiefs House, Marine Village of Tupuselei.	
Women of Tupuselei going for Water.	
Mangrove Scrub, near Kaele.	
Group of Natives at Kapa Kapa, central figures in mourning.	
The Kalo Creek, Kapa Kapa District.	
New Guinea Trophy, Weapons and Implements.	
Native House at the Village of Kamali.	
The Chief's Spire House at Kalo.	

Liberty and Liberalism : a Protest against the Growing Tendency toward undue Interference by the State with Individual Liberty, Private Enterprise, and the Rights of Property. By BRUCE SMITH, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law ; formerly Member of the Parliament of New South Wales. Crown 8vo. pp. 704, price 6s.

[October 7, 1887.]

THE following pages have been written for the purpose of tracing the gradual but sure growth of our civil liberty from historic times downward to our own day, and of investigating the great principles which inspired our ancestors in their efforts to secure that great inheritance to us, their posterity. A further object that the Author has had in view—and perhaps this latter may be regarded as the more important—is to show the symptoms, which are gathering fast and thick around us, of a new order of things—of what the Author considers, in fact, a distinct surrender of the traditional safeguards of that civil liberty—the ‘corner-stone’ of our great and deservedly enviable constitution.

The Author has endeavoured to prove that the invaluable principle of individual freedom is in imminent danger of being lost to us at the very hour of its consummation ; and has, he thinks, further demonstrated that so sure as we depart from those traditional lines in the endeavour to realise a condition of society which can only exist in the imagination—viz. a community of people enjoying *equal social conditions*—we shall, when it is too late, find that we have lost the substance in grasping at the shadow.

Weather Charts and Storm Warnings. By ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A. F.R.S. Secretary to the Meteorological Council. With 3 Plates and 59 Diagrams. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 6s. [September 27, 1887.]

THIS little work has been put together in the endeavour to supply a want which has been expressed in many quarters : that of an explanation of the weather charts which appear in the newspapers, and of the remarks which are appended to them.

The conceptions and principles on which the science of weather study is based are apparently quite new to the majority of ordinary readers, who still hold to the belief that the barometer rises or falls in direct relation to the weather, without any attempt to consider *how* or *why* it does so.

It is hoped that this work may convey some idea, however imperfect, of the present state of Weather Knowledge, as distinguished from the science of Meteorology itself, of which this book makes no claim to be called a manual.

With a very few exceptions, theories of the causes of storms have been left unnoticed, as the object has been to explain to the reader what he can learn from a careful study of the information published in the newspapers or in the Daily Weather Reports, and which is, therefore, accessible to all.

The entire text of this new edition has been revised, and some new chapters have been added, mainly relating to changes and improvements in the Office weather work since the year 1876.

The subjects of the new chapters are—the Distribution and Periodicity of Gales, Weather Forecasting, the Weekly Weather Report, and lastly, Cirrus Cloud Observations. The subject of ‘Suggestions for Improvement,’ formerly included under ‘Storm Warnings,’ has been made a separate chapter. The chapter on the Weekly Weather Report contains an account of the method of calculating ‘Accumulated Temperature,’ in use in the preparation of that Report.

Euthanasia ; or, Medical Treatment in Aid of an Easy Death. By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D. F.S.A. Fellow and late Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians. &c. &c. &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 114, price 4s. 6d. [November 4, 1887.]

MUCH has been ably written on Death, and on the physiology of the various modes of Dying, by BICHAT, ALISON, WILSON-PHILIP, SYMONDS, and others ; while but little has been written on the medical management of the Dying, or on the Euthanasia to which such management should contribute. A short but valuable essay of less than twenty pages, ‘On the Treatment of the Dying,’ by Dr. FERRIAR, of Manchester, in 1798, and a very elegant academical oration, of about the same length, at Leyden, in 1794, by Professor PARADYS, ‘Oratio de Eubanasia Naturali ; et quid ad eam conciliandam Medicina valeat :’—comprise all that the Author of this book knows has been written *specialy* on these subjects in modern times.

Sir HENRY HALFORD, who was confessedly a master in all that concerns the management of the Dying, did much by his example and counsel to commend the subject to the attention of his medical brethren. But the generation he personally influenced has passed away. His

little volume of 'Essays and Orations' contains much on this subject that is very valuable, and not to be found elsewhere. But his remarks are unconnected; they occur incidentally in the course of his various essays, and are now but little known. They were the result of an experience so large, and so carefully thought out, that Dr. MUNK has adduced them, whenever he could, in support of, or in addition to, what he has had himself to state on the delicate and difficult subjects considered in this little book.

A Short Manual of Surgical Operations.

By ARTHUR E. J. BARKER, F.R.C.S. Surgeon to University College Hospital; Assistant-Professor of Clinical Surgery and Teacher of Practical Surgery in University College, London. With 61 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 430, price 12s. 6d. [October 24, 1887.]

IN writing this small work at the request of some better qualified to judge of the need of a Short Manual of Operative Surgery than himself, the Author has fully recognised the difficulty of the task. On the one hand, Operative Surgery has made such vast strides of late, owing to the recognition of the antiseptic régime, that a book which should give an account of all its most recent achievements alone would have to be large; while, on the other, many of the older procedures which are gradually being supplanted by newer operations could not yet be left out of any manual which in the least aspired to completeness. The difficulty, in short, appeared to resolve itself into one of the selection of those of the newer procedures which ought to be familiar to all practitioners, and of those older ones which, for a time at least, are not likely to fall into disuse. In carrying out this selection, the Author has striven to describe the older and presumably better known operations as shortly as possible, so that in dealing with the newer and less familiar procedures more space might remain for detailed description. But even here it has been necessary to exercise much self-denial, and to condense the account of many important operations, sometimes much more than inclination would prompt.

To the defects incidental to this plan of treatment of such a wide subject the Author is fully alive. But it is hoped that these short sketches from the hand of one who has been in the midst of Operative Surgery for many years may be of use to others, and may be none the less so that they are coloured in almost every case largely by his own personal experience.

For any faults in the little figures and diagrams, the Author is alone responsible, all of them, with eight or nine exceptions, being of his own drawing. Whatever has been lost in artistic finish by constituting himself his own draughtsman has perhaps been compensated for by the figures representing the Author's own ideas, and being thus more in harmony with the text than if drawn by another.

A Handbook for Steam Users: being Rules for Engine-Drivers and Boiler Attendants. With Notes on Steam-Engine and Boiler Management and Steam-Boiler Explosions. By M. POWIS BALE, M.I.M.E. A.M.I.C.E. Author of 'Wood-working Machinery,' 'Saw Mills,' 'Stone-working Machinery,' 'Steam and Machinery Management,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 104, price 2s. 6d.

[October 19, 1887.]

SOME years ago the Author published a Chart of Rules for Engine-drivers to hang in engine-rooms. This has had a considerable circulation, proving that something of the kind was needed. Within the limits of a chart, however, it was impossible to include many things that might be of service to steam users. The Author has therefore revised and added to these rules in the following pages, and embodied with them chapters on steam-engine and boiler management, and steam-boiler explosions. The matter has been condensed as much as possible, and arranged in the form of paragraphs for easy reference.

The Author has for many years urged the necessity of a compulsory system of boiler inspection, and of granting certificates of competency to those having boilers under their charge, and his opinions in this respect have undergone no change—in fact, have rather been strengthened than otherwise. There is little doubt that many disastrous explosions have been clearly traced either to the gross ignorance of the attendants or the criminal carelessness of the owners. With an adequate system of compulsory inspection, the writer is of opinion we should hear much less of these 'accidents.'

From a Garret. By MAY KENDALL, One Author of 'That Very Mab.' Crown 8vo. pp. 266, price 6s. [October 3, 1887.]

THIS book consists of a series of sketches purporting to be written by a solitary and poverty-stricken dweller in a city garret, with

a faculty for making friends. An enthusiastic High Church Curate; a Chemist believing in the potency of gas as a means of regenerating humanity; a Parcel-carrier with a longing after the country—the story of whose life and death is briefly told; a Scholar who tries the experiment of coming down to live among the masses; and a Maid-of-all-work, are among the characters. We also meet with an Alderman holding shares in a tram company who overworks drivers and conductors on the principle of 'each for all,' and an Anglo-Israelite whose greatest hope is the recovery of the Ark.

Dreams to Sell. By MAY KENDALL, One Author of 'That Very Mab.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 6s. [October 27, 1887.

*If there were Dreams to sell,
Merry and sad to tell,
And the crier rang the bell,
What would you buy?*

Beddoes.

SOME of these verses have appeared in *Punch*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Longman's Magazine*, and the *Magazine of Art*, and are reprinted by the permission of the Editors and Proprietors.

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5. Art.	

Poems of Many Years and Many Places, 1839-1887. By A LIFELONG THINKER AND WANDERER. Crown 8vo. pp. 264, price 6s. [September 10, 1887.

THIS is a collection of short Poems in English and Latin, composed during the last forty-four years by the Author in the course of a long sojourn in India, and travels in many countries. They have been suggested by the passing events, and the circumstances in which the Author has found himself. Some travellers bring home sketches with the brush—these are wayside sketches with the pen.

Johnny Nut and the Golden Goose. Done into English by ANDREW LANG, from the French of CHARLES DEULIN. Illustrated by Am. Lynen. Royal 8vo. pp. 54, price 10s. 6d. cloth edition, gilt top.

[October 7, 1887.

THIS tale is rendered, a little freely, from 'Les Trente-six Rencontres de Jean du Gogue' in 'Contes d'un Buveur de Bière,' par CHARLES DEULIN (sixième édition; Paris: Dentu, 1873). The late M. DEULIN told, with much humour, and probably with but little alteration from oral tradition, the popular tales of his native province. The narrative here translated has points in common with a Tongan legend, with several ancient French *fabliaux*, with a Zulu story in Bishop Callaway's collection, and with Grimm's 'Golden Goose.'



SPECIMEN OF ILLUSTRATION.

Educational Ends; or, the Ideal of Personal Development. By SOPHIE BRYANT, D.Sc. Lond. Mathematical Mistress in the North London Collegiate Schools for Girls. Crown 8vo. pp. 302, price 6s.

[September 1, 1887.]

THE inquiry into educational ends, which is the object of this book, resolves itself immediately into an inquiry into the nature of that development which issues in the production of *standard* character, such character for itself being the natural ideal end of a creature that not only is self-developing, but has ideal ends. We seek for such an *idea* of the right kind of person in process of development as shall serve educator and educated for an *ideal* of their end.

Now, it is evident that inquiry into this idea raises all the questions of general psychological investigation, but raises them under certain limitations. It does not carry us into the study of psychology in the wide and proper sense—psychology as true for all sorts of persons—but into psychology as true for those more highly developed persons who constantly seek, and find, the good in deed and the true in thought. Though the educator needs to study psychology proper that he may understand the uniformities and varieties of original character with which he has to do, he needs also to study apart the psychology of that type of character which goes straight upwards towards its personal end—the goodness and trueness of itself.

The Author has attempted, therefore, to trace in outline, as it presents itself to her mind, the line of development natural to the production of such character, and followed by all characters, more or less, as they approximate to this standard. The life-history of the standard person, as such, is the ideal of development for all persons—the idea which they should have in mind while aiming at their own improvement, and, which is very much more important, that all educators should have in mind while attempting to forward such improvement in others.

A Treatise on the Integral Calculus. Part I. Containing an Elementary Account of Elliptic Integrals and Applications to Plane Curves; with numerous Examples. By RALPH A. ROBERTS, M.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 376, price 10s. 6d. [October 1, 1887.]

THIS volume is intended to be the first part of a Treatise on the Integral Calculus. Besides the chapters explaining the elementary principles of the subject, it contains a short

account of elliptic integrals and applications to plane curves. In the former portion the Author has introduced some novel methods of treating integrals, among which may be mentioned the use of homogeneous functions of two variables instead of the ordinary functions of a single variable. The geometrical applications, which are confined to the finding of areas and the lengths of arcs, are treated more fully than usual, and include a variety of results not generally given in treatises on the Integral Calculus.

Each chapter is illustrated with a large number of examples, which range from the most elementary to those more advanced. They have been drawn from several different sources, and amount in the whole volume to over eight hundred. As they have been verified with great care, it is hoped that they may prove an assistance to the student.

A Short Introduction to the Study of Logic. By LAURENCE JOHNSTONE. With Questions. Crown 8vo. pp. 254, price 2s. 6d.

[September 3, 1887.]

THIS little book does not profess to be an exhaustive treatise on Logic. Its aim is to introduce the young student to, and interest him in, an unusually dry subject, by the help of clear explanations and varied illustrations, as an initial step to the study of Christian Philosophy. In every view of the sphere of the science of Logic, three things are involved: the agent who reasons, the act of reasoning, and the object of the agent, i.e. truth. Accordingly the matter of the book is divided into three parts, the first being a very brief psychological account of the agent, while the second part treats of the act of reasoning or Formal Logic, and the third part discusses Material Logic. The second part, or the Formal Logic, is treated in greatest detail, and covers briefly all the ground usually assigned to this part of Logic.

It should be added that this book has received the imprimatur of Cardinal MANNING.

Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus: Indicating from the Outset the Utility of the Processes called Differentiation and Integration. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 122, price 2s. 6d.

[September 1, 1887.]

MR. PROCTOR says in the Preface to this book that he first took interest in algebra when he found that problems in Single and

Double Position could be solved much more readily by algebra than by the rules given for such problems in books on arithmetic. In like manner, he could find no interest in the Differential Calculus till, after wading through two hundred pages of matter having no apparent use (and for the most part really useless), he found the calculus available for the ready solution of problems in Maxima and Minima.

This little work has been planned with direct reference to the Author's own experience at school and college. The usual method of teaching the Differential and Integral Calculus seems to him almost as absurd (quite as absurd it could scarcely be) as the plan by which children, instead of being taught how to speak—whether their own language or another—are made to learn by rote rules relating to the philosophy of language such as not one grammarian in ten thousand ever thinks about in after life.

Mr. PROCTOR has striven in this little work (reprinted from the pages of *Knowledge*) to show at once how and why we want a method of calculation dealing with quantities which vary in value under various conditions, and how such a method of calculation is to be used in practice.

The Integral Calculus is here treated as simply a department of the Differential Calculus, dealing with it in the same practical manner.

First Steps in Geometry: a Series of Hints for the Solution of Geometrical Problems, with Notes on Euclid, Useful Working Propositions, and many Examples. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 188, price 3s. 6d. [September 1, 1887.]

THE object Mr. PROCTOR has had in view in preparing this little work (which appeared first in the pages of *Knowledge*) has been to remove for young students in geometry the difficulties which he remembers encountering when a beginner himself. Teachers and books explained then, as now, how certain problems are to be solved, but they did not show how the student was to seek for solutions for himself. They strove to impart readiness in following demonstrations rather than facility in obtaining solutions. The method adopted here of showing why such and such paths should be tried, even though some may have to be given up, in

searching for the solution of problems, will, the Author believes, do more to teach the young student how to work out solutions for himself than any number of solutions given him for reading.

The notes to the first two books of Euclid and added propositions—a knowledge of which is absolutely essential for success in solving problems—are subsidiary to the purpose of this little treatise.

COMPLETION OF REYNOLDS'S CHEMISTRY.
Experimental Chemistry for Junior Students. By J. EMERSON REYNOLDS, M.D. F.R.S. F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry, University of Dublin; Examiner in Chemistry, University of London. Part IV. *Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, or Organic Chemistry.* (With an Appendix on Ultimate Organic Analysis.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 896, price 4s. [November 4, 1887.]

* * Part I. *Introductory*, 1s. 6d. Part II. *Non-Metals*, 2s. 6d. Part III. *Metals*, 3s. 6d.

THIS volume completes the Author's course of Experimental Chemistry, and provides the student with a practical as well as theoretical introduction to the great Organic division of the Science.

Much care and labour have been expended in elaborating this part of the course so as to preserve the continuity of the work while seeking to harmonise the natural with the systematic study of carbon compounds. The Author's aim throughout has been to help the student to acquire a sound knowledge of the prominent facts and principles of the Science without overburdening him by undue detail. On the other hand, much space has been devoted to the examination of such analytic and synthetic operations as throw light on the structure of organic substances. This kind of inquiry is a source of keen intellectual pleasure to thoughtful students, and is of high educational value when legitimately pursued. The best corrective of hard mechanical conceptions of molecular structure is the study of the chemical changes that can be induced by variations of experimental conditions, and such guards the writer endeavours to provide.

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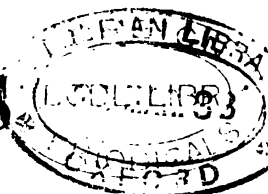
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No. CXXXII.

FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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NEW BOOK BY MR. FROUDE.

The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. With 9 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson after Drawings by the Author. 8vo. pp. 886, price 18s. [January 18, 1888.

IN this volume Mr. FROUDE records some of his experiences during a visit paid by him to the principal West Indian Islands in the early months of 1887, and also gives at length his opinions on some of the most important questions of policy as affecting the mother-country and her colonies. In a few instances, where opinions were conveyed to him which were im-

portant in themselves, but which it might be undesirable to assign to the person by whom they were expressed, altered initials and disguised localities and circumstances are given.

The islands which Mr. FROUDE visited were Barbados, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Dominica, Jamaica, and Hayti.

The journey was commenced at the time of the publication of Lord TENNYSON'S new 'Locksley Hall,' and the somewhat despondent views suggested by that poem are the text of the opening chapter, and suggest the metaphor which forms part of the title of this volume. 'The bow of Ulysses is unstrung; the worms have not eaten into the horn, or the moths injured the string, but the owner of the house

is away, and the suitors of Penelope Britannia consume her substance, rivals one of another, each caring only for himself, but with a common heart in evil. They cannot string the bow; only the true lord and master can string it, and in due time he comes, and the cord is stretched once more upon the notch, singing to the touch of the finger with the sharp note of the swallow; and the arrows fly to their mark in the breasts of the pretenders, while Pallas Athene looks on approving from her coign of vantage.'

The main interest of this volume will probably be felt to be in the expression of Mr. FROUDE's opinion as to the recent policy of the Home Government with regard to the question of granting a measure of constitutional government to some or all of the islands. He considers that this is altogether a mistake; that the negro is at present totally unfitted to exercise the responsibility which he would then have. 'He has no grievances. He is not naturally a politician, and if left alone with his own patch of land, will never trouble himself to look farther. But he knows what has happened at St. Domingo. He has heard that his race is in full possession of the finest of all the islands.'

Under the constitution which you would set up, whites and blacks may be nominally equal, but from the enormous preponderance of numbers, the equality would be only a name; and such English people, at least, as would be really of any value, would refuse to remain in a false and intolerable position. Already the English population of Trinidad is dwindling away under the uncertainty of their future position. Complete the work, set up a constitution with a black prime minister and a black legislature, and they will withdraw of themselves before they are compelled to go.' 'Do we, or do we not, intend to retain our West Indian Islands under the Sovereignty of the Queen? If we are willing to let them go, the question is settled. But we ought to face the alternative. There is but one form of government under which we can retain those colonies with honour and security to ourselves, and with advantage to the negroes whom we have placed there—the mode of government which succeeds so admirably, that it is the world's wonder, in the East Indies, a success so unique and so extraordinary, that it seems the last from which we are willing to take example.'

Mr. FROUDE considers that our fundamental error has been that, unlike the Spaniards and the French, we have been only birds of passage, temporary residents for transient purposes. Once we thought these islands worth fighting for, yet the French and Spaniards will probably outlive us there; they will remain, perhaps, as

satellites of the United States, or in some other confederacy, or in renewed strength of their own. There is a very strong feeling throughout the island in favour of a union with the United States, but the States themselves are not favourable to the proposal.

Mr. FROUDE's estimate of the negro race is a very unfavourable one. He has no doubt at all that the account given by Sir Spencer St. John, in his recent book, of cannibalism, child sacrifice and serpent-worship being practised in Hayti is correct; and his own observations in that country confirmed the unfavourable impression he had formed as to the capacity of the negro for rising in the scale of civilisation. He makes a good servant when under control, but left to himself he relapses into his original barbarism, and the much-vaunted emancipation of the slaves in our West Indian possessions has not resulted, Mr. FROUDE believes, in any appreciable elevation of the race.

The volume concludes with some remarks on Imperial federation, the idea of an Imperial parliament being strongly condemned, Mr. FROUDE considering that the relations that now exist between the mother-country and the other parts of the empire cannot be more than provisional. All that we can do, and all that at present we ought to try to do, is to act generously whenever our assistance can be of use.

The Long White Mountain; or, a Journey in Manchuria. With some Account of the History, People, Administration, and Religion of that Country. By H. E. M. JAMES, of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service. With a Map, 10 full-page Illustrations, and 28 Illustrations in the Text. 8vo. pp. 525, price 24s.

[February 28, 1888.]

THE journey which Mr. JAMES and his companions made through Manchuria last year would not, they thought, warrant the production of a new book of travels, solely on the ground of the variety of its incidents or the value of its geographical results. But Manchuria possesses many points of special interest. From a valley on the outskirts of the Long White Mountains there sprang a petty Tartar chieftain, nearly three hundred years ago, who challenged the power of China, and whose sons, after a determined struggle, conquered the Celestial Empire and placed on the throne the present dynasty. Russia, in the years 1858 and 1860, lopped off

the Amur and part of the Primorsk, or Maritime province, leaving only the present Manchuria between the Muscovite and the capital of China. As the scene of a great conflict in the past, for supremacy over Eastern Asia, and perhaps of a still greater in the future, Manchuria merits alike the attention of historical students and contemporary statesmen. Moreover, the rapid rise of the little Manchu nation to a pinnacle that enabled it to impose an outward and visible badge of humiliation upon the innumerable millions of its conquered enemies, followed by its equally rapid transformation, until its institutions, language, and even its national entity, became absorbed in those of the subject race, is one of the most striking incidents in Asiatic history. To the economist and administrator the province is full of interest; its fertility, its resources in gold, iron, coal, timber, and other products, and the vast numbers of colonists which these have attracted, make it a conspicuously progressive country, although suffering from an endemic pest of brigandage, from a corrupt staff of officials, and hampered by many obstacles needlessly put in the way of trade and of the accumulation of wealth. For the ethnologist, Manchuria has attractions arising from the variety of peoples found within her limits—Russian and Chinese, Mongols and Manchus, Tungusians and Koreans. To the military inquirer, she reveals the spectacle of officers seizing with one hand the latest scientific implements of war, and refusing to drop from the other the oldest and most obsolete—the gingall and the Tartar bow and arrow. The student of comparative religion and the earnest Christian believer may both learn much from Manchuria, partly because her existing religion is a mixture of superstitions widely separated in origin, and partly because two missionary bodies, at opposite poles of the Christian faith, have successfully begun the task of replacing heathenism by the knowledge of CHRIST. Finally, the geography of Manchuria is so little known to Europeans that, in a map issued not so very long ago by the Royal Geographical Society, a chain of snowy peaks, 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, was inserted, which has been found to be purely imaginary. For these reasons, the author of this book has thought it worth while to put into a connected form a sketch of Manchuria, its history, its people, its administration, and its religion, followed by an account of his journey through the country, including the ascent of the Long White Mountain. This mountain has given rise to many myths during the last three thousand years, but to none more contrary to fact than that which has created a whole range of peaks covered with eternal snow.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Full-page Illustrations.

Lake Lung-wang Tan, on the Summit of the Long White Mountain, 7,500 feet above the Sea.
After a Sketch by Lieutenant F. E. Young-husband.
A Pagoda.
The Great Wall of China.
P'ailou at the Pei-ling, the Emperor Tai Tsung's Tomb, Moukden.
A Manchu Prince—His Highness Prince Ch'un, Father of his Majesty the Emperor of China.
Approach to the Governor-General's Palace at Moukden—a Deer-horn Fence in the Foreground.
Temple of the Fox, Moukden.
South Entrance to the Fu-ling, the Tomb of Nurhachu, Founder of the Manchu Dynasty.
Street in a Chinese Town.
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Illustrations in Text.

A Solon Manchu Youth.	Mongol Lama's Tomb at
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A Manchu Bow and Arrows.	Steppe between Petuna and Tsitsihar.
A Ru-i or Sceptre.	Ornamental Tile from a
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Entrance to a Family Graveyard.	Ornament from a Tile on a Mongol Lama's Tomb.
Temple to the God of Literature, on the City Wall, Moukden.	An Oil-cart.
A Buddhist Priest.	A Chinese Carpenter.
A Roadside Shrine.	A Bridge.
A Long Cart, with Small Mixed Team.	A Korean Cart.
Pagoda South of Moukden.	A Korean Bracelet.
Interior of an Inn.	A Corner of an Inn Yard.
A Korean Fisherman.	Pagoda at Kaiyuan.
Outside a Pawnshop.	Baby Friends.
	A Wayside Monument.
	A Gravestone.
	Bottle of Lang-yao
	Porcelain.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS—CHEAPER ISSUE.

A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. King William IV. and Queen Victoria.
By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq. Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, C.B. D.C.L. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. A New Edition (in course of Publication in Monthly Volumes). 8 vols. crown 8vo. price 6s. each. [Vol. I. January 13, 1888.]

THE previous editions of these Journals being exhausted, it is thought desirable to republish them in a more accessible form and in one continuous series. The three Parts into

which the work is divided, were published, for various reasons, at intervals of time, in 1874, in 1885, and in 1887. But as the whole series is completed, it is now presented in a consecutive form, extending to eight volumes. For the purpose of reference, however, the division into three Parts is retained, and each volume of the present edition corresponds to a volume of the original publication. The text of the work is unaltered in any respect, and no part of it is suppressed, but the sheets have been carefully revised, the errors which occurred in the earlier editions have been, as far as possible, corrected, and some additional notes have been introduced. The prefaces which were prefixed to the first two portions of the series have been retained in the form of introductory notices, because they contain some account of the Author, and they serve to explain the course the Editor thought it right to pursue in the successive publication of them.

These Journals bear evident marks of the changes which are wrought in a man's character, style, and judgment by the experience of life and the course of years; and they fall naturally into the three periods or divisions of Mr. GREVILLE's life. In the first Part, which occupies the first three volumes of this edition, and includes the reign of King GEORGE IV. and King WILLIAM IV., he appears as a man of fashion and of pleasure, plunged, as was not inconsistent with his age and social position, in the dissipation and amusements of the day. The style is loose; the substance anecdotal; many of the opinions are crude, and corrected by subsequent experience. Hence it was supposed, on their first appearance, that these were the mere records of the gossip of society, though it was never the intention of the writer to notice the frivolous or scandalous incidents of the time, of which he was already beginning to be tired when he set out for Italy.

In the second Part, beginning with the fourth volume of this edition, he enters with all the energy of which he was capable, though shackled by his official position, upon the great political struggles of the time—the earnest advocate of peace, of moderation, of justice, and of liberal principles—regarding with a discriminating eye and with some severity of judgment the actions of men awayed by motives of ambition and vanity, from which he was himself free. This was the most active period of his life. But years advanced, and with age the infirmities from which he had always suffered withdrew him more and more from society, and deprived him of many of those sources of intelligence which had been so freely opened to him. Hence the two concluding volumes, which form the third Part, may be said to contain less of

novelty and original information than the preceding portions of the work, although the events recorded in them are of a more momentous character, and the Editor has reason to know that they have been read with undiminished interest by Mr. GREVILLE's surviving contemporaries and by their immediate descendants, who recognise in them the most faithful existing record of our own times.

No one was more conscious than the Author of the incompleteness of these Journals, and of a certain roughness, due to the impromptu character of a manuscript hastily written down on the spur of the moment. He was more disposed to underrate their merits, as appears from his concluding remarks, than to exaggerate their importance; and it has been justly said that the severest critic of these volumes is Mr. GREVILLE himself. But the public have judged them more favourably; and if he entertained a hope that he might contribute some pages to the record of his times and the literature of his country, that hope was not altogether vain.

Papers, Literary, Scientific, &c. By the late FLEEMING JENKIN, F.R.S. LL.D. Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh. Edited by SIDNEY COLVIN, M.A. and J. A. EWING, F.R.S. With a Memoir by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON; a Portrait of Fleeming Jenkin from a Photograph, and 15 Illustrations from Sketches by FLEEMING JENKIN. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 814, price 32s.

[January 6, 1888.]

MR. R. L. STEVENSON'S Memoir occupies 114 pages of the first volume of this work. It includes copious extracts from letters and diaries by FLEEMING JENKIN, and is illustrated with several fac-similes of drawings from his letters and sketch-books.

Most of the papers which follow in Volume I., and in the first section of Volume II., are republished from one or other of the following periodicals:—The *Edinburgh Review*, the *North British Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Art Journal*.

The reader will not fail to bear in mind that the contents of these sections do not represent their author's main occupations, but are the by-labours of a life busily occupied in scientific and professional pursuits. They touch on many matters; but such were the keenness and loyalty of the writer's intelligence that whatever subject engaged his attention he was

almost sure to find something to say on it that was well worth hearing.

The fragments 'On the Life of George Eliot' and 'On Truth' in the section Literature and Drama, and those on the 'Time Labour System' and 'Is one Man's Gain another Man's Loss?' in the Political Economy section, are now printed for the first time. The play of 'Griselda,' in which the writer essayed to bring to the test of practice his own principles of dramatic composition, was printed during his life, but not published.

CONTENTS.—Vol. I.

MEMOIR BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Appendix:

1. Note on the Contributions of Fleeming Jenkin to Electrical and Engineering Science. By Sir William Thomson, F.R.S. LL.D.
2. Note on the Work of Fleeming Jenkin in connection with Sanitary Reform. By Lt.-Col. Alexander Fergusson.

PAPERS BY FLEEMING JENKIN.

Prefatory Note. By Sidney Colvin, M.A.

Literature and Drama:

The 'Agamemnon' and 'Trachinise.'	Talma on the Actor's Art.
On the Antique Greek Dress for Women.	Artist and Critic.
Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth.	Griselda.
Mrs. Siddons as Queen Katharine, Mrs. Beverley, and Lady Randolph.	On Rhythm in English Verse.
	A Fragment on George Eliot.

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Lucretius and the Atomic Theory.	Darwin and the Origin of Species.
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PAPERS BY FLEEMING JENKIN (cont.).

Political Economy:

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The Graphic Representation of the Laws of Supply and Demand, and their Application to Labour.	The Time-Labour System.
	Is one Man's Gain another Man's Loss?

Scientific and Technical Education:

Technical Education.	On Science Teaching in Laboratories.
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Applied Science:

<i>Prefatory Note.</i> By Prof. J. A. Ewing, F.R.S.	On the Application of Graphic Methods to the Determination of the Efficiency of Machinery.
Submarine Telegraphy.	
Telepherage.	

Abstracts of Fleeming Jenkin's Scientific Papers.
List of Professor Jenkin's British Patents.

Our Sentimental Journey through France and Italy. By JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. With a Map and numerous Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. Crown 8vo. pp. 284, price 6s. cloth or vegetable vellum. [February 8, 1888.

THIS book is the account of a journey made over the old post-road, and followed by STERNE in his *Sentimental Journey*, and to-day almost unknown to tourists. That they might faithfully keep to his route the travellers rode a tricycle. They started from Calais, and went through Central France to Lyons, and then set out for the Mont Cenis pass. The road led them to many old half-forgotten towns, like Abbeville, to which they came, even as Mr. RUSKIN did on his now famous journey, and Montreuil, and Nevers with its beautiful castle, and Montargis and La Charité, where are some of the loveliest ruins in France. Only once they left the road to go out of their way to Barbizon, and through the Forest of Fontainebleau. Seen from the train, France is bare and flat and monotonous; but the roads, as smooth and well kept as park roads, go in and out of pretty villages, and follow the course of little rivers, or the straight reaches of poplar-lined canals. Seen from them, France is full of infinite variety.

The book contains 120 of Mr. PENNELL's sketches, and 'A Map of France as We Saw It.'

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.
The Church and the Eastern Empire. By the Rev. HENRY FANSHAW TOZER, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, Author of 'The Highlands of Turkey,' 'Turkish Armenia,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 208, price 2s. 6d.

[January 7, 1888.

IT has often been said that the Eastern Church has no history independently of the State; and this is so far true, that during long periods the annals of that Communion have little else to show than lists of patriarchs. At the same time, at certain intervals episodes of great interest and importance occur, and from first to last the influence of the Church on the social and religious life of the Eastern Empire is a subject well worthy of study. To relate, however briefly, those episodes, and to trace the working of that influence, is the object of the present volume. The early period, that of the first four General Councils, belongs to the

history of the Church at large, and therefore is only touched upon here as far as subsequent events depended upon it; it is the later, or Byzantine age of the Eastern Church which we have especially to consider.

The subject is a large one, and can only be treated superficially in a work of this size. It presents us also from time to time with problems of some difficulty and intricacy; but these are worthy of attention even from the point of view of general history and modern politics, for they are more closely connected with the 'Eastern Question' than is generally supposed. In speaking of the Eastern Church, the Author has endeavoured to represent it truthfully, neither exaggerating its faults, nor painting an ideal picture. His hope is that even this slight contribution may be of service, if it enables the reader to understand more clearly the position and antecedents of an important section of Christendom.

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6. The Iconoclastic Controversy.
7. The Missionary Efforts of the Eastern Church.
8. The Monastic System of the Eastern Church.
9. The Separation of the Greek and Latin Churches.

England and Napoleon in 1808: being the Despatches of Lord Whitworth and others. Now first printed from the Originals in the Record Office. Edited, for the Royal Historical Society, by OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. F.R.Hist.Soc. Corresponding Member of the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique. 8vo. pp. 320, price 15s.

[November 12, 1887.]

THIS book contains the despatches of Lord WHITWORTH, Ambassador in Paris in 1803. In them will be found a full account of the transactions which led to the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, and many details of interest about Napoleon and his court.

A History of Taxation and Taxes in England from the Earliest Times to the Year 1885. By STEPHEN DOWELL, Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue. Second Edition, Revised and Altered. 4 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. pp. 878, *The History of Taxation*, price 21s. Vols. III. and IV. pp. 804, *The History of Taxes*, price 21s.

[January 26, 1888.]

SEVERAL additions to and alterations in this work have been made in the revision of it for a second edition.

The principal additions are as follows: The narrative has been extended to 1885, and includes the budget of that year. The history has been amplified under the heading of 'Tobacco' and one or two other headings. And several new Appendices have been added to Vol. II. In the first of these, Appendix No. 1, a short history is given of the net receipt from the business of the Post Office, at present a considerable source of revenue. In the next, No. 2, an Appendix of some length and importance, information, which it is hoped may prove to be useful, is added regarding the National Expenditure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, upon the following plan: a General Tabular Statement of Expenditure and Revenue at certain specified dates is given, in which the expenditure is ranged under the three heads of—Interest on the National Debt, Expenditure for the Army and Navy (Peace Establishment), and Expenditure for the Civil List and Civil Government, and the Revenue includes receipts from the business of the Post Office as well as receipts from taxes; and this is followed by a history of the National Debt and the expenditure under the heads above mentioned, in a more readable form, it may be, than that of Blue Books. A third Appendix, No. 3, contains a brief statement regarding the cost of the Collection and Management of the Revenue from taxes; while No. 4 is a Memorandum or Note of the mode in which taxes are granted.

As regards the alterations in the work, many of them are due to suggestions for amendment contained in the criticisms in the various reviews of the work that have been published, from which the author has derived valuable assistance to which he bears willing testimony. The principal alterations are as follows: With a view to facilitate the course of the reader, much has been done by way of re-arrangement, and several résumés or abstracts of chapters, summaries of periods, lists of taxes, tabular statements, and other contrivances of the kind have

been introduced. Alterations have been made with a view to avoid the repetition of phrases and quotations in different parts of the work. And, lastly, for greater convenience of reference, two indices, one for the History of Taxation in Vols. I. and II., and the other for the History of Taxes in Vols. III. and IV., have been substituted in lieu of a separate index to every volume.

The division of the work into a history of taxation and a history of taxes was adopted after careful consideration; and the reason for it, briefly stated, is this, that the multiplicity of the taxes imposed in this country in the last century is such as to render it impracticable to combine in a single narrative the details of taxes with the general history of taxation.

Public Debts; an Essay on the Science of Finance. By HENRY C. ADAMS, Ph.D. of the University of Michigan and Cornell University. 8vo. pp. 420, price 12s. 6d.

[January 7, 1888.]

IT is the purpose of this treatise upon Public Debts to portray the principles which underlie the use of public credit. The Essay is neither statistical nor historical, although it relies upon statistics, and makes frequent appeals to history. In one respect it differs from works upon the same subject by German or French writers, for it recognises a distinction between National Deficit Financiering and Local Deficit Financiering, and lays down rules for the latter not in complete harmony with rules applicable to the former. This peculiarity in structure was imposed upon the Essay by the fact that, being primarily addressed to Americans, it was obliged to conform to the characteristic features of American public law.

Addresses and Lectures. By GEORGE ALEXANDER MACFARREN, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 6s. 6d. [February 20, 1888.]

THIS Volume contains the addresses delivered by Sir GEORGE MACFARREN to the Students of the Royal Academy of Music on the opening of the Academic Year for the years 1878-1887, and three lectures extracted from the proceedings of the Musical Association, two being on Handel and Bach, and one on the lyrical drama.

An Inquiry into Socialism. By THOMAS KIRKUP. Crown 8vo. pp. 192, price 5s. [December 1, 1887.]

THE plan of the present volume, it may be well to explain, is entirely different from that followed in the article 'Socialism' contributed by Mr. KIRKUP to the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' While the article is mainly historical, the aim of this book is to bring out what is fundamental in Socialism, both as contrasted with the prevailing social system and with theories for which it is usually mistaken.

In explanation of the method of treatment, it is, the Author thinks, scarcely necessary to point out that, though the essence of Socialism is economic, the subject has an interest much wider than the technicalities of any special science. It is a human question intimately connected with the moral, social, and political development of the present time. In the opinion of the Author, the signs are gathering that we shall need to reconsider many of the principles underlying our present social and economic system. We have, he thinks, accepted as absolute, theories which now appear to have only a relative application; and we have adopted for permanent service formulas that seem to have only a temporary value. In view of such indications a statement of the cardinal principles of Socialism and a discussion of its fitness to serve as a new economic basis of society may be useful.

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Prosperity or Pauperism? Physical, Industrial, and Technical Training. Edited by the EARL OF MEATH (Lord Brabazon). 8vo. pp. 350, price 5s.

[February 10, 1888.]

AS the EARL OF MEATH believes that many of our social evils would, in a great measure, be removed, if an improvement were to be effected in our national system of education by the inclusion in the Government Code of physical, technical, and industrial training, he has thought that he might, perhaps, in some small degree, hasten this much-to-be-desired reform by republishing in a cheap and popular

shape some of the more recent expressions of opinion in support of this view. Hence the appearance of this book. He trusts it may somewhat assist towards the formation of a public opinion which, within no distant period, shall insist upon alterations being made in the national code of education, so that our young men and maidens may start in life with healthy bodies, with a knowledge of *things* as well as of books, with the power of using their *hands* as well as their heads, and of making the most of small resources.

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I. Physical and Industrial Training.
Health and Physique of our City Populations. By the Earl of Meath.
Open Spaces and Physical Education. By the Earl of Meath.
The Half-time System of Physical and Industrial Training. By Edwin Chadwick.
Physical Training in Elementary Schools. By Charles F. Bearsley.
Gymnastic Instruction in Board School Playgrounds. By W. Bousfield.
Manual Instruction. By Sir John Lubbock.
Notes on the Cost of Manual Training in the Public Elementary Schools of London. By Edric Bayley.
Are We Decaying? Article from the *Sootsman*.
Physical Training. Address by the Earl of Meath.

II. Industrial and Technical Training.

The Industrial Training of Destitute Children. By Samuel Smith, M.P.
The Need of Trade Schools. By Richard T. Auchmuty.
Manual Training in School Education. By Sir Philip Magnus.
Technical Education. By H. Cunynghame.
Educational Reforms. Article from the *Times*.
Education as it is and as it ought to be. W. Fowler's Letter to the *Times*.
Technical and Trade Instruction. Speech by the Marquis of Hartington.
The Organisation of Industrial Education. By Professor Huxley.
Technical and Commercial Education: Deputation to Government on.
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Industrial Training in Elementary Schools. Letter to the *Times* (Earl of Meath).
For Lack of Knowledge. Letter to the *Daily News* (Lady Leigh).
A Plea for Industrial Training for Girls. By R. L. Industrial Training for Girls. By Miss Headdon.
Cookery in Elementary Schools. By Miss F. L. Calder.
Technical Instruction. By Samuel Smith.
A National Necessity. By Edward J. Watherston.
Technical Education in Elementary Schools: the Form it should take. By Edward J. Watherston.

Technical Education (Report of Royal Commission).

By F. C. Montague, with Preface by Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart., M.P.

Industrial Art in Schools. By Charles G. Leland. Education, Emigration, and Colonisation. By John Bellows.

Education in Germany. Letter to the *Times* (Samuel Smith).

Evening Schools under Healthy Conditions. By the Rev. J. B. Paton, D.D.

The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming. By ROWLAND E. PROTHERO, Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 5s. [February 28, 1888.

THE first part of this volume contains a brief sketch of Agricultural Progress, derived from sources so scattered or so obscure that its presentation in a connected form may prove of interest. In the second part the Author has endeavoured to apply the results of history to the present conditions of English farming. He is conscious that the task is difficult, and that it is inadequately performed; but the fact that, in any Session of Parliament which is mainly devoted to British interests, Agriculture necessarily holds a prominent place, explains, if it does not justify, the attempt.

Portions of this work have already appeared within the last three years in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and are reproduced by the permission of the publishers.

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| 7. Estimate of the Agricultural Population in 1688, and Census Returns of 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881. | 15. Wages of Agricultural Labourers. |
| 8. Production of Gold and Silver, 1851-86, &c. | 16. Prices of Provisions. |

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Dog; being a Manual of Canine Pathology. Especially adapted for the use of Veterinary Practitioners and Students. By JOHN HENRY STEEL, M.R.C.V.S. A.V.D. Professor of Veterinary Science and Superintendent Bombay Veterinary College; late Demonstrator of and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Veterinary College of London. With 88 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 800, price 10s. 6d. [January 6, 1888.]

THIS book has its origin in the feeling that though since the days of BLAINE and YOUATT there have been many writers on canine pathology, the true bearings and progress of that science have not been dealt with so systematically and thoroughly as is needed to meet the requirements of the present day. As canine practice is more and more coming into the hands of veterinary surgeons, the want of a modern systematic text-book has become more felt, and it is to meet this want the Author has prepared this work. The enormous amount of valuable material contained in English periodical literature has been carefully studied, the work of leading veterinarians on the Continent has been laid under contribution, and the Author has not failed to consult all available British authorities in the interests of his readers; thus it is hoped that the combined experience of the British and foreign canine pathologists will be found condensed in this work, digested, arranged, and 'steadied' by the Author's not inconsiderable experience of diseases of the dog, and of the specialities of canine practice.

It is for the profession to determine whether

the aims of this work have been carried out; it has been hoped to continue the systematic arrangement, careful record of personal observations, and constant eye to comparative study of BLAINE, with the thorough collection and digest of records, also the practical aims of YOUATT, the work having a distinct character of its own in the incorporation of such facts of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the other accessory sciences (so numerous in the present day) as bear on the actual details of diseases, and which, being peculiar to the dog as compared with other animals, are liable to slip the memory or escape special notice in the course of study of disease in general.

The illustrations have been selected from many sources, to which the Author must express his indebtedness, special mention being made of the very excellent little practical record of the personal observations of MAYHEW and the larger work of Prof. J. W. HILL. Very few of these illustrations are original, as the Author found to hand enough cuts to meet his requirements in fixing special points on the mind of the student-reader or in elucidation of the text; and if further explanation in this matter be required, it must be that the book was written at Secunderabad and Poona, where there were difficulties in the way of obtaining original illustrations.

Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas. By F. MAX MÜLLER. Crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 7s. 6d.

[January 6, 1888.]

EXTRACTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

IF what I have tried to prove in my "Science of Thought" is true, if thought is impossible without language, as language is without thought, many things will follow, not dreamt of yet in our philosophy. But leaving aside these graver matters for the present, there is one thing which, as everybody can see, will follow by necessity from the admission of the inseparableness of language and thought, and that is, that all thoughts which have ever passed through the mind of men must have found their first embodiment, and their permanent embalment, in words.

'If, then, we want to study the history of the human mind in its earliest phases, where can we hope to find more authentic, more accurate, more complete documents than in the annals of language?

'I speak, of course, of the materials of thought only, of the words which in reasoning we add and subtract, combine and separate, whether in the daily intercourse of life, or in

our speculations as philosophers, or in our flights of fancy as poets. No doubt, the way in which we reason, in which we arrange or contrast our materials, is our own, the work of our own will, our own judgment, our own genius, or whatever else we like to call it. With all the bricks, or all the marble, silver, gold, and precious stones that may be given to an architect, it is only a Michael Angelo that could build St. Peter's; and with all the wealth of the Greek language, it is only an Æschylus that could create the Agamemnon. But neither could a builder build a temple without bricks and mortar, nor a poet make a poem without the materials supplied by dictionary or grammar. We are far too apt to take these bricks and mortar for granted, and to look upon our dictionary as something given, something for which no one is responsible, something for which we owe no thanks to anybody. But that is not so. Our words are not rough, unhewn stones, left at our door by a glacial moraine; they are blocks that have been brought to light by immense labour, that have been carved, shaped, measured, and weighed again and again, before they became what we find them to be. Our poets make poems out of words, but every word, if carefully examined, will turn out to be itself a petrified poem, a reward of a deed done or of a thought thought by those to whom we owe the whole of our intellectual inheritance, the capital on which we live, with which we speculate and strive to grow richer and richer from day to day.

'Every word therefore has a story to tell us, if only we can break the spell and make it speak out once more. It is known that every word, if we can analyse it at all, is found to be derived from a root. It is equally well known that every root is predicative, that it predicates something of something, and that what it thus predicates is in reality an abstract or general concept. This applies to all languages, even to those of so-called savages, whenever they have been subjected to a really scholarlike analysis. All words, even the most concrete, are based on abstract concepts, and what was supposed to come last, namely, abstraction, has now been proved to have come first, at all events in the growth of real language and real thought.

'What we have more lately learnt is that these roots, or these elements, which resist further analysis, expressed originally concepts, and that these concepts can, in most cases, be traced back to simple states of consciousness of certain primitive acts of our own, which, if repeated and conceived as one, contain within themselves the first germs of general and abstract concepts.

'There are, or there were, writers who try to deny these facts, or to minimise their importance. There are no such thing as roots, they say, and they imagine that in saying this they have started quite a new heresy. But the question whether there ever was a time in which language consisted of roots only, is really an absurd question. A root with us is always the result of an analysis, and, as such, it cannot strictly be said to have ever existed by itself. A word, even though identical in sound with a root, has no right to be called a root as soon as it forms part of a sentence. All this has been explained a hundred times. Sanskrit grammarians have insisted on it more than two thousand years ago; and yet it is preached again and again as a new revelation, that in real language we never meet with a root.'

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1. Letter from Sir George Birdwood on the Arya Fauna and Flora.
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Greek the Language of Christ and His Apostles. By ALEXANDER ROBERTS, D.D.
8vo. pp. 512, price 18s.

[January 13, 1888.]

THE purpose of this volume is to prove that Greek was the language habitually made use of in His public teaching by Christ. If that were so, it follows that we still possess in our existing Greek Gospels the very words which issued from His lips. An opposite opinion, however, has for long prevailed. The current supposition is, that Christ spoke in a kind

of Hebrew *patois*, sometimes styled Aramaic, and sometimes Syro-Chaldaic. On that hypothesis, the Greek Gospels are simply a translation of His words, only a few of the expressions which He really uttered having been preserved.

The Author of this work has aimed at an exhaustive treatment of the subject. Every available source of information has been considered. The evidence to be derived from Numismatics, Monumental Inscriptions, and Rabbinical Literature, has all been weighed, and shown to point only to one conclusion. But special value has been set on the proofs furnished in the writings of JOSEPHUS, and on the demonstrated fact that the Septuagint was then the 'people's Bible' in Palestine. The New Testament is also examined from beginning to end, and is shown, in its every part, to bear witness to the thesis that Greek was then the language of public life among the Jews. They were at the time bilingual; but their literature was Greek, and that was the language, *e.g.*, of St. Stephen when addressing the Sanhedrim, and the language constantly employed by Christ.

Professor Roberts finishes his work by showing how simple a solution of the vexed question of the 'Origin of the Gospels' is thus furnished, and what other important conclusions follow from the theory which is believed to have been established. It is needless to add how great additional interest gathers round the Gospels, when these are regarded as no mere translations, but as enshrining the very words of Christ.

The Story of Creation: a Plain Account of Evolution. By EDWARD CLODD, Author of the 'Childhood of the World' &c. With 77 Woodcuts and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 232, price 6s.

[February 1, 1888.

THE object of this book is to present, in as clear and compendious a form as the important nature of the subject permits, an account of the origin and development of the universe, with its totality of living and not-living contents. There is no lack of popular expositions of that part of the theory of evolution which explains the origin of life-forms, but the present work is believed to be the first attempt of the kind to deal with the larger question of cosmic development in a language as free from technical terms as seems possible.

The earlier chapters are descriptive, treating of the phenomena to be explained, as the stuff of which the universe is made and the motions to which it is subjected under the action of combining forces and separating energies; the

distribution of matter in space; the likeness of material of stellar or solar systems; the physical features of the earth, and its past life-history as disclosed by fossil remains; the chemical elements of life, its fundamental identity of material, form, and function; and the leading types of existing plants and animals, from the lowest sub-kingdoms to the sub-kingdom which includes man.

The later chapters, comprising the second part, are explanatory; setting forth the mechanics of the process by which the raw stuff, or nebulous mass of the future universe became aggregated into sidereal systems, and by which the present distribution of matter will ultimately come to an end. The problem of the origin of life is then dealt with; the evidence of its beginnings in north polar regions is summarised, and its appearance shown to present neither greater nor lesser difficulties than the appearance of inorganic compounds, as, *e.g.*, water. This leads to an explanation of the development of life-forms, in which the priority of plants or animals is considered, and to a summary of the theory of the origin of species known as DARWIN'S, to the evidence both for and against which prominence is given.

Under the title of 'Social Evolution,' the last chapter deals with subjects of far-reaching interest and significance, as the evolution of mind, of society, of morals, and of theology. Throughout the work it has been a chief aim of the author to bring into relief the fundamental unity of the cosmos—that all things are made of the same stuff differently mixed, bound by one force, and stirred by one energy in divers forms. But while admitting no limitations in the application of the theory of evolution in its explanation of the mode by which the universe has become what it is, the author shows that the theory leaves the questions as to the origin of matter and motion, and of life and mind, insoluble mysteries.

Ballads of Books. Edited by ANDREW LANG. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 178, price 6s.

[January 28, 1888.

THIS collection is a re-cast of the volume published under the same title, edited by Mr. BRANDER MATTHEWS, and published by Mr. COOMBS (New York, 1887). Mr. LANG has altered Mr. MATTHEWS'S work in some respects. The poems are now arranged by the dates of their authors, except where the modern of to-day are all of much the same chronology. Some pieces have been omitted, but all that were

expressly written for Mr. MATTHEWS's volume have been retained, and are marked with an asterisk in the Contents.

This volume contains some translations from MARTIAL, from M. FERTIAULT, M. BOULMIER, and the Swedish. These are by Mr. LANG, Mr. GOSSE, and Mrs. GRAHAM R. TOMSON. Mrs. TOMSON also contributes the 'Ballade of Biblioclasts.' The poems which cannot be called lyrical are published separately, at the end. Several pieces by Mr. LANG, which were in Mr. MATTHEWS's collection, have been omitted, as they are printed in his 'Books and Bookmen.'

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*Austin Dobson: A Final Word.

The Island: an Adventure of a Person of Quality. By RICHARD WHITEING. Crown 8vo. pp. 294, price 6s.

[February 14, 1888.]

A CERTAIN English Peer being desirous of giving civilisation the slip for a while, embarks on a voyage round the world, but owing to an accident finds himself left unexpectedly on an island in the Pacific, thirteen thousand miles from the dome of St. Paul's. He discovers this to be Pitcairn Island, and that he is the guest of the Chief Magistrate, whose only daughter, Victoria, has first seen him, and forthwith assumes a certain air of proprietorship in him. He is surprised and charmed by her beauty and innocence, and under her guidance soon becomes acquainted with the manners and customs of the simple islanders, and in turn gratifies Victoria's curiosity by giving her an account of the British Empire, and the relative position of the various classes in it. This he mainly illustrates by the account he gives of the 'Pedigree of a Poor Stupid.' The new comer suggests that it would be as well that some of the methods of the more advanced civilisation of Europe should be introduced into the island, but Victoria's father is satisfied with things as they are, and Victoria herself, after hearing the account her new friend gives her, stigmatises our methods as unadulterated selfishness, and 'of bettering ourselves by making others worse.' . . . 'Everybody gets what he can, instead

of what he ought, and of course the clever people get most. Then they give a little of it back to the Poor Stupids in what you call charity, and go on making the money and the misery all the same.' The scheme of reconstruction is given up, and the Person of Quality surrenders himself to the charm of Victoria's society, with the inevitable result, but not without some very considerable diffidence on Victoria's part, on whose heart a very vivid impression had been made by one 'Curly,' a midshipman, who, however, had sailed away and apparently forgotten her.

TWO NEW BOOKS: BY MRS. DE SALIS,
Author of 'Savouries à la Mode' and 'Entrées à la Mode.'
Sweets and Supper Dishes à la Mode. By
MRS. DE SALIS. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 86, price
1s. 6d. boards.

[February 22, 1888.]

Oysters à la Mode; or, the Oyster and over
One Hundred Ways of Cooking it; to
which are added a few Recipes for Cooking
all kinds of Shelled Fish. By MRS. DE
SALIS. Crown 8vo. pp. 80, price 1s. 6d.
boards.

[January 12, 1888.]

MRS. DE SALIS'S previous books having
met with such a kindly reception, she has
been encouraged to offer two more to the
public. Several of the receipts are original, and
it is hoped that the result of a trial of these
will prove as satisfactory to connoisseurs as of
those which have been culled from celebrated
authorities.

Modern Theories of Chemistry. By Dr.
LOTHAR MEYER, Professor of Chemistry
in the University of Tübingen. Trans-
lated from the German (5th Edition)
by P. PHILLIPS BEDSON, D.Sc. (Lond.),
B.Sc. (Vict.), F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry
in the Durham College of Science, New-
castle-upon-Tyne, and W. CARLETON
WILLIAMS, B.Sc. F.C.S. Professor of
Chemistry in the Firth College, Sheffield.
8vo. pp. 682, price 18s.

[January 5, 1887.]

EXTRACT FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

WHEN, in the year 1862, I undertook this
work, it was with the desire and hope
that its publication might contribute to the
removal of the doubts and uncertainties, so

frequently expressed at that time, as to the
character of the views and theories then con-
tending for supremacy in chemistry. It was my
firm conviction that the confusion in the dis-
cussions of that time chiefly arose from erroneous
views as to the importance of hypotheses and
theories, upon which some were inclined to
place too high a value, whilst others again did
not sufficiently recognise their true importance.
The chief aim of my undertaking was to show
that hypotheses and the theories based upon
them are necessary aids to chemical investigation,
and at the same time to assign to them their
true value and place them in a position similar
to that which they occupy in theoretical physics.
In this way I had hoped to prepare the way for
the further development of theoretical chemistry,
and at the same time to make the more recent
results accessible to wider circles; but when,
two years later, after having for the third time
revised the manuscript, it was handed to the
printer, I felt that the work would possibly be
of service to those men of science who had not
specially devoted themselves to chemistry, but
I seriously doubted whether it might prove
useful to chemistry or its representatives.
Being fully aware that a work dealing with
theoretical matters alone was in direct opposition
to the prevailing custom, which permitted only
a few careful speculations and theoretical con-
siderations to be mentioned in connection with
the results of experimental investigation, and
although no pains had been spared, I yet enter-
tained grave doubts as to whether the result
was such that my colleagues would be ready to
extend due consideration to one who had thus
shown so little regard for the accepted custom.
Furthermore, the book appeared to me not
sufficiently thorough, but ill-supplied with
positive contents, so much so that I abandoned
my original idea of dedicating it to my honoured
teacher.

To make the present edition more suited to
the requirements of the time, a complete
revision and rewriting of much has been neces-
sary, and in it I have on the one hand attempted
to give an account of the latest developments of
chemical theories, and on the other have, by
the introduction of the more important empirical
data, sought to make the theoretical conclusions
arrived at by their aid easier to follow and the
causes leading to their foundation clearer.

This work was originally published under
the title 'The Modern Theories of Chemistry,'
which has been retained for the successive
editions, despite the fact that doubts have been
expressed as to its suitability. Although I may
still believe that the title was not unsuitably
chosen, yet I do not in the least agree with the

use of the term 'modern' when referring to 'chemistry,' but only as I have used it in reference to the 'theories'; for in my opinion no change has been effected in chemistry in the last hundred years, with perhaps the single exception of the passage from the phlogistic to the antiphlogistic system, which has been of so revolutionary a character as to justify a line of demarcation between an old and a new or modern chemistry.

Astronomy for Amateurs: a Practical Manual of Telescopic Research in all Latitudes, adapted to the Powers of Moderate Instruments. Edited by JOHN A. WESTWOOD OLIVER, with the Assistance of T. W. BACKHOUSE, F.R.A.S.; S. W. BURNHAM, M.A. F.R.A.S.; J. RAND CAPRON, F.R.A.S.; W. F. DENNING, F.R.A.S.; T. GWYN ELGER, F.R.A.S.; W. S. FRANKS, F.R.A.S.; J. E. GORE, M.R.I.A. F.R.A.S.; HOWARD GRUBB, F.R.S. F.R.A.S.; F. W. MAUNDER, F.R.A.S.; and others. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. pp. 328, price 7s. 6d.

[January 5, 1887.]

THE aim of this volume is entirely practical. Its pages are intended to afford the amateur astronomer, possessed of limited instrumental means but yet anxious to devote his labours to the furtherance of astronomical science, such hints and suggestions as will help him to direct his efforts into the channels which experience has indicated as best fitted to his qualifications and equipment.

The amount of valuable work in astronomy that can be efficiently done by amateurs is not inconsiderable, as a glance at the history of the science will show. It is true that the size and excellence of the telescopes in public observatories has of recent years been steadily increasing, the disparity between the magnificent instrument in the Lick Observatory and a 'common' telescope of twenty years ago being almost ludicrous; but then the quality and power of the instruments in the hands of amateurs has been gradually improving also, and there is no reason to doubt that within their respective spheres the professional and amateur astronomers, so far as equipment is concerned, have undergone development about equally. By the amateurs, moreover, through their augmented numbers, has been secured the great advantage of the co-operative method of research. On the whole, there is good ground for the hope that amateur effort will take quite as prominent and im-

portant a place in the future of astronomy as it has done in the past.

But one thing is essential. For successful results to be obtained with small or moderate instruments, it is absolutely necessary that the work be selected with strict regard to the powers of the tool and the capabilities of the worker. The end must be carefully adapted to the means, since it is the privilege of few observers to adapt their means to any chosen end. The possessor of a three-inch telescope will toil to no good purpose in the field of double stars, as a man with deficient colour sense will only attain worthless results in stellar chromatics.

The scope of the volume has been limited to astronomical work (as distinguished from desultory star-gazing for recreation or amusement) suitable to the capacity of amateurs (as distinguished from professional observers stationed in fully-equipped observatories). It is meant to fill, therefore, a place of its own in astronomical literature.

A Course of Lectures on Electricity, delivered before the Society of Arts. By GEORGE FORBES, M.A. F.R.S. (L. & E.) F.R.A.S. M.S.T.E. and E., Assoc.Inst.C.E. With 17 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 172, price 5s. [January 14, 1888.]

IN 1886 the Author was asked to give a Course of Lectures on Electricity to the Society of Arts. Shorthand notes were taken of these lectures, and the first five lectures in the present volume are compiled from these notes, but with some alterations. The lectures were primarily intended for an intelligent audience, ignorant of electrical science, but anxious to obtain sufficient knowledge of the subject to be able to follow the progress now being made in the science. It is to such persons that the following pages may perhaps be useful. The sixth lecture is introduced with the object of showing the applications of the general principles to one department of practical engineering. It was originally delivered at the Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1884, at the request of the Franklin Institute.

In the course of these pages it has been the Author's object to present in clear language the fundamental phenomena which govern electrical phenomena, and in such a manner as will leave the reader nothing to unlearn. To popularise the researches of our philosophers in a worthy manner is no easy task, and requires a special aptitude, and the Author has felt that to attempt such a work was a bold undertaking.

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| 2. Electric Current and Resistance. | 5. Electromagnetic Induction. |
| 3. Magnetism. | 6. Dynamo-Electric Machinery. |

**SANCTIONED FOR USE IN THE ROYAL NAVY
BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF
THE ADMIRALTY.**

Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. Compiled by Staff-Commander W. R. MARTIN, R.N. Instructor in Surveying, Navigation, and Compass Adjustment; Lecturer on Meteorology at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and formerly Naval Assistant to the Hydrographer. With 9 Plates. Royal 8vo. pp. 368, price 18s. [February 20, 1888.

IN compiling the following Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have accepted as the text-book for use in the Royal Navy, the Author has endeavoured to combine in one volume information which should be alike useful to beginners and to practical navigators. The problems dealt with are chiefly those of everyday practice at sea, adapted to the requirements of modern navigation, the introduction of swifter vessels rendering it absolutely necessary for the skilful navigator to have at his command every practical means of fixing a ship's position by day and by night.

The practical illustrations of each problem are preceded by the theory, which is dealt with in such a way as to be intelligible to those conversant with Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, without a sound knowledge of which it is impossible to understand the art of Navigation.

Great stress is laid on a thorough knowledge of the principles of construction and practical use of charts; the latter part of this subject will be found quite within the grasp of beginners, and in every case indicated throughout the book it is highly desirable to use the charts referred to as impressing on the learner the thoroughly practical nature of the questions dealt with. Great-circle sailing is described from the practical point of view, the numerous theoretical questions which the mathematical solutions involve presenting no points of utility to the navigator.

In the chapter on Nautical Astronomy the Author has endeavoured at first to interest the beginner in some of the phenomena of general Astronomy before dealing with the problems relating to Navigation.

As INMAN'S Nautical Tables are those most generally used in the Navy, the examples are so arranged as to be worked by them, the references in the text being to both the old edition and that recently published.

The author has thought it worthy of his subject to spend much time in searching through the nautical records of the last two centuries, in order to determine to whom we owe the first publication of the various problems of navigation; the curious information thus obtained is placed on record in the foot-notes.

**LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
MANUALS.**

Sound, Light, and Heat. By MARK R. WRIGHT, Head Master of the Higher Grade School, Gateshead. With 162 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 272, price 2s. 6d. [November 23, 1888.

THIS volume embraces the work usually taken in elementary examinations, such as the elementary stage of the Science and Art Department, the papers on Light and Heat of the London University Matriculation Examination, and the papers on Heat of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Numerous examples are given frequently throughout the work. A large number of these are selected from Examination papers; they include the whole of the questions in the elementary papers of the Science and Art Department, during the last nine years, and the greater proportion of those in the advanced papers.

The experiments demand no expensive apparatus; the aim has been to avoid elaborate instruments; descriptions of the apparatus used appear in the book or in the Appendix.

**LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
MANUALS.**

Elementary Physiography: an Introduction to the Study of Nature. By JOHN THORNTON, M.A., Head Master of the Clarence Street Higher Grade School, Bolton. With 10 Maps and 156 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 256, price 2s. 6d.

[February 18, 1888.

THIS volume has been written mainly on the lines of the recast Syllabus recently issued by the Science Department, South Kensington. It is intended not only to meet the requirements of the examinations held by that Department, but to serve as an elementary introduction

to science. It supplies such a knowledge of the facts and laws of nature as is implied in the expressive term *Physische Erdkunde*—an acquaintance with the physical phenomena of the earth.

The treatment is somewhat fuller than that adopted in some books; the Author feels that a meagre account with a single figure of such a subject as Volcanoes, for example, only leads to inaccurate and confused ideas. Numerous illustrations and maps have been introduced as an aid both to the understanding and memory. Some of these have been drawn expressly for the book, while others have been derived from works published by Messrs. LONGMANS & Co., or from PESCHEL and LEIPOLDT's 'Physische Erdkunde.' The various instruments and apparatus regarded as indispensable by the Science Department, as well as others that are necessary for effective teaching, have been carefully described.

Voltaic Electricity. By THOMAS P. TREG-LOHAN, Head Master St. James's Science and Art Schools, Keyham, Devonport. Crown 8vo. pp. 184, price 1s. 2d. sewed; 1s. 4d. cloth limp.

[January 14, 1888.]

THIS book has been written on the same plan and with the same objects as the previous works on Magnetism and Frictional Electricity by the same Author, viz., to meet the requirements of the syllabus for the Elementary Stage of the Science and Art Department, and to furnish a Text-book for the third stage of one of the Physics courses of the Special Subjects syllabus of the Code of the Education Department.

The experiments are suitable for illustrating class lectures, and are also adapted for the pupil's private practice.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work on *ASTRONOMY* by RICHARD A. PROCTOR.—'Old and New Astronomy.' By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Part I. will be published early in April, and the work will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts and a Supplementary Section. In each there will be sixty-four pages, imperial 8vo., many Cuts, and Two Plates, or One large folding Plate. The price of each Part will be 2s. 6d.; that of the Supplementary Section, containing Tables, Index, and Preface, 1s. The price of the Complete Work, in cloth, 36s.—Complete Prospectus will be sent on application.

In the press.—'The SON of a STAR: a Romance of the Second Century.' By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.—The events upon which this story is founded relate to Bar-Cochebas or Bar-Cohab, the last of the great leaders of the Jewish people in the final struggle for national independence.

In the press.—'The RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS of the HUMAN MIND.' By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON, Author of 'A System of Psychology' &c. 8vo.

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In the press.—'MARAHUNA: a Romance.' By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON. Crown 8vo. 6s.

In the press.—'The FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of CHEMISTRY PRACTICALLY TAUGHT, by a New Method.' By ROBERT GALLOWAY, M.R.I.A. F.C.S. Honorary Member of the Chemical Society of the Lehigh University, U.S.; Author of 'A Treatise on Fuel, Scientific and Practical,' &c. Crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

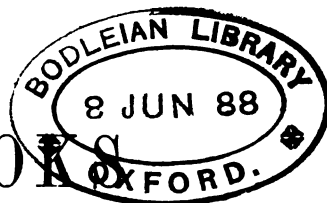
In the press.—'The LIFE of the RT. HON. SIR STRATFORD CANNING: VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K.G. G.C.B. D.C.L. LL.D. &c.' From his Private and Official Papers. By STANLEY LAMP-POOLE. With 3 Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo.

In preparation.—'The CORRESPONDENCE of SIR HENRY TAYLOR,' Author of 'Philip van Artevelde.' Edited by Professor EDWARD DOWDEX. 1 vol. 8vo.

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Nearly ready.—'A TEXT-BOOK of ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.' By R. J. HARVEY GIBSON, M.A. F.R.S.E. Lecturer on Botany in University College, Liverpool. Crown 8vo.

In a few days.—'A MISSING CHAPTER of the INDIAN MUTINY.' By Lieut.-General CHARLES LIONEL SHOWERS, Political Resident in the Merwar States (Rajputana) during the period in question. Crown 8vo.



NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXXXIII.

MAY 31, 1888.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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Edited by the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. and ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

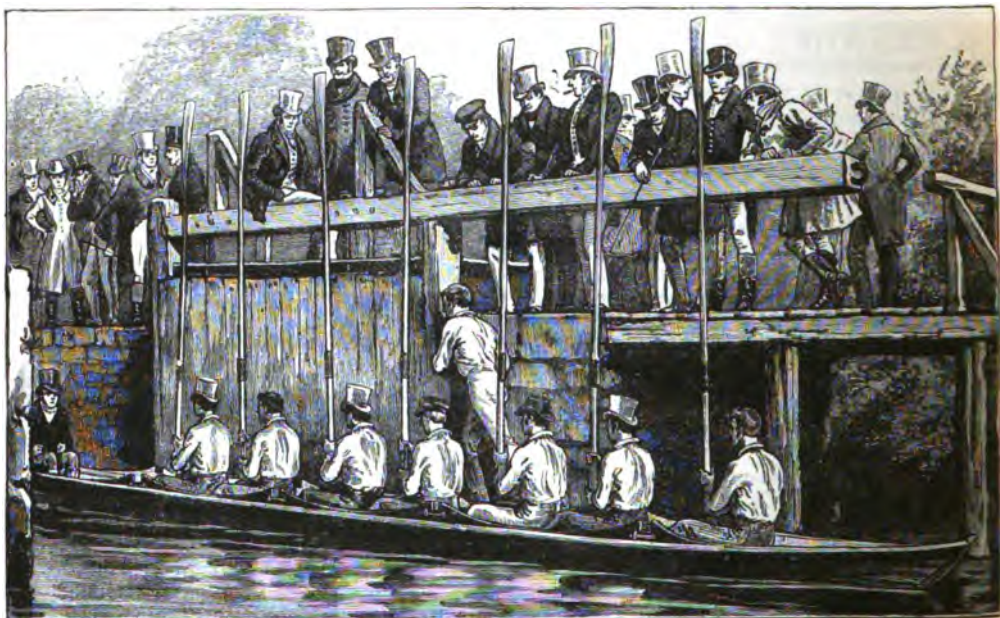
Boating. By W. B. WOODGATE. With an Introduction by the Rev. EDMOND WARRE, D.D. and a Chapter on 'Rowing at Eton' by R. HARVEY MASON. With 10 Full-page Illustrations, 39 Woodcuts in the Text, engraved on Wood after Drawings by Frank Dadd, and from Photographs, and 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 352, price 10s. 6d. [May 23, 1888.]

THIS latest volume of the Badminton Library treats of Boating so far as that pastime is referred to the use of oars and sculls.

The introduction by the Head-Master of Eton College deals with historical and ancient oarsmanship and boat building as disclosed from the classics and from ancient sculptures. We find illustrations of these and a careful mathematical calculation of the dimensions and positions of seats and oars in the old classic trireme. The practical treatment of modern oarsmanship follows; and this constitutes the main text of the book. The 'Rise of Modern Oarsmanship,' which is the first chapter in this department, is a sort of history of the art during the current century. Then follow what may be called the 'instructional' chapters, to teach the rising generation; such are those upon 'Scientific Oarsmanship,' 'Coaching,' 'The Captain,' 'The Coxswain,' 'Sliding Seats,' 'Four Oars,' 'Pair Oars,' 'Sculling,' 'Boat

Building,' and 'Training.' The chapter on 'Rowing Clubs' is rather historical as well as didactic; so also is that on the 'Amateur,' and another upon 'Watermen and Professionals.' 'Rowing at Eton College' is a history of itself. While the chapter on 'Laws of Boat-racing,' &c., traces the history of the same, and their *raison d'être*. The 'Temple of Fame' is a record of all leading performances and performers in standard aquatic contests since boat-racing became a national sport. In the 'Appen-

dix' we find a chapter on 'Early History of Boat-racing at the Universities,' together with maps, tables of distances on rivers and regatta courses, and other similar information. Besides numerous illustrations, there are four maps of the standard race-courses of Putney, Henley, Oxford, and Cambridge; the latter with a special key to the various and varied starting and winning posts of the Cam. course, compiled by a well-known ex-President of the C.U.B.C., Mr. R. G. GRIDLEY, of Holy Trinity.



METHOD OF STARTING THE COLLEGE EIGHTS PRIOR TO 1825, OXFORD.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

(Engraved by W. J. PALMER, J. D. COOPER, and G. PEARSON, after Drawings by F. DADD and Photographs by G. MITCHELL, HILLS & SAUNDERS, and MARSH BROS.)

Full-Page Illustrations.

General View of the Henley Regatta.	Starting the Eights, Old Course, Henley.	Embarking.	Off the Brocas.
Method of Starting the College Eights prior to 1825, Oxford.	Coaching University Crew.	Pair - oars — Imminent Foul.	Thames Watermen and Wherries.
		Bumping Race—Waiting for the Gun.	Cliefden (River Scene).

Woodcuts in Text.

Vignette on Title-page.	Ancient Galley Fight, from Pompeii.	A College Pair.	A Scratch Eight ('Peal of Bells').
Fleet of Egyptian Queen.	Henley Course (between Races).	Towing Guard Boats up Henley Reach.	Medmenham Abbey.
Ancient Boat depicted on Vase.	Oxford Boat in 1829.	Pair-oar.	'Prose.'
Bas-relief of Ancient Greek Rowing Boat.	Bumping Races (old style).	Gondola.	Bisham Court Reach.
		Bisham Court.	Feather 'under' the Water.
		Marlow.	

Woodcuts in Text—cont.

Practising Stroke (1).	Four-oar.	Pumped Out.	'Run a Mile or Two.'
Practising Stroke (2).	Near Medmenham.	The Last of the Thames	Four-oar.
Practising Stroke (3).	Close Quarters.	Wherries.	Early Amateurs.
Practising Stroke (4).	A Spill.	'Poetry.'	Windsor.
A College Four.	Sculling Race, with	Going to Scale.	A Foul.
	Pilots in Eight-oars.	Smoking is Forbidden.	

Maps.

The Oxford Course.	The Cambridge Course.	The Henley Course.	The Putney Course.
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Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor.

Edited by EDWARD DOWDEN. 8vo. pp. 442, price 16s. [March 26, 1888.]

IT was Sir HENRY TAYLOR's intention that at a fitting time a portion of his *Correspondence* should be published. In the year 1884 he went through his letters and selected those which he considered worthy of preservation. Each letter was carefully read, and passages which seemed unsuitable for publication were cancelled. Nothing, accordingly, in the present volume appears without Sir HENRY TAYLOR's sanction. In the case of letters addressed to him, the writers or their representatives have been consulted, and authority for the publication has been obtained.

The body of letters placed by Lady TAYLOR in the hands of the Editor was large, and it contained scarcely anything that does not possess some interest or importance. From such ample sources it would have been easier to have taken material for two volumes than for one. But Sir HENRY TAYLOR had a strong sense of the gains of moderation in presenting to the public such memorials and remains as are here printed. 'In these days,' he wrote to Professor KNIGHT, 'when a great man's path to posterity is likely to be more and more crowded, there is a tendency to create an obstruction in the desire to give an impulse.' An accumulation of insignificant details is always an obstruction; but in this instance the selection of letters has been made not from a mass of inferior matter, but from matter in the main of a like character to that which now lies before the reader, and of like interest.

A letter-writer, Sir HENRY TAYLOR has said more than once, is seen best in a correspondence, not in a succession of letters written by himself alone. He appears surrounded, as he was in life, by a group of friends. The force of his character and the play of his mind are felt indirectly as well as directly. And if his correspondents be eminent persons, or persons worth knowing for their own sakes, a double service is rendered by the publication.

A very small space is occupied in this volume by letters of the most eminent of the friends of

HENRY TAYLOR's early manhood — ROBERT SOUTHEY. So many letters from SOUTHEY to HENRY TAYLOR appear in the 'Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey,' edited by his son, that it seemed desirable to represent here the other side of the correspondence.

The choice of letters has been determined chiefly by a desire to exhibit the various sides and aspects of the writer's mind and character, and the various directions of his activity—as poet, as public servant, in his home life, in his graver and in his lighter moods, in the strength and fidelity of his affections, in his kindly wisdom as a counsellor to those who needed the aid of foresight, strength, or skill.

This volume will interest those readers most who are best acquainted with HENRY TAYLOR's 'Autobiography'; and indeed it is as a companion volume to the 'Autobiography' that it ought to be viewed.

History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 1740-1756. By HERBERT TUTTLE, Professor in Cornell University. With 2 Maps. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. pp. 678, price 18s. [February 29, 1888.]

THESE two volumes are designed to be the second and third in a series, which began some time since with the work, by the same Author, entitled 'History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederic the Great.' By themselves they also form the first half of what it is hoped will be a complete account, descriptive and historical, of the reign of the third king of Prussia. A fourth volume, to be issued in the near future, will cover the period of the Seven Years' War, including the measures which were taken to heal the wounds left by that bloody struggle. The fifth will bring the story down to the death of FREDERIC.

The great name of CARLYLE is associated so commandingly with the reign of FREDERIC THE GREAT that any other writer who ventures to treat the same subject is bound to make good in advance his claim to a hearing. The Author

of these volumes is certainly not wanting in respect for those who suspect, or even resent, any attempt by an inferior pen to write upon a theme which has been touched by the hand of the master. But his own faith was shaken when during a residence of several years in Berlin he discovered how inadequate was CARLYLE's account, and probably also his knowledge, of the working system of the Prussian government in the last century—a system which it is absolutely necessary to understand if one desires to know as well why FREDERIC was able to accomplish what he did, as why his successors failed to accomplish what they undertook. A candid but indiscreet friend of Mr. CARLYLE completed the disenchantment. Mr. FROUDE has shown that CARLYLE was not called to the subject of FREDERIC by the imperative voice of duty, bidding him to erect a monument over one of the world's benefactors, but rather that, casting about for a topic on which to employ his professional pen, he fixed upon the third king of Prussia as the most available one which offered itself. This revelation destroys much of the romance which has hitherto connected FREDERIC with CARLYLE's general scheme of social philosophy, and compels his work to submit to the tests imposed on all ordinary, uninspired productions. Is it, with all its peculiar merits as a work of art, a true and adequate picture of the Prussia of FREDERIC THE SECOND?

The answer to this question must be left to the judgment of readers of these volumes. But the Author explains in the preface wherein his work differs in plan and treatment from that of CARLYLE's, and what sources he has been able to use that were either not open to him, or being open were not consulted.

In regard to the first distinction it is enough to state that he does not come forward as a biographer of FREDERIC. His task is rather to explain the part played by FREDERIC and his reign in the process by which Prussia became what she is to-day. That part was possibly determined more by the personal qualities of the king himself than by any other one influence, so that any history of his reign must be largely biographical in treatment. But there is still a distinction between the life of FREDERIC and the history of Prussia during his life. The Author has tried to give due attention to those personal details which throw light upon the character of the king, and lend interest to the narrative; but it is essentially the life of Prussia as a state, the development of polity, the growth of institutions, the progress of society, which he has made it his object to describe.

Historical Review of the Legislative Systems Operative in Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry the Second to the Union (1172—1800). By the Right Hon. J. T. BALL, LL.D. D.C.L. 8vo. pp. 264, price 6s.

[May 22, 1888.]

RECENT political discussion has attracted attention to the legislative systems operative in Ireland prior to its Union with Great Britain. If, however, we desire to ascertain what is recorded of them, and to examine their respective characteristics, we must proceed to search for the requisite facts through the entire series of events with which the general history of the country is concerned. There is as yet wanting a consecutive narrative which shall trace the succession of these systems to each other, the forms they respectively assumed, and their distinctive peculiarities. In this book it is sought to supply the deficiency. At the same time, it is intended also to consider the controversies connected with the claim made by the English Parliament to legislate for Ireland, with the relinquishment of that claim in 1782, and with the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800—excluding, however, from the last of these subjects questions which have been raised respecting the means employed to induce adoption of the policy of Union by the Irish Parliament, and also respecting the degree of support which, when proposed, this policy received outside Parliament, as such questions could not be satisfactorily investigated without a minute and lengthened examination of evidence, disproportioned to the limits proposed for this treatise.

A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny.

By Lieut.-General LIONEL SHOWERS, Political Resident in the Meywar States (Rajputána) during the period in question.

With 8 Illustrations & a Map. Crown 8vo. pp. 222, price 8s. 6d. [April 12, 1888.]

THIS volume is intended to illustrate the opinion often repeated by experts that the true and full history of the Indian Mutiny has yet to be written. That opinion is grounded on the conflicting versions of the historians of the period, and corroborated by the gaps in the Parliamentary Blue books, which preclude the collating and correcting of the discrepancies in question. The Author of this book offers a contribution in correction of the defective and conflicting accounts hitherto published of events within the Meywar States of Rajputána, one of the principal centres at once of military revolt and civil rebellion.

The diametrically opposite views of Sir GEORGE CLERK and the late Lord DALHOUSIE, on the policy to be pursued towards Native States in failure of lineal heirs, are passed under review by the light of their respective minutes; and the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the Court of Directors on the point at issue is tested by the practical logic of results.

The principal lesson of statesmanship that the Author wishes to teach is the efficacy of a non-intervention policy in our dealings with the Native States of India, as vindicated by the examples detailed in his narrative.

In his final chapter the Author passes under review the series of articles recently published in the *Times* under the head of 'The India of the Queen.' Taking as the heading of his chapter the momentous question, 'Whither?' to the consideration of which the series of his articles has led the *Times'* correspondent, the Author reviews the changes which have taken place in India within the past fifty years, and forecasts their tendency upon the Future of India in a spirit and tone which he hopes will command the attention of all thoughtful observers of our Indian Empire.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A.

Hildebrand and his Times. By W. R. W. STEPHENS, M.A. Prebendary of Chichester and Rector of Woolbeding, Sussex. With Map of Europe in the Eleventh Century. Fep. 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d.

[April 21, 1888.]

THE period with which this volume deals, including nearly the whole of the eleventh century, and the first twenty years of the twelfth, was an age of movement and enterprises which did much to shape the future destinies of Europe; it saw the conquest of England by the Normans, and of Southern Italy and Sicily by the same adventurous race; the gradual repulsion of the Saracen from the coasts of Europe, and the first direct aggression upon his conquests in the East; it is marked by the beginnings of scholastic philosophy under BERENGAR, LANFRANC, and ANSELM, and of a more systematic study of law under BURCHARD of Worms, Ivo of Chartres, and IRNERIUS of Bologna; it witnessed the growth of a new style in architecture, some fresh developments in language and literature, and a considerable rise in the importance of the middle classes, especially in Germany and Italy, and of the towns as centres of trade.

But incomparably the most wonderful and momentous change effected during this period was the uplifting of the Papacy from the profound degradation into which it had sunk during the ninth century, and had again relapsed, after a brief revival, in the end of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. The reformation begun by the German Emperor HENRY III. in alliance with the Popes whom he nominated was carried forward and almost completed by the genius of HILDEBRAND. But the elevation of the Papacy brought it at last into collision with the very power by which it had been originally rescued from abasement—the power of the Emperor. Which of the two potentates, the temporal or the spiritual head of Christendom, was to be supreme? As the old Carlovingian Empire was breaking up more and more into kingdoms, duchies, principalities of various kinds, shaped partly by influences of nationality, partly by the working of the feudal system, what was to be the condition of the Church? Was the Church to follow these divisions, and to become subject to the control of national sovereigns, or feudal suzerains who were often ignorant and brutal petty tyrants? Was she to become national and local in character, with manifold varieties in customs, institutions, ritual, and in time probably in standards both of doctrine and morals; or was the essential unity and catholicity of the Church to be maintained under the sway and direction of one supreme central power? In the mind of HILDEBRAND there was, and could be, but one answer to these questions: as in the individual, so in the body politic, the spiritual element was clearly designed to command. And where could the supreme spiritual authority of Christendom be vested if not in him who was at once bishop of the old seat of empire, and successor of the chief of the apostles? Rome must still be the mistress of the world, but in a higher, deeper, grander sense under the successors of St. PETER than ever she had been under the successors of AUGUSTUS. This was the ideal for which HILDEBRAND strove. The struggle was full of tragical incidents, in which good and evil, base and noble elements were often strangely blended; but that the aim of HILDEBRAND was a righteous one few will now hesitate to pronounce.

The story of the contest as traced in this book is necessarily little more than an outline, but it will serve a good purpose if it in any measure helps and encourages the student to investigate more fully for himself a period which is rich in interest, and in lessons not without their meaning and use for this and all future time.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the
Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Colchester. By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS.
With 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 232, price
8s. 6d. [April 21, 1888.

THE Author points out that Colchester has some claim to rank as the earliest of all the Historic Towns of England, since it had a distinct historical existence as the 'Royal Town' of Cunobelin, the 'Cymbeline' of SHAKESPEARE, and of his successor, CASSIVELAUNUS. It represents, too, the first town which the Romans built in Britain, for it was built by the Emperor CLAUDIUS, about 50 A.D., in commemoration of the decisive victory here which gave him the sovereignty of the south-eastern part of the island. Since these early chapters of its history are those which give Colchester its special historical interest, the Author has devoted a considerable portion of his work to them, and has given a description of this English Colonia, of its existing Roman walls and gates, and of its remarkable cemeteries, which are among the most important relics of Roman occupation in the country.

The Domesday survey of Colchester is unusually full and definite, and supplies material for a fairly complete view of the Saxon town just before and just after the Norman Conquest. The remains of the castle, the largest of existing Norman keeps, with peculiar constructional features, which have led to its being mistaken for Roman work, is described, and its history sketched; the vexed question of its foundation being decided in favour of EUDO DAPIFER. Next come the religious foundations, the great Benedictine Abbey of St. John, and the Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, of which the ruined church, of Norman date and built of Roman bricks, is one of the interesting monuments of the town; the Franciscan Friary; the Parish Churches, their Chantries and Guilds.

A taxation of the last year of the twelfth century gives a census of the inhabitants of the town, with inventories of their furniture and stock-in-trade, which affords data for an unusually full and detailed view of an English town of that date. A chapter on the Jewry in Colchester gives some facts which illustrate the life of the Jews in our mediæval towns, and of their relations with the rest of the people. The town played no great part in the history of the country for several centuries, but its records afford interesting illustrations of the story of an ordinary mediæval borough; of the growth of its municipal institutions; of

the regulation of its trade; of its relations with the monastery in its suburbs, with the encroaching baron in its neighbourhood, and with the crown. The chapter on the Reformation affords an instance of the recklessness with which Reform was made an excuse for the plunder of the endowments and other property of the Church. Colchester was one of the headquarters of Puritanism; and in the time of Mary it had its share of the religious persecution of that period. It was one of the towns in which a Dutch congregation was sanctioned by the Government in the time of Elizabeth, and the Dutch introduced a new manufacture, of 'Bays,' which for a time gave a great impulse to the prosperity of the place.

The one important contribution of the town to the general history of the country in later times is in the siege which it stood under GORING from the Parliamentary forces under FAIRFAX, when in 1648 the Royalists made their last desperate attempt to retrieve their hopeless cause. The story of the siege is given at some length, and illustrated by a facsimile of a contemporary map of the elaborate siege works. The subsequent history affords some illustrations of the way in which the municipal and religious affairs of a country town were dealt with during the Commonwealth period. But since that time the town has been in the happy condition of having no history, except that of the growing prosperity of the trade centre of a great and fertile district.

Reminiscences of Foreign Travel. By
ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A. lately Professor
of Civil Engineering in the University of
Dublin; Author of 'Across the Pampas
and the Andes.' Crown 8vo. pp. 328,
price 5s. [March 26, 1888.

IN this book are narrated various incidents and scenes associated with the travels of the Author in North and South America, on the Continent of Europe, and in Turkey, Egypt, and Algeria. Among the matters touched on are:—A Gale at Sea and Man Overboard—Ship on Fire—Narrow Escape from Shipwreck—A Steamboat Race upon the Hudson River—Steamer blown up—Fire at Montreal—Introduction to an Indian Chief—Opposition to Railways—Lost in the 'Bush'—A Brave Woman—Intelligence of Animals—Saved from a House on Fire by a Dog—Chased by Wolves—Wild Animals in the 'Bush'—A Burglary—Through the Ice—A Gallant Rescue—Running the Rapids—In Austria and Germany—Alone with a Madwoman—A Roman Road—The Burgo-

meister and the Antiquary—A Divided House—Taken for a Spy in the Black Forest—With the Brigands in Sardinia—To Egypt in a Hurry—A Circassian Escort in Turkey—An Awkward Mistake—Sad Sightings during the Franco-German War—Pleasures and Inconveniences of Suburban Residence at Buenos Ayres, in the River Plate—Robber Bands—Voyages of the 'Dauntless' and her Sister-vessels—A Transport run down—Women Soldiers—Mother and Son—Shooting Excursions—Wild Horses—Frontier Life—Indian Attack—A Professional 'Cut-throat'—Sea Lions—Dancing under Difficulties—In Pursuit of the Swallows—Barbary Pirates—Snake Charmers—Algiers—Mustafa—The 'Trappist Monks'—Apes among the Atlas Mountains—Beasts of Prey—The Sirocco.

Marahuna: a Romance. By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON. Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 6s. [March 28, 1888.]

H. M.S. 'HEREWARD,' on a voyage of scientific exploration in the southern seas, is blown by a gale into the region of the ice-pack, and after sundry adventures arrives beyond the great ice-barrier, and subsequently discovers a region of fire in the neighbourhood of the pole. From out of this fire issues, or seems to issue, a woman in a skiff, who is driven by the wind towards the 'Hereward,' and rescued from the wreck of her boat by PERCY GRAYHURST, the narrator of the story. Later, the 'Hereward' succeeds in getting out of the antarctic world, and eventually reaches England, where this strange waif of fire, to whom the name MARAHUNA has been given, is introduced into English life. GRAYHURST becomes in a manner responsible for her, and places her in a country vicarage, in the family of his fiancée, ETHEL WHARNCLIFFE. The stranger is very soon discovered to possess some remarkable qualities which differentiate her from the ordinary human type; and the interest of the story consists in the gradual elucidation of her character. GRAYHURST has been driven to the conclusion that she is the result of an evolution diverse from that which has given origin to human beings.

Her strange character soon begins to show itself. She proves impervious to flame in any form, which, however, exercises for her a curious fascination. By various incidents she is shown to be absolutely without fear, anger, or pity. It is not that she is hardened or selfish; in her nature those emotions find no place, for here is the point of her divergence from human nature. In the evolution of the human being

from the original monad the very first sensation or feeling which is experienced is *fear*, arising from contact with the objective world. In the fire-environment, however, the evolution misses this sensation, and there is no point at which fear dawns as a feeling.

Gradually GRAYHURST finds out all this, but he is nevertheless still curious to know whether she can love, the passion of love being, he thinks, essential to the conception of a continuous race—existence. His doubts are removed during a thunderstorm, in which he and MARAHUNA seek shelter in a cave. Under the influence of a terrible infatuation, he declares his love for her, and finds her responsive. Thereafter he is eaten up with remorse, and resolves to remedy, as far as possible, his mistake. He tries to explain to her that it is impossible for him to love her, as he is engaged in honour to ETHEL; but the curious want in her nature prevents her from understanding the impossibility. He goes in despair to find an independent solution for the difficulty, and on his return discovers that MARAHUNA has killed ETHEL. This she has done, as it afterwards appears, not in jealousy, but out of a purely intellectual comprehension of utility. Driven frantic by the shock, GRAYHURST flies off with her in the night, and haunted by the furies of this awful murder, for which he seems responsible, he wanders to America. In a voyage their ship arrives at Hawaii, and the crater of Kilauea attracts MARAHUNA, who goes ashore and makes for it. GRAYHURST follows, and arrives at the crater in time to see her hurl herself in under the influence of that ecstatic emotion which has always recurred at the sight of flame.

Dressed Vegetables à la Mode. By Mrs. DE SALIS, Authoress of 'Savouries à la Mode,' 'Entrées à la Mode,' 'Oysters à la Mode,' 'Soups and Dressed Fish à la Mode,' and 'Sweets and Supper Dishes à la Mode.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 90, price 1s. 6d. boards.

[May 19, 1888.]

IN her last book, 'Sweets and Supper Dishes à la Mode,' Mrs. DE SALIS mentioned that she had completed the series, but, like so many of the members of the dramatic art who, after their farewell, are induced back again, she is making her reappearance in the gastronomic art with 'Vegetables à la Mode,' as the public who have so kindly received the former little books are anxious that she should extend the series; and as the *vox populi* should be respected she has had much pleasure in culling from all the vege-

table gardens of the culinary world the recipes which will be found in this little book, and she is still hunting in the happy grounds of cookery to present her readers with one or two more *à la mode* volumes.

Mephistopheles in Broadcloth: a Satire.

By GEORGE FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, M.A.

D.Lit. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 102, price 4s.

[April 18, 1888.

MEPHISTOPHELES in Broadcloth is the Spirit of Evil in a nineteenth-century dress. Suffered to roam over the Earth for a brief season, he has spent some time in wandering about Great Britain. In London he has been specially active and observant; and now, somewhat fatigued, he sits down in Rotten Row to rest and look about him. The poem represents the train of thought which passes through his mind as he happens to see various Celebrities moving there before him, and as he ponders upon his English experiences. Naturally his criticism touches upon Politics, Royalty, Literature, Art, the Stage, Religion, Science and Philosophy, and English Society generally; and many eminent persons incur his censure or excite his praise.

Positions, wherein those Primitive Circumstances be examined which are necessarie for the Training-up of Children, either for Skill in their Booke or Health in their Bodie. By RICHARD MULCASTER, First Head-master of Merchant Taylors' School (A.D. 1561-1586). With an Appendix, containing some account of his Life and Writings, by R. H. QUICK, Author of 'Essays on Educational Reformers.' 8vo. pp. 382, price 10s. 6d.

[April 7, 1888.

THE famous scholar MULCASTER, who was the first head-master of Merchant Taylors', and was afterwards (A.D. 1596-1608) high master of St. Paul's, published two books on Education, the 'Positions,' and the 'Elementarie,' Part I. These have long been very rare, and the first of them is now reprinted. The old spelling has been kept, and besides the Appendix, nothing is added but the head lines, which are collected at the beginning to form a Table of Contents. To the students of English, MULCASTER's writings derive special interest from his having been the master of EDMUND SPENSER. He was, too, one of the first advo-

cates of the use of English in preference to Latin. For the history of educational ideas his books are very important, proving that in theory, at least, an English schoolmaster of the Elizabethan age anticipated some of the latest improvements, or suggested improvements, of modern times. His treatise, the 'Positions,' deals with girls' education as well as boys'.

The Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind.

By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON,

Author of 'A System of Psychology,' 'The Problem of Evil,' &c. 8vo. pp. 184, price 7s. 6d.

[March 1, 1888.

THIS Work is an examination of religious sentiments in their relation to knowledge, feeling, conduct, and education. It presents religious science as a science of phenomena of the human mind affecting all departments of consciousness. It aims to show the necessity of the idea of a supernatural to all thought whatsoever, and the impossibility of making any verifiable construction of the supernatural. It follows out various lines along which all fictitious constructions must proceed, and shows the measure of truth which exists in each.

The second part deals with the influence of the various ideas which have been formed of the supernatural upon disposition and conduct, and the third part aims to indicate, in the light of what is known and unknown, what should be the course of scientific education upon religious topics.

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Part I.—Religion and Religious Sentiments.

Chap.	Chap.
1. What is Religion?	5. The Limitation of Activity.
2. The Province of a Science of Religion.	6. The Limitation of Knowledge.
3. Relations of the Science of Religion to other Sciences.	7. The Waxing and Waning of Human Life.
4. The Self-Distinguishing and Self-Active Consciousness.	

Part II.—Religious Sentiments in Relation to Knowledge.

8. The Necessity of an Idea of a Supernatural.	12. External and Internal Relations of the Supernatural.
9. Cognition of the Natural.	13. The Factors of Construction.
10. The Actual and the Possible.	14. The Process of Construction.
11. Elements of the Notion of a Supernatural.	15. Cosmological, Biological, and Sociological Notions.

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| 16. Animism, Polytheism, Monotheism, and Pantheism. | 20. The Hypothesis of a Society. |
| 17. Truth. | 21. The Hypothesis of Personal Deities. |
| 18. The Truth of Constructions of the Supernatural. | 22. Cosmological Hypothesis. |
| 19. The Continuity of Personality. | 23. A Return to the Postulates. |
| | 24. Conclusions. |

Part III.—Religious Sentiments in Relation to Feeling and Conduct.

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| 25. The Religious Emotions. | 30. The Future State as a Democratic Society. |
| 26. The Springs of Human Action. | 31. The Ideal of Human Perfection. |
| 27. Belief and Disbelief in a Future State. | 32. Perfection and Authority. |
| 28. The Future State as a Monarchical Society. | 33. Heaven and Hell. |
| 29. The Future State as an Oligarchical Society. | 34. Ecclesiastical Organisations. |
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Part IV.—The Scientific Education of Religious Sentiments.

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| 36. True Beliefs and False Beliefs. | 39. The Religion of Social Immortality. |
| 37. The Religions of Ignorance & Error. | 40. The Religion of Individual Immortality. |
| 38. The Religions of Science. | 41. Religious Education. |

The Names of God in Holy Scripture. A Revelation of His Nature and Relationships. By ANDREW JUKES, Author of 'The Types of Genesis,' 'The Second Death and the Restitution of all Things,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 4s. 6d. [April 19, 1888.

THESE notes of a course of Lectures, delivered at Torquay in 1882, and lately repeated with some slight additions in London, are printed at the repeated request of not a few of those who heard them.

The subject has long occupied the Author's thoughts. He was led to it, many years ago, by noticing the four differing Names of God in the first two verses of the ninety-first Psalm. The Fathers on this subject were but of little direct help. They rarely refer to the teaching of the Names of God, as given in the Old Testament. What was most learnt from them was the lesson of our weakness; for their conflicts with the Gnostics showed how much there is in God and man which in its height and depth must be beyond us, or at least unspeakable, so long as we are still in our present

bodies of humiliation. And this consideration made the Author feel how much we owe to God for the Names under which He has made Himself known in Scripture, which tell us all that we can here bear to know of Himself, His nature, and relationships.

It was PARKHURST'S 'Hebrew Lexicon' which first suggested to the Author how much the root or meaning of these Names threw light on the special aspect or attribute of God, which each varying title was given to indicate. More than thirty years ago, in his 'Types of Genesis,' he expressed something of what he then saw, as to the difference between 'Elohim' and 'Jehovah,' and the lessons taught under the Names 'El Shaddai' and 'El Olam'; but the distinct import of the Name 'El Elyon,' or 'Most High,' was still a blank. For the opening of this Name the Author acknowledges his indebtedness to a little work entitled 'Omnipotence belongs only to the Beloved,' by Mrs. BREWSTER MACPHERSON.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.	Everlasting God or El Olam.
God or Elohim.	Lord of Hosts or Jehovah Sabaoth.
Lord or Jehovah.	Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
God Almighty or El Shaddai.	Partakers of the Divine Nature.
Most High God or El Elyon.	Appendix.
Lord or Adonai.	

The Testing of Materials of Construction: a Text-book for the Engineering Laboratory and a Collection of the Results of Experiment. By WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN, F.R.S. M.Inst.CE., Professor of Engineering at the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute; formerly Professor of Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineering at the Royal Indian Engineering College. With 5 Plates and 141 Illustrations and Diagrams. 8vo. pp. 500, price 21s. [March 7, 1888.

THE present work is a treatise on the strength of the materials used in construction, considered in connection with the instruments and methods by which the properties of materials are investigated experimentally.

The data on which the engineer relies in designing structures cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the methods by which they are ascertained. But, for several reasons, a knowledge of the methods of testing has become of late of greater importance.

With the introduction of new materials the engineer has been forced to make greater use of the testing machine, both in estimating the constructional value of materials and to escape the danger of employing material which is unsuitable. A considerable advance has been made in the construction of all the apparatus used in testing, and the operations of testing are carried out with more care and skill. Lastly, the establishment of engineering laboratories in connection with schools of engineering has made experimental investigation an essential part of engineering education.

This treatise consists of three parts. In the first, the mechanical properties of materials are explained, the phenomena of elasticity and plasticity, and the relations between stress and deformation, so far as they have been scientifically ascertained. In the second, the apparatus used in the engineering laboratory is described. The Author has had opportunities of examining nearly every form of testing machine, and of using very nearly all the subsidiary measuring and other apparatus in this work described. Lastly, the third part contains a collection of the most complete and trustworthy results of testing of all the ordinary materials of construction. The third part, no doubt, traverses ground occupied by several excellent treatises. Nevertheless, it will be found to contain a large amount of information, either new or at least not easily accessible to English readers. The mass of data accumulated in the last forty years is enormous, and in the selection of data for the present work some definite principles have been steadily kept in view. Where facts were established first by careful and adequate experiment, it seems historically just to reproduce the original experiments. When, as in some of HODGKINSON'S experiments, very simple means of measurement were used, this adds value to these early results. But beyond question more recent investigations have, on the whole, been carried out with better appliances and with greater skill and knowledge. In selecting amongst these, the point of greatest importance seemed to be that the investigations should be complete. That is, that all the facts useful to observe about a material should have been ascertained. If the tenacity of one sample of a material is ascertained, the shearing strength of a second, the crushing strength of a third—these results are of less value than if one sample of material had been tested in all three ways. In giving tables of results they have all been reduced to common units, so as to be most easily understood and compared.

NEW EDITION OF WATTS' DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry. Revised and entirely Re-written by H. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A. D.Sc. Fellow of, and lately Assistant-Professor of Chemistry in, University College, London; and M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A. F.R.S.E. Fellow, and Prælector in Chemistry, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Assisted by eminent Contributors. To be published in 4 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. royal 8vo. pp. 772, price 42s. half-bound.

[April 3, 1888.]

THE great advances in Chemistry made within recent years have rendered it almost imperative that a new edition of WATTS' Dictionary should be prepared. Not only has an immense number of descriptive facts been added to Chemistry in the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the publication of the first edition began, but the whole aspect of the science, and its relations to other branches of natural knowledge, have greatly changed in that time. The changes have been so great and far-reaching that a new edition of a Chemical Dictionary which saw the light twenty-five years ago must needs be a new book.

The new edition will occupy four volumes, of about 750 pages each. To state the chief facts of the science, and to give an account of the generalisations, hypotheses, and theories—which are so all-important in Chemistry—in the allotted space, becomes possible only by putting every statement in the fewest words compatible with clearness and accuracy, and excluding all matters which do not belong to the domain of pure Chemistry.

The present edition takes no cognisance of Technical Chemistry (this subject will be dealt with in a companion-volume under the editorship of Professor THORPE); Analytical Chemistry is treated in one general article, which is to be regarded rather as a guide to the principles of analysis than as a detailed description of particular methods. No articles on Physics will be found in this edition, but the applications of physical methods to chemical questions will be fully discussed.

Importance has been put upon making clear the analogies and connexions between chemical facts, as well as cataloguing the facts themselves. Considerable space is devoted to accounts and discussions of important theories, but mere speculation has always been avoided. Attention has been paid to stating the physical constants which are of special chemical importance of

each body mentioned in the book. The references to original memoirs are full and, it is hoped, accurate.

The Editors have endeavoured to arrange the matter dealt with as clearly and methodically as they can. It is hoped and expected that any chemist consulting the book will be able to find what he wants quickly and without much trouble.

The Editors have obtained the help of many chemists—English, American, and foreign—of acknowledged repute.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOL. I.

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NEW BOOK BY R. A. PROCTOR.

Old and New Astronomy. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Author of the Articles on Astronomy in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and in 'The American Cyclopædia.' Parts 1-3 now ready. 4to. price 2s. 6d. each.

AUTHOR'S PROSPECTUS.

THIS work will be completed in twelve monthly parts and a supplementary section. In each there will be sixty-four pages, imperial

octavo, many cuts, and two plates, or one large folding plate. Thus the complete volume will contain, with index, preface, &c., about 800 pages, and abundant illustration. The price of each part will be 2s. 6d.; that of the supplementary section, containing tables, index, and preface, 1s. The price of the complete work, in cloth, 36s.

The chief object of this work is to present in popular, yet scientifically sound, form those views of the heavenly bodies which are included in what, in his last poem, TENNYSON calls the 'New Astronomy.' The life-histories of worlds and suns will be dealt with; the planets will be studied as illustrating the stages of our own earth's life, while the record of our earth will be considered as illustrating the life-histories of the planets. The sun will be studied as the one star we can examine, and thus as telling us all we know in detail about the nature of other suns; and the stars will be considered as throwing light on the probable past and future of the ruling and life-giving centre of the solar system.

While thus the general characteristics of the new astronomy will be presented, points of detail in which the astronomy of to-day differs from the astronomy of a quarter of a century ago will be fully considered (for the first time) in the forthcoming volume. Among these points may be specially mentioned (in the order in which they have occupied my own attention and have been accepted, or in one or two cases still await acceptance):—

1. Changed views as to the structure of our galaxy, from the uniformity formerly imagined to a variety of forms, arrangement, and movements akin to what is found in the solar system, but on a much grander scale.

2. New views as to the sun's condition and surroundings, opening with KIRCHHOFF'S interpretation of the solar spectrum, but including many details and discoveries relating to the sun's surface, vaporous envelopes, the sierra, the coloured flames, the corona, and the zodiacal.

3. Changed views (maintained by myself since 1869, and now generally adopted) as to the ~~condition~~ ^{condition} of the various orders of bodies—giant planets, terrestrial planets, moons, asteroids, &c., attending on the sun.

4. The recognition of the moon as presenting the history of our earth's past as well as future life—even of stages of vulcanian history, whose records in the earth's case have long since been destroyed by denudation.

5. Recent ideas respecting comets and meteors, by which all orders of both classes

of bodies are included under one theory of volcanic ejection from suns and from planets when in the sunlike stage of their careers.

I propose, further, to present in this treatise full explanations of several matters which hitherto have been either insufficiently or incorrectly dealt with in all except one or two books on popular astronomy. Among them I may mention:—

1. The Tides, correctly dealt with in no treatise on popular astronomy, except Lord GARMTHORPE's 'Astronomy without Mathematics,' the old incorrect explanation being given in most books, and even in HERSCHEL's admirable 'Outlines,' while a new and equally incorrect explanation (the centrifugal fallacy) appears in some recent treatises. In dealing with this subject I propose to present, in a simplified form, Sir GEORGE AIRY's admirable geometrical demonstration.

2. The Precession of the Equinoxes, as a case of Gyration which is not explained accurately and sufficiently in any treatise on popular astronomy.

3. The Discovery of Neptune, correctly but not popularly dealt with by Professor GRANT in his admirable 'History of Physical Astronomy,' and explained fully in HERSCHEL's 'Outlines,' but nowhere else properly dealt with, most of the so-called explanations of the perturbations of Uranus being altogether erroneous. On this subject I have some considerations to present (not relating to the mathematical problems involved, about which there can be no question) which tend to modify the ideas commonly entertained about this interesting discovery.

The book will direct special attention to the departments of research in which astronomical work is now specially needed, endeavouring to attract towards profitable observations the many workers who are now wasting time in multiplying observations such as once had special value, but now, having achieved their purpose, possess none.

A special feature of the work will be the large number of original illustrations. I have long regarded it as unfortunate that so little has been done to improve the drawings in our books of astronomy, many of which belong, so far as style is concerned, to the astronomy of three centuries ago. The illustrations in the forthcoming work present the results of more than a thousand hours of work devoted to this feature alone.

The book itself may be regarded as the work for which all the treatises on astronomy I have hitherto produced, and also my astronomical essays and lectures, have been preparatory.

Lectures to Practitioners.—On the Diseases Classified by the Registrar-General as Tabes Mesenterica. By W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D. LL.D. *On the Pathology of Phthisis Pulmonalis.* By JOSEPH COATS, M.D. With 28 Engravings on Wood. 8vo. pp. 298, price 12s. 6d.

[March 1, 1888.]

THE Lectures contained in this volume were delivered in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, during the month of October 1886. The delay of over a year in publishing has arisen from various circumstances, chiefly connected with the professional engagements of the authors, but it is believed that the lectures have not suffered, as the delay has allowed of a fuller revision of them. Dr. COATS has, with a view to completeness, added one lecture to the four delivered by him; otherwise the lectures are substantially the same as those given in the class-room.

CONTENTS.

On the Diseases Classified by the Registrar-General as Tabes Mesenterica. By Dr. W. T. GAIRDNER.

Lecture.	Lecture.
1. Historical.	4. Practical Considerations; Prevention and Cure.
2. Nosological and Clinical.	Appendix: Cases in Illustration, with Remarks.
3. Diagnosis and Prognosis.	

On the Pathology of Phthisis Pulmonalis. By JOSEPH COATS, M.D.

Lecture.	Lecture.
1. The Two Typical Forms of Phthisis.	4. Predisposing Causes of Phthisis. The Process of Healing.
2. Conditions Allied or Analogous to Phthisis — Causation of Phthisis.	Secondary Phenomena in the Lungs.
3. The Tubercular Bacillus. Extension of the Tuberculosis from its original Seat.	5. Secondary Phenomena outside the Lungs.

A Manual of Practical Assaying. By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S. Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., Pres. C.S. Sixth Edition. Illustrated with 201 Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 990, price 91s. 6d.

[May 17, 1888.]

THE last edition of MITCHELL's *Assaying* was published in 1881, and a new edition being required, the opportunity has been taken of rewriting some of the descriptions which the

progress of research had made old or ill-adapted to modern requirements. At the same time much new matter has been introduced, and matter which had become obsolete has been omitted. The number of woodcuts has been increased from 188 in the last edition to 201 in the present edition, whilst the number of pages, notwithstanding numerous excisions, has grown from 809 to 896.

Among the new and important additions to this edition may be enumerated a description of the 'Automatic Sampling Machine,' invented by Mr. D. W. BRUNTON; many new gas furnaces and burners for the laboratory, devised by Mr. FLETCHER, Messrs. J. J. GRIFFIN, and others; new blowpipe reagents and operations; new processes, dosimetric, volumetric, and colorimetric, for the partial and complete assay of iron ores, iron, steel, spiegeleisen, &c. In the copper assay a full description is given, for the first time in England, of the American system of fire assay. The system adopted at Swansea is so interwoven with the customs of the trade that its replacement by a more accurate process is perhaps not to be expected for some time, but for those assayers who are not bound to this particular process the Lake Superior system can be strongly recommended as being quick, inexpensive, and comparing favourably in accuracy with the wet methods.

In the assay of silver the action of bismuth on the ductility of this metal—a subject hitherto overlooked—has received considerable attention. Much has also been added on the subject of gold ores, a matter of large and increasing interest to miners and metallurgists, and improved modes of assaying the precious metal, and its detection in poor ores are given. Besides these more important additions and alterations minor additions are to be found in every chapter.

A little more prominence has been given to the English system of grain weights, as English assayers are more familiar with these than with the metric system in use on the continent; and, as far as possible, the decimal system has been adopted, the grain being taken as the unit. So many valuable memoirs on assaying and metallurgical subjects are published abroad, that it has, however, been found impracticable to adhere universally to grains.

Dissolution and Evolution and the Science of Medicine: an Attempt to Co-ordinate the Necessary Facts of Pathology and to Establish the First Principles of Treatment. By C. PITFIELD MITCHELL, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Author of 'The Treatment of Wounds as Based on Evolutionary Laws.' 8vo. pp. 262, price 16s.

[March 21, 1888.]

THE ever-increasing glut of detail in medical science is a serious embargo on the efforts of the student and practitioner. The learner sinks under a load of crudities, and art or practice lacking a foundation of organised knowledge is vagrant and uncertain. It is the object of the present volume to lessen these evils. By means of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER's principles of dissolution and evolution, an endeavour is made to give form and life to the voluminous body of facts which constitute the essentials of the science of Pathology. The real and enduring data of Medicine are interpreted in mechanical terms, and more closely affiliated with the sciences at large.

There will be found presented an entirely new reading of some most pressing questions of modern medicine. Of these are the nature of inflammation, the nature and origin of cancer and allied diseases, the play of heredity in disease.

Researches on Diamagnetism and Magnetic Crystalline Action; including the Question of Diamagnetic Polarity. By JOHN TYNDALL, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. New Edition. With Frontispiece, 7 Plates, and numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 806, price 12s.

[April 21, 1888.]

EXTRACTS FROM AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

BEGUN in Marburg, continued in Berlin, and ended in the quiet laboratory of the Royal Institution, the researches here presented to the reader cover the first six years of my experimental work. It was difficult work, and the discipline it involved was of high value to me as a preparation for labours more difficult still. The forces to be investigated were so weak, and their action was so complex, that in dealing with them the extreme of delicacy had to be combined with the maximum of power. Hence, indeed, the divergences and discussions which, for several years, the questions here considered provoked among eminent scientific men. At the time referred to, the subject was

one of universal interest ; which, in view of its theoretic significance, is sure, in due time, to reappear.

The first investigation of the series, conducted in companionship with my friend Professor KNOBLAUCH, treats of the deportment of crystals, and of other bodies possessing a definite structure, in the magnetic field. PLÜCKER had discovered that deportment, and had deduced from it the existence of new forces and new laws, having an important bearing not only on the phenomena of magnetism, but on those of light. FARADAY followed PLÜCKER and verified him, adding, moreover, another to the list of forces already assumed. These forces were alleged to possess an individuality wholly distinct from magnetism and diamagnetism. Special experiments, indeed, were executed by FARADAY, to prove that neither attraction nor repulsion had anything to do, and, as a consequence, that *polarity* could have nothing to do, with the phenomena.

In the researches here thrown together the experiments of PLÜCKER on crystals are carefully repeated and greatly multiplied in number. Standing as a mathematician in his own department, in the first rank, and fortunate, beyond many, in the discovery of facts, his conclusions from his experiments were, at the beginning, precipitate. His first striking generalisation, indeed, was corrected by himself ; but his second statement of the law of magne-crystallic action was as faulty as the first.

The subject of diamagnetic polarity was first definitely approached by me in the investigation described in the 'Third Memoir' of this series ; but I had not, at the time, the apparatus and material needed to carry the enquiry out. Thanks to the Council of the Royal Society, this want was soon supplied ; and I faced the investigation recorded in the 'Fourth Memoir,' with the resolution to leave no stone unturned in the effort to arrive at the truth. The deportment of diamagnetic bodies was subjected to an exhaustive comparison with that of magnetic bodies, and the antithesis between them, when acted on by all possible combinations of electromagnets and electric currents, was proved to be absolute and complete. Under the same conditions of excitement the repulsion of the one class of bodies had its complement in the attraction of the other ; the north and south magnetism of the one class had its complement in the south and north magnetism of the other. When the end of an excited iron bar was repelled by a magnetic pole, the end of a bismuth bar, under the same influence, was attracted by the same pole ; every deflection, moreover, produced by the combined action of magnets and

helices, in the one case, had its exact complement in an opposite deflection in the other. No reasonable doubt, therefore, could rest upon the mind that the diamagnetic force possessed precisely the same claim to the title of a polar force as the magnetic.

The argument was rounded off by the application of the doctrine of polarity to magne-crystallic phenomena. This subject is formally approached towards the end of the 'Fourth Memoir,' where certain objections which had been urged by MATTEUCCI are examined and removed. In the 'Sixth Memoir' the application is carried on. By combining with the doctrine of polarity, the differential attraction and repulsion, first observed in the case of bismuth by FARADAY, and extended to other crystals, and to compressed substances, in the 'Second Memoir' by myself, all difficulties are caused to disappear ; the cases cited by FARADAY to prove that *neither* attraction *nor* repulsion was involved in these phenomena being shown to be simple mechanical consequences of the contemporaneous action of *both* attraction and repulsion.

LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. Adapted to the requirements of the 'Alternative' Elementary Syllabus of the Science and Art Department. By WILLIAM S. FURNEAUX, F.R.G.S. Science Demonstrator London School Board Author of 'Elementary Physiography &c. With 65 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 174, price 2s. 6d.

[February 26, 1888.]

THIS little work has been written primarily for young students who are preparing for the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, on the lines of the new 'Alternative' Syllabus of the Science and Art Department ; but, being essentially a brief and simple outline of the Chemistry of Common Things, it is hoped that it may be found useful to all who wish to acquire a knowledge of the elementary principles of Chemistry, so far as concerns the common objects and phenomena of every-day life.

It is also hoped that this little book may serve as an introduction to the study of other branches of natural science, such as Botany, Physiology, Geology, Astronomy, Electricity, &c. It is impossible to properly understand many of the facts and principles of these sciences without at least such a knowledge of Chemistry

as this book supplies ; but as an extensive acquaintance with the subject is not necessary for this purpose, the Author has endeavoured to avoid the use of technical terms, and to employ simple language throughout.

An endeavour has also been made to render the book thoroughly practical in its character ; and therefore, although the Author has written primarily for students who are attending classes under the guidance of a teacher, yet such simple instructions are given, especially in the earlier pages, that even the self-taught student may find no difficulty in the performance of the various experiments.

The subjects embrace the whole of the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, and are, with a few exceptions, arranged in the same order. A few additional subjects have also been introduced with the hope of increasing the usefulness of the book. Thus, a lesson on 'Other Useful Metals,' and another on 'Coal, Coal Gas, and Flame,' have been added.

Each lesson concludes with a Summary of its chief teachings ; and it is intended that this shall serve to fix on the memory the main facts of the lesson, and recall the various experiments in illustration thereof.

Longmans' Junior School Geography. By GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. F.R.G.S. With 82 Maps. 4to. pp. 96, price 1s. 6d. boards ; 2s. cloth.

[April 18, 1888.]

THIS text-book is based on the idea that a large part, if not the chief part, of a junior course of geography consists of what can be properly learned only from maps.

One set of maps which the text-book contains has been prepared chiefly to serve as copies for the pupils to draw from, and for that purpose they have been drawn with the utmost simplicity, so as to make it possible for the pupils to copy them easily, rapidly, and therefore repeatedly.

The maps belonging to this set have been copied in their main features from the 'Zeichen-atlas,' published by DEBES in conjunction with Prof. KIRCHHOFF and Dr. R. LEHMANN, Professor of Geography at Münster.

With regard to the main features of the maps, it will be observed in the first place that the lines of latitude and longitude are all straight lines. This method of drawing the degree-net is adopted as the only method by which these lines can be drawn by the pupil with sufficient ease and quickness. But, though these lines are drawn straight, they are drawn

in such a manner as not to lead to any distortion of the map so serious as to impair its value for the purpose for which it is intended.

Another feature which will at once strike those who examine these maps is that the form of the coast-line, the course of rivers, the windings of mountain chains, and the outline of tablelands are all given without regard to smaller curves and bends. This mode of representing the features has been followed as the only one by which it is possible to make map-drawing a practically useful means of impressing geographical relations on the memory. In no other way can maps be drawn easily enough to be drawn often.

A third feature which will be noticed—the comparative emptiness of the maps—has been introduced for the same reason. It is founded on a saying of HUMBOLDT's that only maps that appear empty fix themselves firmly on the memory. The 'emptiness' has been secured by leaving out all but the most important features, and by reducing the names for the most part to initials or short contractions. This latter plan is absolutely necessary in school-drawn maps, for, as children cannot imitate the small writing of their copy, it is the only way to preserve any approach to clearness.

With regard to the maps showing density of population in this text-book, as well as all the other maps not intended to be drawn by the pupil, it should be pointed out that they are all constructed on the ordinary mode of projection, and the outline is drawn with more care than in the maps of the other set, so that the pupil has the opportunity of comparing the more roughly drawn maps with those in which more attention is paid to accuracy of detail. To facilitate this comparison the maps showing density of population have, as a matter of course, been drawn on the same scale as the corresponding physical maps, and it will be observed from the list of maps following the contents that all the maps in the book are either on the same scale or a simple multiple of one scale.

The text is divided into two courses, which are distinguished by the numbering of the paragraphs and the width between the lines in which they are printed. The paragraphs printed wide and without letters following the numbers are intended to make up a complete course for beginners ; those in closer type, distinguished by letters following the number of the main paragraph to which they belong, make with those in wider type a second more detailed course. But teachers, no doubt, will use their own discretion in considering what ought to be included in a first course and what excluded

from it, as well as with regard to the use which they may make of the definitions and other explanatory matter that precedes the geography of countries. While, for the sake of formal completeness and ease of reference, it was necessary to put all such matter by itself, it will probably be found to be the best plan that a child should learn the meaning of a steppe or desert, for example, when it comes to learn about some particular steppe or desert.

The Fundamental Principles of Chemistry, Practically Taught, by a New Method. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, M.R.I.A. F.C.S. Honorary Member of the Chemical Society of the Lehigh University, U.S. With 71 Woodcuts and numerous Exercises and Answers. Crown 8vo. pp. 376, price 6s. 6d. [March 26, 1888.

THE very favourable reviews of the Author's work on Education, Scientific and Technical, especially the portion relating to the teaching of Chemistry, were in a measure the cause of his writing the present work. He has long held that chemical works intended for beginners are unsuitable as educational works; if these books extend only to a few pages, the arrangement and construction is the same as that adopted in GMELIN's great work of reference on the science, which extends to eighteen large volumes: the plan is encyclopædic—excellent for a book of reference, unsuitable for an educational work. In this system the facts are unclassified; the laws, the highest generalisations, are placed apart from the facts; and no plan for teaching the language of the science, which requires to be taught like any other language, is given beyond a few general observations.

As the student cannot be properly instructed in chemistry without having previously acquired a knowledge of the physical properties of matter and the physical forces, the Author has commenced with a course of physics suitable for the course of pure chemistry given in the after

part of the work. In the teaching of this portion of the work the exercises, illustrations, &c. have been selected to bear on the after course, and on chemical operations generally; thus, in explaining porosity, filtration is illustrated and taught practically; the collecting and storing of gases under impenetrability; the determination of boiling-points, fractional distillation, &c. under heat; the action of charcoal and dyeing under adhesion, &c.; so that when the purely chemical portion of the work is reached the student will not be perplexed and impeded when, in describing chemical operations and chemical properties, reference has to be made to physical properties and physical forces, as he has already become practically acquainted with them.

The principles, both in the course on chemical physics and that on pure chemistry, are taught by experimental and arithmetical exercises and examination questions; the questions, both on physics and chemistry, which have not been framed by the Author, have been taken mainly from the examination papers of the London University, the Royal University of Ireland, and Owens College, Manchester; and they and the exercises have been selected so as to impart a wide and sound knowledge of the different subjects dealt with: answers to many of the exercises are given at the end of the work. The language of the science and the mode of expressing chemical changes are taught in a series of progressive exercises, which will give the student a complete mastery over it. It being all-essential that the student should at an early period of his studies become acquainted with it, this is essentially necessary, for without a knowledge of it he would be unable to think and reason about the science, because language is the atmosphere in which thought lives. It is for this reason the student is directed to pass over portions of Chapters VI. IX. XI. XII. XIII. until he has reached and studied Chapter XIV. as he has then completed the study of the language, and he is thus enabled to study more intelligently the more advanced portions of these chapters.

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No. CXXXIV.

AUGUST 31, 1888.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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NEW BOOK BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Maiwa's Revenge; or, the War of the Little Hand. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. Crown 8vo. pp. 222, price 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth. [August 3, 1888.

THE story of *Maiwa's Revenge* is told by ALLAN QUATERMAIN to his friends in the days of his retirement. MAIWA was the wife of WAMBA, a savage African chief, who had killed her child under circumstances of great

cruelty. MAIWA invokes QUATERMAIN's aid in working out the revenge she has vowed, and, moved to indignation, he consents to aid her with his advice and to lead her party. Owing greatly to MAIWA's intrepid conduct, the expedition is successful, and her revenge is complete, and QUATERMAIN is also fully satisfied by the quantity of ivory he secures as his share of the spoil. The old hunter also tells some stories of his exploits as an elephant hunter, the chief one being how he once killed three elephants by three successive shots.



THE CHAMPION.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.

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Cricket. By A. G. STEEL and the Hon. R. H. LYTTLETON. With Contributions by ANDREW LANG, R. A. H. MITCHELL, W. G. GRACE, and F. GALE. With 11 Full-page Illustrations and 52 Woodcuts in the Text, after Drawings by LUCIEN DAVIS, and from Instantaneous Photographs. Crown 8vo. pp. 446, price 10s. 6d. [June 28, 1888.]

THE following headings of the various chapters will be sufficient to give an idea of the contents of the latest volume of the Badminton Library:—

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		The Wrong Way to Catch.	

NEW EDITION OF ERICHSEN'S SURGERY.

The Science and Art of Surgery. A Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations. By JOHN ERICHSEN, F.R.S. LL.D. (Edin.), Hon. M. Ch. and F.R.C.S. (Ireland); Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen; President of University College, London; Fellow and Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. &c. Ninth Edition. Revised and Edited by MARCUS BECK, M.S. & M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.; Surgeon to University College Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in University College, London. Illustrated by 1,025 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. royal 8vo. pp. 2,580, price 48s. [June 11, 1888.]

LESS than four years have passed since the Eighth Edition of the 'Science and Art of Surgery' was published. Short as that period is, it has been marked by advances of importance in the Pathology as well as in the Practice of Surgery. Under the editorship of Professor BECK, due prominence has been given in this edition to that which was both new and important. The text has been carefully revised, and those matters which had already become obsolete have been eliminated. No pains have been spared by the Editor to bring the whole work up to the standard of the most advanced modern Surgery, and this has been done without any very appreciable increase in its bulk.

Mr. MEREDITH has again undertaken the revision of the chapter on Gynæcological Surgery, which has been copiously illustrated under his directions; and Mr. C. L. TAYLOR has given much assistance in carrying the work through the press.

Many of the old woodcuts have been cancelled and re-drawn, and several new ones have been added. In the few instances in which a

woodcut has been copied from another work, the name of the author of the work from which it has been taken has been appended to it. When no such acknowledgment is made, the figure is original, belongs exclusively to this work, and, except in the case of diagrams, has been drawn from nature. The Author may be excused for laying stress on these points, as many of his illustrations have been copied into other works on Surgery without any acknowledgment of the source whence they have been taken.

Thirty-five years have passed since the first edition of this Work appeared. During this lengthened period it has met with no inconsiderable favour in this and in other countries. Thirty-four thousand copies have issued from the press here. Successive editions have been reprinted in the United States of America, and it has been translated into several of the European Languages. The Author cannot but hope that the present edition, in its amended form, will be found deserving of the continued confidence of the Surgical Profession at home and abroad.

An Encyclopædia of Architecture: Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By JOSEPH GWILT, F.S.A. F.R.S.A. Illustrated with about 1,700 Engravings on Wood. New Edition (the Ninth), Revised, Portions Re-written, and with Additions, by WYATT PAPWORTH, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Royal 8vo. pp. 1,443, price £2. 12s. 6d.

[August 1, 1888.]

THIS work, first published in 1842, has now passed through eight impressions, those of 1867 and 1876 having received extensive revision and many important additions at the hands of Mr. WYATT PAPWORTH. In this, the

ninth impression, besides many requisite amendments and additions throughout the pages, the chapters entitled 'Materials used in Buildings' and 'Use of Materials,' which constitute a main portion of the work, have been largely revised, parts re-written and added to in important particulars, especially in regard to the details of Fireproof and Sanitary construction, in order to record the results of later theories and the numerous inventions introduced since the previous revision. The section 'Specifications' has been re-compiled and enlarged. Several sections of the chapter on 'Public and Private Buildings' have been withdrawn, and some re-inserted in other portions of the work; a few added revised. The Lives of eminent Architects have been brought down to date; as are also the Publications, which have been partly re-arranged in additional classes; while the Glossary of Terms has been amended where desirable. The Index has been carefully revised to include all new matter.

MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

Moral Philosophy; or, *Ethics and Natural Law*. By JOSEPH RICKABY, S.I. Crown 8vo. pp. 384, price 5s.

[August 9, 1888.]

THIS volume is one of a series of Catholic Manuals of Philosophy, written by Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It embodies the substance of the Lectures given by the author at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. The principles advocated are those of ARISTOTLE and St. THOMAS, but the practical issues of modern life, social and political, have been carefully kept in view. The nature of Virtue and Happiness is examined and developed, and the individual virtues are discussed in detail. The idea of Moral Obligation, the true meaning of Probabilism, and the limits of the application of Evolution to Ethics are explained; and the use of means to ends is treated from an ethical point of view. Utilitarianism is duly considered and refuted, as well as the theory of the Social Contract, HOBBS' 'Leviathan,' and the ideas of the Socialists and of HENRY GEORGE. The unlawfulness of under any circumstances accepting a duel is investigated, and proved scientifically.

There are chapters on Usury, and the Legislation of the Mediæval Church respecting it; on Superstitious Practices, on Lying and Mental Reservation, on Cruelty to Animals, on Marriage, on Government, on Capital Punishment, and on Liberty of Opinion. The doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings is compared with

ROUSSEAU'S Theory of the Sovereignty of the People. The book may be regarded as a fair specimen of Jesuit teaching on the various questions it discusses.

Two other volumes will follow shortly on Logic, and on the First Principles of Knowledge; and three more, about Christmas, on Psychology, Natural Theology, and General Metaphysics. The six volumes will form a complete course of Catholic Philosophy.

Great-Circle Sailing: Indicating the Shortest Sea-Routes and describing Maps for finding them in a few seconds. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. With 5 Maps and 4 Diagrams. 4to. pp. 16, price One Shilling, sewed. [August 10, 1888.]

THIS pamphlet contains instruction for the use of Mr. PROCTOR'S Charts for Great-Circle Sailing, which are published by Mr. STANFORD, Charing Cross. These are issued in two parts, price 2s. 6d. each, plain; 3s. 6d. each, coloured.

The Brontë Country: its Topography, Antiquities, and History. By J. A. ERSKINE STUART, L.R.C.S. Edin. With 93 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 240, price 6s. [July 19, 1888.]

THIS work deals with the country associated with the lives and writings of the Brontë family, beginning with the Irish home of the father, PATRICK BRONTË, then tracing his career at Cambridge, and from thence to his curacies at Wethersfield and Dewsbury, the latter never having yet been brought forward in any work on the family. Then, after treating of his incumbencies at Hartshead and Thornton, where his four famous children were born, the narrative is carried on to Haworth, which is touched on but lightly, and this is followed by an account of the country around the well-known Cowan Bridge School.

The greatest amount of space has been devoted to a consideration of the country called the 'Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire,' where the sisters were at school, where CHARLOTTE visited her lifelong friends 'E' and 'M,' and the scenes in which are largely drawn upon both in 'Jane Eyre' and in 'Shirley.'

The book is not so much, however, a key to the scenes in the novels as a broadly written account of the country which fostered the genius of the authors, and which they used in their works.

The Son of Man in His Relation to the Race. A Re-examination of the Gospel of Matthew, xxv. 81-86. Crown 8vo. pp. 212, price 2s. 6d. [July 21, 1888.

THE Author regards 'the picture' neither as a prediction of a judgment day at the end of the Jewish theocracy, nor as a prophecy of a far-off event, as yet unfulfilled, but as an epitome of the principles and processes of the divine government through all time. This is illustrated in the several sections of the work. 1. The claim of the Son of Man to the judgment throne is found to be based on the essential identity of his nature, and his whole life, with the eternal law of divine righteousness. 2. The universal jurisdiction of the Son of Man is examined, and the ground on which his unlimited claim rests. 3. Classification based on affinity with the Son of Man, as expressed in human action. 4. Is an exposition of the law of the Son of Man. (a) It is a law of socialism, not of isolated individualism. (b) It is a practical law, a religion with its appropriate ritual. 5. Deals with the sanctions of the law of the Son of Man: these are inevitable and automatic in their action. 6. Is a reply to the question, 'Who are the righteous?' and, as every human being takes his place either among 'the righteous' or among those who are not righteous, a considerable space is devoted to illustration from heathen as well as from Scripture sources. 7. The claims of the Son of Man to brotherhood are defined and enforced, as suggested by the text. 8. Destiny—a result of simple evolution—no distant far-off heaven or hell. The preparation of states of reward and punishment are discovered in the structure of man's moral nature, and the conditions under which that nature is developed. 9. Its controversial popular creeds are criticised. Translators and revisers of Scripture have allowed their eschatological theories to bias them in their translation of certain words which are made to teach 'a final judgment at the end of the world.' It is contended that the broader and more spiritual exegesis of this book is in perfect harmony with the truest philosophy, and that objections to Christianity are really objections to popular misconceptions of the teaching of Jesus, and to narrow, superstitious beliefs.

The Old Garden, and other Verses. By MARGARET DELAND. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 124, price 5s. [June 22, 1888.

THIS is a collection of Verses by an American authoress, divided into the following sections: The Old Garden (verses on Flowers

somewhat in the style of Herrick)—Nature—Love Songs—Poems of Life—Verses for Children.

John Ward, Preacher. By MARGARET DELAND, Author of 'The Old Garden.' Crown 8vo. pp. 478, price 6s.

[June 22, 1888.

THIS is a story of provincial life in the United States. HELEN JEFFREY is the niece of Dr. HOWE, an Episcopalian clergyman of very easy-going manners and theology; and, while living with him, she becomes engaged to, and marries, JOHN WARD, a Presbyterian minister. Her husband has been made anxious during his courtship days by the discovery that HELEN's opinions on some religious questions are at variance with his own, but he comforts himself with the idea that he shall in time easily persuade her to see eye to eye with him. Very early, however, in their married life HELEN expresses her entire dissent from her husband's ultra-Calvinistic views as to total depravity and everlasting punishment, and the marked way in which she feels bound to express those views is the cause of much consternation in the church of which JOHN is the pastor, and of great pain to JOHN himself. After a severe struggle between his love for his wife and regard for what he believes to be her soul's welfare, he decides that they must live apart. HELEN's affection for her husband is very strong, but, acting under the advice of her uncle, she returns to his house, after he has indignantly remonstrated with JOHN as to the wickedness and folly of his conduct, and vainly endeavoured to persuade him to modify his decision. The husband and wife only meet once more, at the husband's death-bed.

Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought. Delivered at the Royal Institution, 1887. By F. MAX MÜLLER. 8vo. pp. 180, price 2s. 6d.

[August 18, 1888.

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Simplicity of Language.
Identity of Language and Thought.
Simplicity of Thought.

THE three Lectures contained in this volume were delivered at the Royal Institution in March 1887, and were intended as a kind of preface to the author's larger work on 'The Science of Thought' which had just been published. The Lectures have been reprinted from *The Open Court*, a periodical published at

Chicago, and the volume contains as an appendix the correspondence on 'Thought without Words' between Mr. F. GALTON, Mr. GEORGE ROMANES, the DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c., and Professor MAX MÜLLER, which appeared in *Nature*.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS book is a complete revision of the Public School Latin Primer.

The report of the Public School Commission of 1862 having recommended the use of a common Latin Grammar in Public Schools, the Head Masters of the Schools included in that Commission resolved to adopt my Elementary Latin Grammar, which had for some years been widely used, as the basis of such a common Grammar, and the Public School Latin Primer, prepared in accordance with that resolution, was published with their sanction in the year 1866.

During the period which has since elapsed, various improvements have from time to time occurred to me or been suggested by others. But, looking at the joint authority under which the Primer was issued, I did not feel myself free to introduce into it the alterations which under other circumstances I should have made. When, however, I found that a revision of the Primer was generally desired, and when, after communication with the Conference of Head Masters, I found myself in a position to act in the matter of revision upon my own responsibility, I gladly entered upon the work of which the present Revised Primer is the result.

The greatest care has been taken to make the arrangement in respect of form as clear and plain as possible. For this purpose I have (1) Brought into the text under the appropriate headings the matter which in the original Primer is contained in Appendix I. (2) Omitted such technical terms as seemed to be reasonably open to objection.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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THIS little book is published in compliance with a wish expressed to me by a large number of Masters, including many teachers in Preparatory Schools, and in the lower forms of Public Schools.

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It contains the memorial portion of the Accidence, with a few of the most important notes and explanations, and the more elementary parts of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence.

A short outline of the Compound Sentence,

which did not form part of my original plan, has been added in accordance with the desire of several experienced teachers. In this part it has been necessary, for the sake of brevity, to make the arrangement and wording somewhat different from that of the Revised Primer.

In this book, as in the Revised Primer, I have endeavoured to simplify the marking of quantity by placing the mark of quantity, as a rule, only on the long vowels. It must therefore be noted that vowels not marked are generally to be taken as short, short quantity being only marked where it has seemed necessary to guard against mistake.

NOTICE.—*The Public School Latin Primer* and the Companion Exercise Books, *Subsidia Prima*, will still be kept on sale.

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First is taken the *CLASSIFICATION OF THE EMOTIONS* common to Poetry with the other Fine Arts. Seeing that the capability of discerning shades and varieties of emotion is not an early acquirement, the inference may justly be drawn, that their rhetorical handling is not suited to very young pupils. The disqualification is equally applicable to the most ordinary literary criticism, which assumes that all these emotions are, in kind and degree, familiarly conceived by those addressed.

The second topic is *AIDS TO EMOTIONAL QUALITIES* in General. This is a survey of the most important conditions of a work of Art, under every form that it may assume. The conditions are Representative Force, Concreteness and Objectivity, Personification, Harmony, Ideality, Novelty and Variety, Plot, Refinement.

Thirdly, the *QUALITIES* themselves. The designations—Strength or Sublimity, Beauty, Feeling or Pathos, Humour, Wit, Melody—have always entered into the enumeration of Artistic or Poetic qualities. With the exception of Melody, Feeling is perhaps the least ambiguous

of all. Most of the others are liable to serious complications, which stand in the way of anything like scientific precision in the language of criticism.

Next to the minute and methodical treatment of the Emotional Qualities, the chief peculiarity of the present work is the line-by-line method of examining passages with a view to assigning merits and defects. This, however, is not a new thing in literary criticism. It is occasionally practised by all rhetorical teachers, being found in ARISTOTLE and in LONGINUS. BEN JONSON, in his celebrated eulogy of SHAKESPEARE, wishes he had 'blotted a thousand' lines. How thankful should we be if he had quoted a number of these! It was SAMUEL JOHNSON's sturdy overhauling of English writers, in the 'Lives of the Poets,' that first made the world familiar with the lessons of minute criticism. In his DRYDEN and POPE there is a line-by-line commentary of many pages. Similar criticisms occur under DENHAM, WALLER, ADDISON, SHENSTONE, YOUNG, and GRAY. The controversy between COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH on the diction of poetry led incidentally to many valuable applications of the line-by-line and word-by-word analysis.

It is inevitable that, in a work containing some hundreds of critical decisions on the merits of the greatest authors that the world has seen, many of these decisions will be charged with blundering, presumption, and temerity. There is but one reply to the charge. The success of such an undertaking does not depend upon its immaculate literary opinions; its sole concern is with the teacher's greatest difficulty, to bring into play the judgment of his pupils. Many of JOHNSON's deliverances on the merits of DRYDEN, POPE, and the rest, were hasty, insufficient, and prejudiced; but they are scarcely less useful on that account, for stimulating the reader's judgment by exposing alternative opinions for comparison.

No one can be more conscious than the author is of the limits to a scientific explanation of the emotional effect of any given composition. The merits are often so shadowy, so numerous, and conflicting, that their minute analysis fails to give a result. The attempt to sum up the influence of a combination of words, whose separate emotional meanings are vague and incalculable, must often be nugatory and devoid of all purpose. Yet we must not forget that the intuitive critic really does all this, without avowing it; while to reduce the steps to articulate enumeration would not necessarily make a worse decision. Besides, criticism has long attained the point where reasons can be given for a very wide range of literary effects; and

Rhetoric is but the arranging and methodising of these reasons.

Although it is hoped that the handling here bestowed on the Emotional Qualities may not be altogether devoid of suggestiveness to advanced English scholars, there is necessarily much that to them will appear superfluous and elementary. This is no disadvantage, but the contrary, to the younger students, provided only the exposition is such as to impart in a lucid and compendious form the terminology and the regulating maxims of the qualities referred to.

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NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

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The Life of the Right Honourable Stratford Canning: Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G. G.C.B. D.C.L. LL.D. &c. From his Memoirs and Private and Official Papers. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. With 8 Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,044, price 86s. [October 5, 1888.

THE materials from which this biography has been written are all comprised in Lord STRATFORD'S private library. The individual sources will be found indicated in the margins

of the work; but a general summary of the chief classes of documents upon which the Author has relied may be given here.

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[November 26, 1888.]

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There is, secondly, the fact that, so far as England is concerned, the time of CHARLES II. possesses no great names around whom interest and sympathies may gather. No one acts from a great motive—no one, after the fall of Clarendon, even from an honest or unselfish motive, and no one seems to live his life in the open light of day. There is no great cause definitely present to men's minds to strengthen the moral fibre, wearied with the tension of twenty years. The Parliament is possessed by vague wants and vaguer terrors; it displays a low moral sense, and is ruled by a spirit of unreason, though by the very law of its being it half unconsciously feels its way towards the goal of 1689.

The Life of Sidney Earl of Godolphin, K.G.
Lord High Treasurer of England, 1702 to 1710. By the Hon. HUGH ELLIOT. 8vo. pp. 494, price 15s. [October 10, 1888.]

IN publishing this volume, the Author desires to state that he has done his best to collect all the information in his power concerning LORD GODOLPHIN. He is, however, conscious that no biography of LORD GODOLPHIN can be really complete till much material which is at present entombed in family archives is rendered accessible to the historical student.

Of the material which has been employed in constructing this 'Life,' some is new, most of it is old, and all of it is dispersed. The material which is new has been drawn principally from manuscripts in the British Museum and Public

Record Office, and comprises among other things many extracts from letters written by SIDNEY GODOLPHIN to his family when he was a young and comparatively unknown man; the material which is old is scattered through books and prints, some of them well-known, but is so mingled and confused with other matter that it has to undergo a process of literary smelting before any result of biographical value is obtained. The Author's object has been to collect, arrange, and publish this material in a readable shape, and furnish to the public, to the best of his ability, some account of a man who was undoubtedly great, but who, as every reader of English history will admit, is much less known to the public generally than are most of his distinguished contemporaries.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by Professor MANDELL CREIGHTON.

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By J. BASS MULLINGER, M.A. Lecturer in History at St. John's College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 248, price 2s. 6d.

[September 20, 1888.]

THE purport of this book is to show that it was in the University of Cambridge that the Reformation in England had its real commencement; that it was there that Puritanism first assumed a distinct organisation, and at the same time encountered the most effective resistance; that it was there also that a movement which most materially influenced the religious thought of the seventeenth century—the teaching of the Cambridge Platonists—took its rise and made its most important contributions to the cause of freedom and toleration. It is not necessary to refer to yet later movements to prove the close connection which has always existed between the University and the main current of religious thought and feeling in the country at large—a connection which becomes more and more apparent in proportion as the history of the former is more closely studied.

But, notwithstanding the intimate relations which have always, in a greater or less degree, been maintained between the University and the nation, a remarkable contrast is to be observed in the character of those relations as they existed in mediæval times and in the first half of the present century. From being at once national and popular, the University had at that time become oligarchical and exclusive; from a recognised training-school for the professions, and a home for all branches of learning, it had dwindled to little more than a seminary for the Church; from a munificent endowment

for the poor, it had been converted into something like a monopoly of the wealthier classes.

It cannot but be instructive, on the one hand, to note the successive changes and encroachments whereby such a revolution was gradually brought about. It cannot but be of interest, on the other, to observe how, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the University has once more become national as regards the extent of its action, comprehensive in the range of its studies, and catholic in its sympathies.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by Professor MANDELL CREIGHTON.

The English Church in the Middle Ages.

By the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT. Fcp. 8vo.

pp. 240, price 2s. 6d.

[November 12, 1888.

THIS book is intended to illustrate the relations of the English Church with the Papacy and with the English State down to the revolt of WYCLIF against the abuses which had gathered round the ecclesiastical system of the Middle Ages, and the Great Schism in the Papacy which materially affected the ideas of the whole of Western Christendom. It was thought expedient to deal with these subjects in a narrative form, and some gaps have therefore had to be filled up, and some links supplied. This has been done as far as possible by notices of matters which bear on the moral condition of the Church, and serve to show how far it was qualified at various periods to be the example and instructor of the nation. No attempt, however, has been made to write a complete history on a small scale, and the Author has designedly passed by many points, in themselves of interest and importance, in order to give as much space as might be to the proper subjects.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by Professor MANDELL CREIGHTON.

The Popes and the Hohenstaufen. By UGO

BALZANI. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 270, price 2s. 6d.

[November 23, 1888.

THE historical period traversed by this book is certainly one of the most striking in the history of the Papacy and the Empire, for their struggles far exceeded the thoughts and aims of the combatants and hastened in Europe a marvellous development of change and progress. The history of the relations between the Popes and the HOHENSTAUFEN is one which cannot be easily kept within strict limits, but is apt to extend to that of the whole of Europe and of

much of the East. It has been a difficult task to confine it within the small space of the present work, nor could this have been done without rigorously excluding everything which did not bear directly on the relations of the Papacy with the House of Suabia, and on those historical events which exerted most influence over those relations, especially in Italy, where the great drama was chiefly acted.

It has appeared to the author that the nature of the work demanded great moderation in generalising with regard to the facts stated in it, and he has therefore endeavoured that these facts should speak for themselves as clearly as possible, and should suggest those reflections which present themselves spontaneously to the reader who follows carefully the course of human events and meditates upon them. But in order to obtain this result, and not lead the reader to erroneous conclusions, the writer needs a very accurate knowledge of the facts and a painstaking selection of those which have a vital importance for the narrative, and of those alone. This can only be secured by a long and minute study of the original historical sources; and hence, while making large use of the many valuable works which have preceded this little book, the writer has based his assertions throughout on original researches.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT.

Cinque Ports. By MONTAGU BURROWS, Captain R.N.; Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. With 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 3s. 6d.

[September 20, 1888.

THAT the history of the Cinque Ports, which forms no small part of the history of England, should never yet have been written, may be attributed to the depressed condition into which the Ports fell in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Just at the period when historical literature was taking shape the palsy of decay was creeping over their once vigorous life; their chief inhabitants migrated to London and other seats of commerce more prosperous than their own; their older buildings fell to ruin and disappeared; their ancient records were neglected. Nevertheless, the modern inquirer has reason to be grateful for good work done by a learned collector of charters like Mr. JEAKE, in the seventeenth, and an able compiler from local records like Mr. BOYS, of Sandwich, in the eighteenth, century. Later

writers, like LYON at Dover, HOLLOWAY at Rye, COOPER at Winchelsea, and COLE at Hastings, have followed in their footsteps; but the recent labours of the Historical Commissioners, the writers of the Rolls Series, and the Members of Archæological Societies, have conferred advantages quite unknown to earlier times.

To the Lord Warden, Barons, and other inhabitants of the Cinque Ports and their 'Members' this book is offered with all respect. They will perceive that a general history of so large a subject can only, within the limited space allotted to these 'Historic Towns,' be a sketch, of which the central idea must, of course, be to depict the infancy and early triumphs of the British Navy, as practically represented by the Cinque Ports. To this collective history all details have had to be strictly subordinated; but it may be hoped that even a sketch will be the means of eliciting a desire for a complete work. If such a book were ever written, it should not only supply details, but produce the grounds for many conclusions on disputed points which can here be only summarily stated, perhaps also give the original documents, which lose some of their value by translation, and present some specimens of the vigorous English in which the Barons were wont to express themselves. It would be hard to find any body of men who more faithfully represented from age to age the English character as well as its language.

Maps.

The Cinque Ports and their Members.

The Romney Marshes, previous to the Fourteenth Century.

The Rutupian Ports, the Ancient Course of the Wantsum and the Present Course of the River Stour (Eighteenth Century).

Map of the Coast of East Sussex (1616).

The Inns of Old Southwark, and their Associations. By WILLIAM RENDLE, F.R.C.S. Author of 'Old Southwark and its People,' and PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A. With 15 Full-page Photogravure Intaglio Plates and 65 Illustrations in the Text. Royal 8vo. pp. 452, price 28s. Roxburgh. [October 19, 1888.]

IN the Middle Ages, Southwark, placed as it was outside the gates of the city, on the high road to the south coast, and to the shrine of THOMAS À BECKET, became naturally a convenient halting-place for travellers and pilgrims, and was occupied by inns in number out of all proportion to shops and private dwellings. Some of our inns will always be remembered

from their association with noted personages or historical events; for instance, the 'Tabard' with CHAUCER, the 'Boar's Head' with SIR JOHN FASTOLFE, the 'White Hart' with CADIZ and his insurrection, the 'Queen's Head' with JOHN HARVARD, held to be founder of Harvard University. Fortunately, the most interesting of these inns, or, if not the original structures, buildings of considerable age occupying their sites, have survived in Southwark down to our own time; and, apart from the sentiment attaching to them, have furnished fine subjects for illustration, being admirable specimens of a style of architecture which has almost disappeared. The greater part of the present volume is devoted to a full description of them from their commencement, and is illustrated by many original drawings, maps, and reproductions of old views.

A kindred subject, to which much space has been devoted, is that of the old Southwark breweries, culminating in the great establishment of BARCLAY & PERKINS. The question of theatrical performances at inns is also discussed, and this leads to a description of Southwark Fair and the Mint, into which it was finally driven. The book concludes with a chapter on what may be called the outer circle of Southwark inns and places of amusement, the 'Falcon,' 'Dog and Duck,' 'Bricklayers' Arms,' 'Old Jamaica House,' and others worthy of record.

Incidentally there is much original information on such subjects as the St. Saviour's sacramental token books, and seventeenth century trade tokens. The sites of historical Southwark buildings, such as Suffolk House, have also been as far as possible identified, and the changes which have taken place in the names of the various streets and alleys carefully studied, so that, with the aid of the maps and index, which is unusually full, anyone who takes an interest in the subject can fairly trace out the topography of Old Southwark. The respective contributions of Messrs. RENDLE and NORMAN to the work are indicated in the preface.

Force and Energy : a Theory of Dynamics.

By GRANT ALLEN. 8vo. pp. 178, price 7s. 6d. [October 29, 1888.]

EXTRACTED FROM AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.

SOME fourteen years ago the perusal of certain dynamical treatises of CLERK MAXWELL'S, TAIT'S, BALFOUR STEWART'S, and HELMHOLTZ'S, suggested to my mind sundry profound difficulties in the current conception of the nature of Energy. Puzzling out these difficulties conscientiously with myself, as best I might, I

began at length to see, or think I saw, a way out of them by means of a new theory of my own. This theory, which, right or wrong, gradually grew clear to my mental vision, I embodied in a little twenty-page pamphlet bearing the same title as the present work, and printed privately at Oxford in 1875 for distribution to a few physical specialists.

In 1877 I returned once more definitely to the subject, in which my interest had never in any way declined, and, mainly for the sake of clarifying and systematising my own conceptions, worked out my nebulous ideas in full in the present treatise. But finding from the reception accorded to my tentative little pamphlet that physicists were not likely (then, if ever) to admit my contention, and convinced that they knew a great deal more about the matter at stake than I did, I put the completed manuscript severely away in my desk, where it has remained ever since in peace and quiet among a great many more rejected juvenile performances. There it might have remained to all time but for an accidental coincidence which happened a few years back.

The coincidence came about in this way. My friend EDWARD CLODD submitted to me in the summer of 1885 the first rough sketch of his recent work 'The Story of Creation.' In discussing with him the outline of that book, and especially certain points connected with his conception of Force as there embodied, I found he had lighted upon some of the self-same fundamental difficulties which had originally led me to the views set forth in this little volume. In the course of our conversations on these moot questions, I ventured very gently to hint at my own heresies, while disclaiming any desire to poison his mind with them: indeed, so anxious was I not to mislead my friend in this matter that it was with great reluctance I at last consented to lend him the old and crumpled manuscript of my early essay. On reading it over, he told me it had entirely dissipated his difficulties, and had set the whole question for him in a new light. Furthermore, to my unfeigned dismay and distress, he announced that he intended to embody the theory in outline in the dynamical portion of his forthcoming work. Much alarmed, I endeavoured to dissuade him from so rash a course, seeing that like myself he was no physicist, and that the doctrine was new, strange, and heterodox: but so great was his confidence in the truth of the theory that my protests fell flat upon unwilling ears. He incorporated the heretical conception in 'The Story of Creation,' and, as I feared beforehand, suffered not a little for his generous rashness at the hands of the critics.

I still refrained from any attempt to print my book till I saw that the attacks upon Mr. CLODD's position almost made it a point of honour for me to lay the facts in their integrity before the judgment of the scientific world. It was not right my friend should suffer for my own transgression. Criticism was levelled at the necessarily brief and bald abstract he had given of what I may venture to call our joint opinion: I thought it only proper, in justice to him, that the theory as a whole should be put in evidence for the jury of experts to examine and decide upon. I don't for a moment suppose they will take the trouble to look into it at all: but at any rate I have now discharged my duty—*liberavi animam meam*—the evidence is here, and who will may consider it.

Works of Thomas Hill Green, late Professor of Balliol College and Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. Edited by R. L. NETTLESHIP, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. (Three Volumes.) Vol. III. *Miscellanies*. With Memoir, Index to the Three Volumes, and Portrait. 8vo. pp. 642, price 21s.

[October 5, 1888.]

THE following portions of the contents of this volume have been printed before: 'The Force of Circumstances,' in a publication called 'Undergraduate Papers,' Oxford, 1858; 'The Value and Influence of Works of Fiction,' as a prize essay, Oxford, 1862; 'The Philosophy of Aristotle,' and 'Popular Philosophy in its Relation to Life,' in the 'North British Review' for September 1866 and March 1868; the reviews of E. CAIRD'S 'Philosophy of Kant,' J. CAIRD'S 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion,' and J. WATSON'S 'Kant and his English Critics,' in the 'Academy' for September 22, 1877, July 10, 1880, and September 17 and 24, 1881. The addresses on 'The Witness of God' and 'Faith,' delivered in 1870 and 1877, and originally printed for private circulation, were published in 1884 by Messrs. LONGMAN with an unfinished preface by ARNOLD TOYNBEE. The lectures on 'Liberal Legislation and Freedom of Contract' and 'The Work to be done by the new Oxford High School' were published in 1881 and 1882; the first was given at Leicester under the auspices of the Liberal Association, the second at Oxford to the Wesleyan Literary Society; it is dedicated to Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Head-master of the Wesleyan School, 'in recognition of his great services to education in Oxford.' The lecture on 'The

'Grading of Secondary Schools' was delivered to the Birmingham Teachers' Association, and published in 'The Journal of Education,' May 1877, from which it was reprinted. Of the previously unpublished papers, the essay on 'The Influence of Civilisation on Genius' was probably written in early years at Oxford, and the essay on 'Christian Dogma' was read to the 'Old Mortality Essay Society,' of which GREEN was elected a member in May 1858. The lectures on the New Testament were delivered several times while he was a tutor at Balliol; the extracts printed are taken from his notes supplemented by those of A. C. BRADLEY in the Galatians, R. W. MACAN in the Romans, and C. E. VAUGHAN in the Fourth Gospel: these gentlemen completed their academical courses severally in 1873, 1871, and 1877. The date of the fragment on 'Immortality' is uncertain, as is also that of the unfinished address on 'The Word is nigh Thee,' but the latter is probably earlier than the other religious addresses. The four lectures on 'The English Revolution' were delivered for the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution in January 1867; he did not intend them for publication, but they are printed on the recommendation of competent judges. The two lectures on 'The Elementary School System of England' were delivered at Oxford in the Central School in February 1878.

Physical Realism: being an Analytical Philosophy from the Physical Objects of Science to the Physical Data of Sense. By THOMAS CASE, M.A. Fellow and Senior Tutor Corpus Christi College, and Lecturer at Christ Church; formerly Fellow of Brasenose and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 896, price 15s.

[November 15, 1888.]

THE problem of this Essay is to use the insensible world of science as a fact from which to find the nature and origin of knowledge. Science is systematic knowledge. Yet the mental philosopher usually contents himself with endeavouring to explain ordinary knowledge. If he is a mental physiologist, it is true, he also uses natural science to proceed from the organs to the functions of sense. But there is another use of natural science to mental philosophy, which has been too much neglected; the objects of science are as important as the bodily organs to the explanation of knowledge. Natural science should be used to ascertain what we know as well as how we know it. Moreover, the insensible physical world of the natural philosopher ought to prove to the mental

philosopher that neither all knowable objects nor all sensible data are psychical, but some are physical. The purpose of this work is to show that physical objects of science, being objects of knowledge, require physical data of sense. Hence this Essay is called 'Physical Realism.'

The Tongue as an Indication of Disease: being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in March 1888. By W. HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D. F.R.C.P. Honorary Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; Senior Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, St. George's Hospital. With 4 Coloured Plates and 7 Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 122, price 7s. 6d.

[October 28, 1888.]

THESE lectures are published as delivered, with only a few alterations, chiefly verbal. The author intended to have begun them with a brief notice of what had been written on the subject of which they treat, but was compelled by the pressure of other matters to limit himself to the few necessary references which are to be found in the text. Such a sketch as he had designed is now prefixed to the book.

The Illustrated Optical Manual; or, Handbook of Instructions for the Guidance of Surgeons in Testing Quality and Range of Vision, and in Distinguishing and Dealing with Optical Defects in General. By Surgeon-General Sir T. LONGMORE, C.B. F.R.C.S. Honorary Surgeon to the Queen; Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School; Officer of the Legion of Honour, &c. Illustrated by 74 Drawings and Diagrams by Inspector-General Dr. MACDONALD, R.N. F.R.S. &c. Fourth Edition. 8vo. pp. 262, price 14s.

[October 10, 1888.]

THE Author has endeavoured to make the present edition of the Optical Manual as complete a guide as possible to the diagnosis and management of optical defects, in the hope that it may prove useful as a text-book on the subject for civil as well as for military surgeons. In the former editions the necessities of military practice were almost exclusively kept in view, but in the present revised and illustrated edition, while bringing the text up to date in respect to the visual requirements and regulations of the military, naval, and other public services of Great Britain and India, the Author

has added very materially to the work in order to try, in addition, to meet the wants of general practice. The explanations given in the several chapters into which the book is divided are expressed in as concise and simple terms as appeared to be compatible with a sufficient elucidation of the matters treated on in them, having regard to the needs of those who have not previously given particular attention to the branch of ophthalmic practice with which the work deals, and not forgetting the little time which, as a rule, is at the disposal of practitioners for the study of any special subjects beyond those which the demands of ordinary practice render essential.

LECTURES TO PRACTITIONERS.

On the Diseases of the Kidney amenable to Surgical Treatment. Copiously Illustrated by Cases, Statistics, and Preparations. By DAVID NEWMAN, M.D. Surgeon to the Western Infirmary (Out-door Department); Lecturer on Pathology at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, &c. 8vo. pp. 488, price 16s. [November 2, 1888.]

THE subject of these Lectures was suggested by the clinical observation of a number of cases, which, with a careful study of preparations contained in the Museums of the Royal and Western Infirmaries of Glasgow, formed a basis of personal experience. The clinical cases and Museum specimens are frequently referred to in the text, and it may here be added that in the two Museums mentioned there is an exceptionally large and varied collection of interesting, and in some instances unique, preparations illustrative of the subject.

As a preparation for these Lectures an endeavour was made to bring together a complete collection of operations upon the kidney. With this aim a circular was addressed to surgeons, asking them to fill up an accompanying schedule giving certain details of their cases. In response to this appeal, not only was the subsequent history of a large number of published cases supplied, but also returns were made of many private operations performed at home and abroad.

Previous to the delivery of these Lectures, the facts relating to over five hundred operations upon the kidney were collected by the Author, a number which does not include over two hundred cases of perinephritic abscess mentioned, but not detailed in this volume. Since then forty-one new cases have been incorporated, twenty-six of which are taken from BRODEUR'S

work, 'De l'Intervention Chirurgicale dans les Affections du Rein,' published at the end of 1886.

In compiling the tables of statistics the Author has given the references to his sources of information, and has stated them as being private only in those instances in which he has been unable to discover a published record.

Elementary Theory of the Tides: the Fundamental Theorems demonstrated without Mathematics, and the Influence on the Length of the Day discussed. By T. K. ABBOTT, B.D. Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin. Crown 8vo. pp. 46, price 2s. [October 25, 1888.]

THE substance of this book has already appeared, partly in the *Philosophical Magazine*, 1871, 1872, and the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, 1872, and partly in *Hermathena*, 1882. Hitherto correct statements about the Tides have been confined to treatises which employ the resources of the higher mathematics. Other works almost without exception repeat such erroneous statements as that the place of high water without friction would be under the moon, and that high water is retarded by friction. No apology then is needed for the publication in a more accessible form of the present Essay, in which the fundamental theorems are deduced from elementary physical principles without the use of mathematics, except for quantitative calculations. The problem of the influence of the Tides on the length of the day is discussed in a similar method.

For the benefit of readers who may wish to see the latter problem analytically treated, the substance of Sir George Airy's investigation is given in an Appendix.

Practicable Socialism: Essays on Social Reform. By the Rev. and Mrs. SAMUEL A. BARNETT. Crown 8vo. pp. 220, price 2s. 6d. [October 5, 1888.]

THESE essays have been written at different intervals during Mr. and Mrs. BARNETT'S fifteen years' residence in East London. They were written out of the fulness of the moment with a view of giving a voice to some need of which the Authors had become conscious. They do not, therefore, pretend to set forth any system for dealing with the social problem; they are simply the voice of the dumb poor, of whose mind it has been the Authors' privilege to get some understanding. They are published

now in response to the requests of many to whom they have been some guide in the ways of service, and in the hope that the experience they offer may bring rich and poor together. It will be noticed that two or three great principles underlie all the reforms which are asked for. The equal capacity of all to enjoy the best, the superiority of quiet ways over those of striving and crying, character as the one thing needful, are the truths with which the Authors have become familiar, and on these truths they take their stand.

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| 7. Pictures for the People. By Mrs. S. A. Barnett (March 1883). | |

Papers on Maritime Legislation. With a Translation of the German Mercantile Laws relating to Maritime Commerce. By ERNEST EMIL WENDT, D.C.L. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. pp. 852, price 31s. 6d. [September 14, 1888.

IT is now seventeen years since the Second Edition of 'Papers on Maritime Legislation' was published, and in that time the subjects dealt with by the Author have been much discussed both in this country and in others. He has been asked to record these discussions—in many of which he has taken part—and their results in a permanent form, and has endeavoured to carry this out in the present Third Edition of his work.

In particular he has to the best of his power described the history of the General Average movement which preceded and has followed the

issue of the York and Antwerp Rules, and of the struggle still pending with regard to the 'negligence' and other clauses of the Bill of Lading.

With reference to the Appendix, it may be remarked that not only the translation of the German General Mercantile Law has been again very carefully revised, but that a translation of such Laws as by the creation of the German Empire were in addition to the General Law required have been added.

Our Kin Across the Sea. By J. C. FIRTH. With a Preface by J. A. FROUDE. Crown 8vo. pp. 266, price 6s.

[September 20, 1888.

EXTRACT FROM MR. FROUDE'S PREFACE.

MR. FIRTH is one of the oldest and one of the most distinguished of the New Zealand colonists. He settled in the North Island of New Zealand between thirty and forty years ago. By steady industry and by unblemished integrity of conduct, he rose into wealth and influence.

How earnestly he desires to see the bonds strengthened which unite the mother country and the colonies, will be seen in his own words. Whether the means which he would wish to see adopted are at present available, is a matter on which there will be differences of opinion. They are economic heresies, as political economy now stands. But science in human affairs yields under pressure to other considerations. Mr. Firth has read much, and has thought and observed more, and what he says deserves and will receive respectful attention. He is not a man of letters. He makes no attempts at style or literary ornament. His object is merely to set down in the plainest possible language his own observations and reflections. In the work before us he describes a tour through the United States; and hackneyed and threadbare as the subject has become, Mr. Firth brings to it a new mind, and he has studied his American cousins from an original point of view. We have had impressions of the Great Republic from Englishmen, from Irishmen, from French and Germans; but we have here, I believe for the first time, the impressions of a colonist; and from the similarity of circumstance (the United States and our own self-governed colonies being alike offshoots of Great Britain which have developed governments and societies of their own), a New Zealander or an Australian will notice and draw conclusions from symptoms common to all of them which escape the eye of visitors from the Old World.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHORS OF 'THREE IN NORWAY.'

B.C. 1887, *A Ramble in British Columbia*. By J. A. LEES and W. J. CLUTTERBUCK, Authors of 'Three in Norway.' With Map and 75 Illustrations from Sketches and Photographs by the Authors. Crown 8vo. pp. 396, price 10s. 6d.

[October 12, 1888.]

FOR the benefit of those who may have scanned the pages of 'Three in Norway,' it must be confessed that a slight change has taken place. JOHN—good luck to him—is married and settled; the Skipper unmarried but settled—in his determination to remain so; and ESAU married but unsettled, and searching for a place to settle in, in which quest the Skipper volunteered to assist him. A third companion neither married nor settled was deemed necessary for the present expedition, and a very suitable one was found in ESAU's younger brother, who is known throughout the book as 'CARDIE,' while ESAU himself reappears as 'JIM,' a title which he considers more appropriate to his present domesticated condition.

CARDIE is long, dark, and good-looking: he lives absolutely alone in a log-cabin 10,000 feet above sea-level in the Rocky Mountains, accompanied only by a silver (?) mine rejoicing in the appropriate title of the 'Micawber.' As the silver had not yet 'turned up,' he was easily persuaded to make one of the party. JIM and the Skipper are, the authors hope, sufficiently well-known already.

The object of the writers in exploring British Columbia was to test its capabilities as a home for some of the public-school or university young men who, in this over-crowded old England of ours, every year find themselves more *de trop*. What are they and their wives, the English country girls, to do? The Girton and Newnham young ladies are of course a sufficiency unto themselves, but what of the not unimportant majority? Emigration is the one hope left, and from all the information the authors could obtain in England, the region selected seemed likely to provide the necessary attractions for this class of colonists.

The Record of a Human Soul. By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 180, price 8s. 6d. [October 5, 1888.]

THIS book consists of leaves from a diary given, without reserve, to the Author, and by him so fitted into a fictional setting as to form a connected biography of a soul tortured

by its inability to accept the stereotyped dogmas of religion, and at length rescued from the lifelessness of agnosticism by a personal revelation of the truth, as yet, the author considers, but inadequately felt, that religion is a state of emotional communion with God rather than of intellectual comprehension.

Light through the Crannies: Parables and Teachings from the Other Side. First Series. With Frontispiece, 'Copy of Mummy Portrait, Circa A.D. 150, found by Flinders Petrie in the Fayum, 1888.' Crown 8vo. pp. 146, price 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cloth; 2s. 6d. vegetable vellum, gilt top. [November 9, 1888.]

THESE Parables, with their teachings, purport to have been written solely through spiritual influence, and not to have been a mere product of the writer's own brain. For this reason they take such a widely different conception of truth from that which is generally accepted on a strictly human plane.

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Grass of Parnassus: Rhymes Old and New. By ANDREW LANG. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 142, price 6s. [November 15, 1888.]

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

MANY of the verses and translations in this volume were published first in *Ballads and Lyrics of Old France* (1872). Though very sensible that they have the demerits of imitative and even of undergraduate rhyme, I print them again because people I like have liked them. The rest are of different dates, and lack (though doubtless they need) the excuse of having been written, like some of the earlier pieces, during College Lectures. I would gladly have added to this volume what other more or less serious rhymes I have written, but circumstances over which I have no control have bound them up with *ballades*, and other toys of that sort.

It may be as well to repeat in prose what has already been said in verse, that *Grass of Parnassus*, the pretty Autumn flower, grows in the marshes at the foot of the Muses' Hill, and other hills, not at the top by any means.

Several of the versions from the Greek Anthology have been published in the *Fortnightly Review*, and the sonnet on Colonel Burnaby appeared in *Punch*. These, with pieces from other serials, are reprinted by the courteous permission of the editors.

The verses that were published in *Ballads and Lyrics*, and in *Ballades and Verses Vain* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), are marked in the contents with an asterisk.

The Besom Maker, and other Country Folk-Songs. With Music. Collected and Illustrated by HEYWOOD SUMNER. Post 4to. pp. 64, price 2s. 6d. boards.

[October 12, 1888.]

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little book contains a few old-fashioned country songs. Songs which still may be heard where ploughmen strike their furrows, and still sung at harvest-suppers by the old folk who do not change their tune to the times. Indeed, when thus heard, song and singer seem to be inseparable, for singers such as these have a quaint personal style and an unexpected manner of prolonging their best notes which cannot be imparted and which almost baffles notation. Nevertheless, apart from their local rendering, and though these simple tunes are caged in bars, I hope that there still remains a true echo of the country in these 'terrible old-fashioned' songs as here presented. Respecting their authenticity and antiquity, I will hazard no opinion, but rather I would humbly try to profit by the wisdom of Uncle Remus, who, it may be remembered, checked the little boy's critical questions concerning 'Miss Meadows and de gals' by telling him that 'dey wuz in der tale—Miss Meadows en de gals wuz en de tale I give you like hi't wer' gun ter me.' So would I preface these Songs by telling that, with one exception, they were collected from the original sources above referred to, and that anything appearing to be corrupt or obscure either in the words or tunes is 'in de tale,' and 'de tale I give you like hi't wer' gun ter me'; while, finally, I would express my belief that the tunes and versions here given are not included in any current British song and ballad book.

CONTENTS.

The Besom Maker.
God Speed the Plough.
The Wassail Song.
My Johnnie was a Shoemaker.
The Reaphook and the Sickle.

Hobblety Bobblety.
The two Young Men of Kenilworth.
Forty Dukes a Riding.
The Jolly Ploughboy.

BIJOU ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF MACAULAY'S LAYS.

Lays of Ancient Rome, together with Iwry, The Armada, A Radical War Song, The Battle of Moncontour, Songs of the Civil War. By LORD MACAULAY. Illustrated by GEORGE SCHARF, Junior. 18mo, pp. 238, price 2s. 6d. gilt top.

[October 8, 1888.]

THIS Edition of MACAULAY'S *Lays* contains reduced facsimiles of the whole of the illustrations comprised or adapted from remains of ancient art, by Mr. SCHARF, which appeared in the first Edition, published in 1847.

Leaves of Life. By E. NESBIT, Author of 'Lays and Legends.' Crown 8vo. pp. 196, price 5s.

[November 16, 1888.]

SOME of the poems in this volume have appeared in *Longman's Magazine* and other periodicals, but many have not before been published.

Several of the poems are stories in verse. 'Treason'—the longest poem in the book tells of a young revolutionary, his hopes, his dreams, and his anguish at the failure and weakness of the friend whom he almost worshipped. The poem ends with a terrible punishment which follows on the hero's taking the law into his own hands, by removing the cause of his friend's treason.

'The Message of her Dove,' 'The Lily and the Cross,' 'Earth and Heaven,' 'Two Lives,' 'Refugium Peccatorum,' and the 'Ballad of Splendid Silence,' are also stories.

There are many lyrics, dealing with love, maternal affection, and nature.

Many of the poems deal with philosophic and social questions, now and eternally of interest to mankind. The book has as its motto a verse from the 'Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam.'

"Whether from Naishápúr or Babylon,
Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The Wine of Life is oozing drop by drop,
The Leaves of Life are falling one by one."

Old-Fashioned Roses. By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 156, price 5s.

[October 5, 1888.]

THIS volume is mainly composed of poems of American rural life which can be taken perhaps to represent it in the same degree as Mr. BRET HARTE'S early verse represented the life of Western Mining Camps. Several of the poems are in dialect.

Memoir of William Ellis, and an Account of his Conduct-Teaching. By ETHEL E. ELLIS. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 212, price 6s. [November 30, 1888.]

THIS volume contains a sketch of the life of WILLIAM ELLIS, a man well known in business circles as one of the founders of the modern system of Underwriting. But great as was his success in the industrial world, and noble as was the use to which his well-earned fortune was put, his claims upon the grateful remembrance of his countrymen will lie chiefly with the vital reforms he introduced in practical education. This volume, besides a sketch of his life, contains a short account of the system of moral training which he elaborated, and of the lessons on daily duty by which that training was strengthened and ennobled. There is a portrait, from the photograph taken by A. E. DURHAM, F.R.C.S. together with extracts from Mr. ELLIS's letters and writings, which were thought to illustrate either his character or his work.

Pen and Ink: Papers on Subjects of More or Less Importance. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Crown 8vo. pp. 244, price 5s. [November 15, 1888.]

THE first three papers in this volume were printed originally in *Longman's Magazine*. Certain of the points made in the 'Philosophy of the Short-Story' were first presented briefly in the *Saturday Review* in the summer of 1884: the more elaborate essay here presented was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for October 1885. The chapters on Mr. FREDERICK LOCKER and Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON and on the 'Songs of the Civil War' were written for the *Century*. The paper on the 'French which is spoken by those who do not speak French,' appears now for the first time in its present form, but it contains passages from briefer articles contributed during the past ten years to the *Nation* and the *Saturday Review*, the *Century* and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Masks or Faces? A Study in the Psychology of Acting. By WILLIAM ARCHER. Crown 8vo. pp. 238, price 6s. 6d. [November 16, 1888.]

THIS is an attempt to throw light upon the vexed question of emotion in acting—'To feel or not to feel?'—by means of a large and fairly representative collection of evidence. Previous writers on the subject, from DIDEROT downwards, have been content to theorise on a

slender basis of evidence, adducing only such anecdotes as suited their preconceived views. The present work, on the other hand, is founded not only on a careful assemblage of anecdotes from English and French theatrical memoirs, but on the opinions and experiences of a large number of living actors and actresses, communicated to the Author either orally or in writing. More than 150 artists are cited either for or against the emotional theory; among them being MISS ACHURCH, MISS MARY ANDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. BANCROFT, BARON, Mr. WILSON BARRETT, SPRANGER BARRY, Madame SARAH BERNHART, BETTERTON, the BOOTHs, father and son; Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON, Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, M. COQUELIN, MISS CUSHMAN, MISS HELEN FAUCIT (Lady MARTIN), GARRICK, HENDERSON, Mr. IRVING, the KEANS, JOHN and FANNY KEMBLE, Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL, MACREADY, MISS CLARA MORRIS, MISS ALMA MURRAY, MISS NEILSON, MISS O'NEILL, Mr. PINERO, PHELPS, RACHEL, RISTORI, Mr. FORBES ROBERTSON, SALVINI, Mrs. SIDONS, TALMA, MISS ELLEN TERRY, Mr. BEERBOHM TREE, Mr. HERMANN VEZIN, Miss WALLIS, and Miss GENEVIEVE WARD. Of most of these artists many anecdotes are related, bearing upon different points in the inquiry, which is divided into nine chapters. Three preliminary chapters are devoted to a sketch of the history of the dispute, and an analysis of DIDEROT's *Paradoxe sur le Comédien*; while in a concluding chapter the Author sums up (on the whole) in favour of the emotional theory.

Every citation from a printed source is accompanied by a marginal reference, and a full index of proper names is provided.

Dressed Game and Poultry à la Mode. By Mrs. DE SALIS, Authoress of 'Savouries à la Mode,' 'Entrées à la Mode,' 'Soups and Dressed Fish à la Mode,' 'Oysters à la Mode,' 'Sweets à la Mode,' and 'Vegetables à la Mode.' Crown 8vo. pp. 86, price 1s. 6d. boards. [September 28, 1888.]

AT this season of the year, Mrs. DE SALIS ventures to offer to the public another of her little series in the form of *Dressed Game and Poultry*. No doubt many of the recipes are well known, but it has been her aim to collect from all the culinary preserves such recipes as from personal experience she knows to be good. All the known and unknown tomes on the gourmet's art have been consulted in the compilation of this book, and Mrs. DE SALIS has also received valuable assistance from several professionals.

Orthodox. By DOROTHEA GERARD, Joint Author of 'Reata,' 'The Waters of Hercules,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 230, price 6s. [September 20, 1888.]

IN this book the Author describes the relations between the Jews in Austrian Poland and their Austrian and Polish neighbours. The story is that of a young officer, wealthy and noble, whose life was ruined by his affection for the daughter of a Jew bone-dealer. The hero believed that the antipathy existing between the races was due to the way in which the Christians treated the Hebrews. Generosity and kindness, in his opinion, would induce a better feeling. Unused to the world, he is susceptible to the charms of SALOME MARMORSTEIN, and SALOME, despite her religious education, which entailed an abhorrence of Gentiles, comes to return his affection. She is even willing to become a Christian, so that there may be no impediment to marriage. The bone-dealer, however, has different views. He loves money, and would not object to seeing his daughter a Countess; but he is 'orthodox,' and all Christians are hateful in his eyes. Therefore he refuses the honour of an alliance; and SALOME, who is rightly described by a critical friend of the hero as lacking moral backbone, denies her promise for fear of offending her father. But SURCHEN, her young sister—a girl whose sole object in life is to make bargains, and who sees profit in a wealthy brother-in-law—suggests SALOME's elopement to a nunnery until her marriage. The scheme is carried out; and the old father, to regain possession of his daughter, takes the most solemn oaths to sanction her union with her lover. But the oaths were intended to be broken. SALOME is forced to marry a Jew, who, as he says, has 'no time' for anything but business; and the lover, awake to the meaning of 'orthodoxy,' retires to a monastery for the remainder of his days.

An Imperfect Gentleman: a Novel. By KATHARINE LEE (MRS. HENRY JENNER), Author of 'A Western Wildflower,' 'In London Town,' &c. 8 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 896, price 25s. 6d.

[September 20, 1888.]

THE Imperfect Gentleman, Thomas Rowley, begins life as a bank clerk. Suddenly, to his astonishment, he finds himself a baronet with an income of eight thousand a year, through the death of a distant cousin. He spends his

money too freely, mismanages his estates, and comes to hopeless grief, only to find that there has been an error and, owing to the discovery of the register of an unsuspected marriage, that he is neither baronet nor rich man. Meanwhile more damage than the loss of money has been done, for he and his wife, who in their days of comparative poverty had been a loving young couple with all manner of middle-class virtues, have been gradually drawn apart during their time of affluence. Thus much for the Imperfect Gentleman. Interwoven with his story, and forming a foil to him and his, is the story of certain very perfect gentlemen, the Earl of Badlesmere and his sons, Viscount Leaveland and Father Adrian Scudamore, a Benedictine monk. They are very poor, their ancestors having lost all through their devotion to the Stuarts and the old religion. Lord Badlesmere, unknown to everyone—for he refuses to use his name and peerage as a means of getting wealth—has been for years practising the trade of a photographer in Camden Town. His eldest son is in the navy, and, poor as he is, resists the temptation to marry a rich and attractive woman, Lady Wareham, for her money, but allies himself to the penniless daughter of a disreputable cousin of Thomas Rowley, and is rewarded by finding his wife the heiress of the Rowley estates. Another set of foils is the family of Comberbatch, related on the distaff side to the late baronet. Pedantic and precise though they are, they are full of archaic courtesy and loyalty, and regard dishonour and ungentlemanlike behaviour as worse than any evil. The scene is laid partly at Hampstead and in London, partly at Wareham Castle, the seat of Lady Wareham, and partly at Marley Hall, the Warwickshire estate of the Rowleys. The real moral of the book, if it has one, is that the possession of wealth and high position is not necessary to real happiness, and that the want of money is not necessarily the root of all evil.

The Son of a Star: a Romance of the Second Century. By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON. 8 vols. Crown 8vo. pp. 914, price 25s. 6d.

[October 29, 1888.]

THE hero of this romance is the famous BAR-COCHBAS, or BAR-COHA'B (literally 'The Son of a Star'), the pseudo-Messiah of the Second Century, who led the revolt of the Jews against the Romans, which resulted in their

partial deliverance from the yoke of the Empire, but which afterwards ended in the terrible retribution which caused the destruction of more than half a million Jews.

The scene of the story opens in Britain during the visit of the Emperor HADRIAN, and SIMÉON the Jew (the 'Son of a Star') is first seen as a gladiator in the Circus Britannicus, where he miraculously escapes death by burning. He afterwards is described as passing some period in the island of Juverna (Ireland), in company with the priest-philosopher LEON and his daughter ERINE, to whom he becomes betrothed. Meanwhile HULDAH, a Jewish maiden and prophetess, in whom HADRIAN has been much interested, becomes attached to the person of the Emperor, and concealing her sex under the disguise of ANTINOUS, HADRIAN's famous courtier and friend, uses her influence in the interest of her countrymen, until she mysteriously disappears from the imperial circle, and is mourned by the Emperor as dead. She, however, reappears in Palestine in her old character of HULDAH the prophetess, and takes her part in the events subsequently described in the book.

The gradual rise of the conspiracy under the guidance of the famous rabbi AKIBA, the reappearance of the 'Son of a Star,' and the series of victories over the Roman power which follow, and the subsequent establishment of the Jewish commonwealth, are all described, together with the final collapse of the rebellion, the terrible death of AKIBA, and the punishment which befell the Jews. The historical 'Son of a Star' was killed at the siege of Bither, but in this romance he escapes, and sails away with his beloved ERINE to Juverna, the island of Peace and Beauty.

NEW NOVEL BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Colonel Quaritch, V.C. : a Tale of Country Life. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. 3 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 806, price 25s. 6d.

[December 8, 1888.]

THE scene of this novel is laid in the county of Norfolk and in London. It tells a tale to which many analogies may be found in real life—the tale of an old county family which, in the middle ages, had fought at Agincourt, and whose head had died for the King in his struggle with the Parliament, and which family in these latter days was falling into decay. Mr. DE LA MOLLE, the Squire of Honham, was of the stuff of which his ancestors had been made. But the stout heart he inherited from them was in times

of peace not an asset which could be turned into ready money. The broad acres which he also inherited were perhaps more to the point, but extravagance in his family, and still more, the fall in rents and in the value of land, had made havoc with the estate, and Honham Castle was likely to pass for ever out of the hands of the DE LA MOLLES. Fortunately, however, the Squire discovered in his old age that he inherited a yet third bequest from old Sir JAMES DE LA MOLLE, the Cavalier. What was the nature of this bequest, and what effect it had on the fortunes of the Squire and his daughter IDA, and what Col. QUARITCH, V.C., had to do with the matter, may be discovered by the reader. He will also discover by the fate of Lawyer QUEST, that double-dealing and knavery do not always prosper, and by the failure of EDWARD COSSEY that a veneer of outside polish does not make a gentleman. He will also make the acquaintance of an honest if somewhat self-willed retainer of the Squire's in GEORGE, whose counterpart is now flourishing in at least one Norfolk village.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Allan Quatermain : being an Account of his Further Adventures and Discoveries in Company with Sir Henry Curtis, Bart. Commander John Good, R.N. and one Umslopogaas. By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of 'She,' 'King Solomon's Mines,' 'Jess,' &c. With 20 full-page Illustrations and 11 Vignettes in the Text. Engraved on Wood by J. D. Cooper from Drawings by C. H. M. KERR. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 8s. 6d. [November 1, 1888.]

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'The great Zulu made a spring.'	'I, Nyleptha, take thee, Henry.'
'Umslopogaas, leaning as usual upon his axe.'	A Ride for the Queen's Life.
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[November 1, 1888.]

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LIST OF FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ayesha.	Holly and Billali.
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Fac-simile of the Sherd of Amenartas, one-half size.	Ayesha gives Judgment.
Fac-simile of the Reverse of the Sherd of Amenartas, one-half size.	Lanterns in Kôr.
'Steer for your Life, Mahomed!'	'Come!'
'Thou art my chosen.'	'Behold!'
'And, turning half round, they one and all grasped the handles of their spears.'	'Strike, and Strike Home.'
'Up above them towered his beautiful face.'	The Temple of Truth.
	'She paused, and the strange tenderness in her voice hovered round us like a memory.'
	'I saw the fire run up her form.'
	'I swung to and fro.'

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

Longmans' Junior School Arithmetic: Mental and Practical. Crown 8vo. pp. 186, without Answers, price 1s.; with Answers, price 1s. 6d. [October 20, 1888.

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LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

Animal Physiology. By WILLIAM S. FURNEAUX, Special Science Teacher, London School Board; Author of 'Elementary Physiography,' 'Elementary Chemistry,' &c. With 218 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 252, price 2s. 6d.

[November 12, 1888.

THIS work is intended for those who desire an easy introduction to the study of the Human Frame.

The matter embraces those parts of the subject which are contained in the Elementary Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, but is not confined strictly within those limits. A short chapter on the Ear has been added (thus completing the outline of the organs of special sense), and also another on the Larynx and the Voice. And again, although the students working according to this Syllabus are not required to obtain any 'information upon points of structure needing the use of the compound microscope'—with the exception of the characters of the corpuscles of the blood—yet in many other instances such information has been given. Nor has it been considered advisable to follow the exact order of the Syllabus of the Department.

It is eminently desirable that the student should avail himself of every opportunity of making his study thoroughly practical. The

Author therefore has given, here and there, many hints as to how he should proceed in easy dissections; and has introduced a number of simple experiments, so that the knowledge gained may be of a sound character. It is too often felt that such practical and experimental methods of acquiring information are roundabout and tedious; but the Author's experience has taught him to affirm that in the end it is the readiest, surest, and certainly the most pleasant way of attaining the end in view.

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Theoretical Mechanics. By J. EDWARD TAYLOR, M.A. Lond. Head-Master of the Central Higher Grade and Science Schools, Sheffield. With 175 Illustrations and numerous Examples and Answers. Crown 8vo. pp. 272, price 2s. 6d.

[October 29, 1888.

THIS book is intended as an introduction to the study of theoretical mechanics.

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An Introduction to Practical Inorganic Chemistry. By WILLIAM JAGO, F.C.S. F.I.C. Head Science Master of the Brighton School of Science and Art. Crown 8vo. pp. 80, price 1s. 6d. [October 6, 1888.

THE greater portion of this work has already appeared as a part of INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL, an elementary text-book written by Mr. JAGO. It has been represented that the publication of the analytical section of that work in a separate form would be of service; in response it is now so issued.

A few slight alterations have been made in the original matter; and a complete set of tables for the analysis of simple salts is now added. These will be found to cover the ground of the growing number of examinations in which the practical analysis of one or more simple salts is required.

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French Commercial Correspondence. With Exercises, French-English and English-French Glossaries, Hints on Letter-Writing, and Copious Notes. By ELPHEGE JANAU, Assistant French Master, Christ's Hospital, Assistant Examiner to the University of London. For the use of Schools and Classes and for Self-Tuition. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 2s. 6d.

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THIS manual is intended to provide the student with a greater variety of letters on the ordinary subjects of commercial correspondence than is generally the case in such books, and to train him gradually to compose letters in French by himself.

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German Commercial Correspondence. With Exercises, German-English and English-German Glossaries, Hints on Letter-Writing, German Idioms, and Copious Notes. By JOSEPH T. DANN, Ph.D. late Assistant-Master in University College School, London. For the use of Schools and Classes, and for Self-Tuition. Crown 8vo. pp. 304, price 2s. 6d.

[October 29, 1888.]

THE features in which this book differs from its predecessors may be briefly stated to be as follows:—

1. Specimens of letters are given for translation, not merely from German into English, but also from English into German.

2. Copious notes are supplied, sufficient to enable the student to understand and render every idiom; they are not, however, printed below each letter, by way of a 'running crib,' as schoolboys would term it, but are placed separately at the end of the book; so that students may be made to learn them by heart before they attempt to translate the letters *vis à vis*.

3. At the end of each section subjects for writing letters similar to those contained therein are given by way of exercises, so as to enable students to turn the study of the section itself to useful account. These exercises form an aid to self-help—*sit venia verbo*—such as is not furnished by any similar publication.

4. Copious vocabularies, one German and English, the other English and German, are appended, embodying all those words which the student cannot fairly be expected to have acquired in the course of the elementary training received by him at school.

5. Special attention has been bestowed upon the explanation of idioms and peculiarities of the language, so that the student may be shown both what to do and what to avoid.

6. The models of letters, as well as the exercises contained in the German manual, are approximately identical in substance with those contained in the French manual by M. JANAU, the English portion of both books being the same, and the French and German letters being as nearly as possible equivalents of each other.

7. Advertisements in German, with notes for translation, and advertisements in English, with complete German translations, are embodied in this manual, for the guidance of young men first entering business.

Longmans' Handbook of English Literature.

By R. McWILLIAM, B.A. Part I. *From the Earliest Times to Chaucer.* Crown 8vo. pp. 122, price 1s. [October 5, 1888.

Part II. *From the Revival of Learning to the Revolution.* [In preparation.

Part III. *The Eighteenth Century.* [In preparation.

Part IV. *The Nineteenth Century.* [In preparation.

In the execution of the work much has been omitted which very properly would find a place in a more exhaustive treatise. Mere names of authors or of works excite but a languid interest, and an attempt has, therefore, been made to give a sketch of each life and a specimen of each work mentioned, and the result is a series of typical sketches rather than a complete and unbroken account of the progress of literature.

It has also been needful to exclude all or nearly all that was not distinctly *English*, and, therefore, such men as ADHELM, ANSELM, and ROGER BACON, highly interesting as they are, have been passed over.

Longmans' Greek Copy-Book. By A. G. GRENFELL, Oblong 4to. pp. 24, price 6d. sewed. [October 13, 1888.

HINTS for writing Greek :—

1. Use a fine pen.
2. Aim at making each letter as *upright* and *round* as possible—joining no two together, and leaving plenty of space between the words.
3. The small 'Alpha' is not to be made like an English α —begin it at the top of the down stroke, and make the loop first by working round to the left.
4. Begin 'Beta' at the bottom of the lowest loop, working upwards, and finishing off with the vertical down stroke.
5. 'Delta' begins like an English 'd.'
6. Distinguish very carefully between 'ζ' and 'ξ'—the former has *two*, the latter *three*, horizontal strokes from left to right.
7. Never dot 'iota,' and give it the smallest possible tail.
8. Begin 'Lambda' at the top.
9. 'Rho' should be begun at the bottom of the loop—on the same principle as 'Beta.'
10. Be careful only to use the form 'ς' at the end of words—the other form 'σ' should be begun at the right hand top of the loop and finished off in the horizontal stroke *without* a pause.
11. Notice the difference between a small and capital 'Psi.'
12. Remember that breathings and accents on diphthongs are placed on the second vowel, except in the case of α , η , φ .

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[January 30, 1889.

THIS book mainly consists of extracts from the Journal kept by Lady BRASSEY from

January 6, 1887, when starting from Bombay for Kurrachee, until within a few days of her death on September 14, 1887. It recounts her impressions of various places in India, Ceylon, Burmah, and Australia, giving the principal events in diary form. The account of the voyage home, after Lady BRASSEY'S death, is continued by Lord BRASSEY in an Appendix. Appendix II. contains an abstract of the log of the 'Sunbeam,' prepared by THOMAS ALLNUTT BRASSEY, and an outline of the voyage by Lord BRASSEY, reprinted from the 'Times.'

A short memoir of Lady BrasseY, prepared originally by Lord BrasseY for his children, is prefixed to the book.



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If, then, the twofold purpose of the movement in question be kept in view, there can be no difficulty in deciding what ought, and what ought not, to be included within the limits of this work. Outside then, must be left the schemes, projected or essayed, for altering the doctrine or amending the practice of the Church of Rome which preceded the first appearance of LUTHER as her assailant in principle. Neither, on the other hand, ought we to occupy ourselves here with the resistance offered by the Establishment to its opponents before the time when with this resistance was coupled the design of self-reformation—of reformation, as it has been usually styled, 'from within.'

The earliest continuous endeavour to regenerate the Church of Rome without impairing her cohesion dates from the Papacy of PAUL III., within which also falls the outbreak of the first religious war of the century. Thus the two impulses which it was the special task of the Counter-Reformation to fuse were brought into immediate contact. The onset of the combat is marked by the formal establishment of the Jesuit Order as a militant agency devoted to both the purposes of the Counter-Reformation, and by the meeting of the Council of Trent under conditions excluding the task of conciliation from its programme. Of the restoration of the Roman supremacy in England, which occurred soon afterwards, a brief notice will in the present connection suffice, since this proceeding, accidental in itself, was soon rendered futile by another turn of the wheel. It was in the final sittings of the Council of Trent that the Jesuits first victoriously asserted a control over the policy of the Church of Rome; and the promulgation of the Conciliar Decrees, while introducing into the life of that Church a series of enduringly beneficent changes, at the same time formed the first systematic attempt to obstruct the progress of Protestantism 'along the whole line.' The date of this promulgation, therefore, announces the opening of the period in which the Counter-Reformation put forth its full force. At no previous time had the movement been so well supported by the tendency on the Protestant side to harden and perpetuate internal differences of doctrine, and thus to break up the front presented to the common

foe. The period during which the Counter-Reformation continuously displays a most extraordinary and versatile energy closes with the collapse of the deliberate attempt of PHILIP of Spain, as the indefatigable champion, but not the henchman, of Rome, to master the destinies of Western Christendom. The last ten years of his life reached from the dissipation of the Spanish Armada, designed to avenge many martyrdoms in *partibus*, to the pacification which enabled HENRY IV. of France to sign the Edict of Nantes. During the years which followed, the sense of the imminent renewal of the conflict lay heavy upon Europe, and the agents of the Counter-Reformation had to content themselves with undermining defences which it would have been inopportune to seek to take by storm.

An Investigation into the Causes of the Great Fall in Prices which took place coincidentally with the Demonetisation of Silver by Germany. By ARTHUR CRUMP. 8vo. pp. 206, price 6s.

[January 26, 1889.]

THIS work relates to a subject which has for some time ceased to excite anything like the interest which was felt in it while hopes were still entertained that something might be done in the direction of endeavouring to rehabilitate silver through the joint action of the leading Governments of the world. The Author has heard of late very few complaints about there being any scarcity of gold, one reason being that business generally is more prosperous, and people are making money in very many cases, instead of losing it or making none, as large numbers did for some years after silver began to fall. He hears nothing, either, about there being any increase in the supply of gold, although it will be seen that some of the prices in Mr. GOSCHEN's list, which will be found in an Appendix, are rising owing to specific causes, having no relation to the supply of gold, which are plainly set out on p. 197 of the book.

The reasons for some of the changes downwards in the prices given have been newly procured from the best sources, while the fall in tea is traced from the circulars of an eminent firm in the trade, and disposes effectually of any necessity for seeking for the fall among currency influences. Although, as has been said, keen interest in the question has somewhat subsided, there is no reason on that account to abandon attempts to throw some more light on the real influences which have been at work. With so very complicated a question, it is difficult to

classify the subjects for discussion. The main thing is, to endeavour to produce a result which shall be, as near as possible, a demonstration that prices did not fall owing to a scarcity of gold, but that they did decline owing to other causes, which are definitely assigned as having produced the fall in each case, apart from other and more general causes, which will have affected all to some extent, which will have affected certain groups, and which will have exercised even a still more limited influence. The means and the form are nothing compared with establishing the fact that it is not necessary to attempt to prove that gold, as an element in the problem, exercised no material influence compared with those to whose agency the fall can be shown to have been due. This is the object of the book, and the Author hopes he has succeeded.

MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

(STONYHURST SERIES.)

First Principles of Knowledge. By JOHN RICKABY, S.J. Professor of Logic and General Metaphysics at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. Crown 8vo. pp. 424, price 5s. [January 1, 1889.

THE aim of this book is to defend, against attacks ancient and modern, the power of the human mind to arrive at real knowledge, and to be certain of its acquisition.

Against the sceptic or agnostic school it is shown that they themselves use as valid the very principles which cannot be held consistently with their conclusions, but which serve to establish the very opposite results.

The philosophy here advocated has what, it is contended, must be an indispensable character of a true philosophy—it is substantially in harmony with the natural, spontaneous workings of the human mind, or with the common sense of the race.

MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

(STONYHURST SERIES.)

Logic. By RICHARD F. CLARKE, S.J. Crown 8vo. pp. 518, price 5s. [February 19, 1889.

THIS volume is intended to put before English readers the system of Logic taught in the Catholic schools. Its principles are those which were handed down by ARISTOTLE, adopted by Catholic philosophers from the first, and finally incorporated in the philosophy of St. THOMAS AQUINAS.

It will be found useful by all students as an ordinary text-book and exposition of Catholic Logic. It also aims at a clear explanation of the points of aberration of modern from ancient and mediæval logic, and of the consequent variety of opinion prevailing among modern logicians.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Greek Geometry, from Thales to Euclid.

By GEORGE JOHNSTON ALLMAN, LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S.; Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway; Member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland. 8vo. pp. 250, price 10s. 6d.

[February 11, 1889.

THIS book is the reproduction of a Paper, the several parts of which appeared in *Hermathena* during the last eleven years. The favourable reception which from the first it met with on the part of many competent authorities, as well in this country as on the Continent, and the desire which has been expressed in several quarters that the articles should be collected and published in a volume, have led to this publication.

The Author has prefixed headings to the chapters, and introduced some additional diagrams. He has also added some notes and an index. Some changes, too, were necessitated by the new form of the work; and he has made a few corrections, which are indicated for the most part by brackets. With these exceptions the book is textually the same as the Paper in *Hermathena*. In this Paper great pains were taken to insure accuracy in the references: these have been since checked, and the Author trusts that they will now be found quite reliable.

Social Progress: an Essay. By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON, Author of 'A System of Psychology,' 'The Problem of Evil,' 'The Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind,' &c. 8vo. pp. 182, price 7s. 6d. [January 1, 1889.

THIS book forms part of a series of works on philosophy, which the author has projected for many years, and which, to some extent, are sequential. 'The System of Psychology' was published in 1884, 'The Problem of Evil' in 1886, and 'The Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind' in 1888. This work is substantially the introduction to a longer one upon which the Author is engaged, entitled 'The

Fundamental Rights of Man,' which will treat of the nature, meaning, and extent of the rights to life, liberty, and property.

The Student's Atlas in Twelve Circular Maps. (On a Uniform Projection and One Scale.) With Two Index-Maps. Intended as a *vade-mecum* for the Student of History, Travel, Geography, Geology, and Political Economy. With a letter-press Introduction, Illustrated by several Cuts. By RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR. 8vo. price 5s. [February 11, 1889.]

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little work, like nearly every work I have yet produced, was originally prepared to meet my own wants as a student. Repeatedly, when studying history, ancient and modern, geology, physical geography, works of travel, and even works of fiction, I have been troubled by the difficulty of readily forming clear and exact ideas of the relations of different parts of the earth's surface to each other. I might not, however, have been led to construct a series of maps like the present, by which this difficulty is removed, had I not had occasion in my astronomical work to require a complete one-scale atlas of the world, such as this atlas practically is. But in preparing projections of the earth, such as those in my 'Seasons Illustrated' and 'Old and New Astronomy,' and still more in doing such work on the larger scale required for my 'Studies of Venus Transits' and kindred treatises, I found all ordinary atlases so inconvenient and unsatisfactory that I was led to prepare for my own special service a series of maps, of which the maps of the present atlas may be regarded as reductions. I have found these maps so convenient and useful for reference—they have, indeed, been already nearly worn out in my service—that I have thought a similar series might be useful to other students. The idea thus formed has been admirably carried out by Mr. F. S. WELLER, F.R.G.S., and under very favourable conditions, because of his thorough familiarity with the requirements of geographical mapping; so that the present atlas, though on a smaller scale, is calculated to be a much more useful work for other students than the comparatively rough maps I prepared for myself.

Among other novelties the ocean currents are for the first time mapped on a uniform scale, and without appreciable distortion, in this series. I think students will also be glad to see the contents of the several maps indicated on the back of each.

LIST OF MAPS.

1. Northern Regions, Arctic Ocean, British Isles, Northern Europe, Northern Asia, Alaska, and the Dominion of Canada.
2. North Atlantic, British Isles, France, Spain, North-Western Africa, Eastern Shores of North America, and North-East of South America.
3. South-Western Atlantic and South-Eastern Pacific.
4. United States, Dominion of Canada, Central American States, Mexico, the West Indies, South-Eastern Pacific.
5. Southern Pacific, New Zealand (North Island), Fiji Islands, Low Islands Archipelago, and Southern Ocean.
6. Northern Pacific, Sandwich Islands, Alaska, Kamtschatka, Japan, Ladrone Islands, and Caroline Islands.
7. Celebes, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and South-Western Pacific.
8. Asia, Siberia, Chinese Empire, India, Burmah, Siam, Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Java, and South-Western Pacific.
9. Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Ceylon, Madagascar, and South-Eastern Shores of Africa.
10. British Isles, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Spain, Italy, Turkish Empire, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Persia, Arabia, Mediterranean, North Africa, Soudan, Sahara, Zanzibar, and North-Western Indian Ocean.
11. Guinea, Southern Africa, Congo, Bechuana, Cape Colony, &c., and Southern Atlantic.
12. Antarctic Regions, Antarctic Ocean, Southern Ocean and Southern Atlantic.

Northern Index-Map.
Showing the relative positions of Maps 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, and parts of Maps 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11.

Southern Index-Map.
Showing the relative positions of Maps 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, and of parts of Maps 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

Deductive Logic. By ST. GEORGE STOCK, M.A. Pembroke College, Oxford, Author of 'Attempts at Truth,' Editor of the Apology and Meno of Plato (Clarendon Press Series), &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 368, price 8s. 6d. [January 15, 1889.]

THIS is an attempt to embody in a clear, curt, and consistent shape the floating system of logic current in the Oxford Schools. It is the

work of an ex-Moderator, and the result of long experience in teaching the subject. As the Author's aim has been to produce a text-book which should carry on the tradition of Oxford logic, any violent change has naturally been avoided, while at the same time he has not scrupled to introduce now and then what seemed legitimate corrections or extensions of received doctrines. The complex proposition and complex syllogism have been treated with greater fulness than usual, with a view to showing the identity of the laws of inference whatever be the nature of the proposition to which they are applied. The chapter on Fallacies is a reversion to ARISTOTLE, and a protest against the use of his names to denote things other than he meant by them. The book concludes with copious exercises and an index of technical terms.

Graphics; or, the Art of Calculation by Drawing Lines, applied especially to Mechanical Engineering. By ROBERT H. SMITH, Professor of Engineering, Mason College, Birmingham, formerly Professor of Engineering, Imperial University of Japan; M.I.M.E.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; Mem. Order of Meiji, Japan. Part I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Moments, Vector Addition, Locor Addition, Machine Kinematics, and Statics of Flat and Solid Structures. 8vo. pp. 280. With separate Atlas of 29 Plates containing 97 Diagrams. Complete, price 15s. [January 14, 1889.]

IF this book had been entitled 'Engineering Mechanics developed Graphically,' it would have been necessary to include in the text a very great deal that would be merely tedious repetition of what is to be found in other well-known books, and the Author would have been open to the accusation of 'mere book-making.' On the other hand, if he assumed on the part of the reader a familiar acquaintance with all the higher mathematical developments of mechanical science, and merely showed how to use graphical constructions in applying these results to practice, the book would lose much of its utility. It is intended to enable those who have a knowledge of elementary mechanics to advance that knowledge to any degree of thoroughness they may find useful, and to apply that knowledge to the every-day problems of engineering science.

It seems to be one advantage of the graphic method that it requires a more intimate knowledge of the physical natures of the quantities

dealt with than does the algebraic method. This thorough understanding of fundamentals is particularly insisted on throughout this book; and the reading of Chapters VII. and VIII., on Vector and Locor Addition, and on Moments and Resultants, is intended to assist in the clear comprehension of some mechanical principles which are too much slurred over in ordinary teaching.

On reference to Chapter II., it will be seen that the whole subject is divided into eight heads. Of these, only two—namely, Arithmetic and Statics—have been dealt with in previous books on Graphics. The introduction of Algebra and Trigonometry treated graphically are novelties. To a less extent the same remark applies to Graph-Arithmetic. The Kinematics of Rigid Bar Mechanisms was first dealt with on the present system in a paper by the Author, written in 1884. The Grapho-Statics of Beam-Linkages and of Solid Structures are also new subjects.

If the present volume meets with a favourable reception, and no unforeseen obstacle arises, Part II. will be issued at an early date. In this second part it is intended that the subjects dealt with should include 'The Distribution of Stress and Strain'; 'The Strength, Stiffness, and Design of Beams and of Struts'; 'Economy of Weight in Structures'; 'Stresses in Redundant Structures'; 'The Statics and Dynamics of Machines'; 'Frictional Efficiency'; 'Governors'; 'Fly-wheels'; 'Valve-Gears'; 'The Practical Thermodynamics of Furnaces, Boilers, and Engines,' including series of curves facilitating the calculation and design of boilers and steam and gas engines; 'The Hydrostatics and Hydrokinetics of Ships and Hydraulic Machines.' Generally speaking, Part II. will deal mainly with *synthetic* problems, and aim more at the *design* of structures and machines than does Part I., which is chiefly *analytic*. It will contain numerous diagrams, giving directly the useful results of correct formulas for the design of many classes of machinery, which formulæ are otherwise difficult and tedious to apply. The use of these diagrams is similar to that of tables of dimensions.

Field and Hedgerow: being the Last Essays of RICHARD JEFFERIES. Collected by his WIDOW. Crown 8vo. pp. 340, price 6s. [January 8, 1889.]

THE Essays contained in this volume are reprinted from the following publications, by permission of the several Editors:—*The Fortnightly Review*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard*, *English Illustrated*

Magazine, Longman's Magazine, St. James's Gazette, Art Journal, Chambers's Journal, Magazine of Art, Century Illustrated Magazine.

CONTENTS.

Hours of Spring.	Cottage Ideas.
Nature and Books.	April Gossip.
The July Grass.	Some April Insects.
Winds of Heaven.	The Time of Year.
The Country Sunday.	Mixed Days of May and December.
The Country-side : Sussex.	The Makers of Summer.
Swallow-Time.	Steam on Country Roads.
Ruckhurst Park.	Field Sports in Art: the Mammoth Hunter.
House-Martins.	Birds' Nests.
Among the Nuts.	Nature in the Louvre.
Walks in the Wheat-Fields.	Summer in Somerset.
Just before Winter.	An English Deer-Park.
Locality and Nature.	My Old Village.
Country Places.	My Chaffinch.
Field Words and Ways.	

A Textbook of Elementary Biology. By R. J. HARVEY GIBSON, M.A. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh ; Lecturer on Botany in Victoria University, University College, Liverpool. Illustrated with 192 Engravings. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 872, price 6s. [January 5, 1889.]

A NOT inconsiderable experience as a university teacher of Biology has convinced the Author that in order to properly appreciate and benefit by a study of that science a student must first undergo a preliminary training in the facts and conclusions of Physics and Chemistry, and in addition must devote not a little time and labour to studying the application of the more general laws of these sciences to the special phenomena of plant and animal life. It is, however, by no means an easy matter for a beginner in the subject to select from the vast domain of the physical and chemical sciences those generalisations which have an immediate bearing on the problems of Biology. The Author has, therefore, endeavoured to summarise briefly in a preliminary chapter the principal conclusions of the inorganic sciences, devoting special attention to those laws on which the higher science of Biology is founded.

The Author has further endeavoured to keep prominently in the foreground the dependence of Biology on Physics and Chemistry, and the relationship of morphological and physiological details to general principles.

It may seem at first sight that undue prominence has been given to the botanical aspect of Biology. This has been done so intentionally,

and for two reasons. First, because there is no want of sound text-books, both practical and theoretical, on Animal Biology by most competent authors, and no advantage was to be gained by a repetition of what had already been so often and so ably done ; and, secondly, because Plant Morphology and Physiology, from their relative simplicity and clearness as compared with Animal Morphology and Physiology, are more suitable for elementary study.

Letters on Literature. By ANDREW LANG. Crown 8vo. pp. 210, price 6s. 6d. [January 18, 1889.]

THESE Letters were originally published in the *Independent* of New York. The idea of writing them occurred to the Author after he had produced 'Letters to Dead Authors.' That kind of Epistle was open to the objection that nobody would write so frankly to a correspondent about his own work, and yet it seemed that the form of Letters might be attempted again. The *Lettres à Emilie sur la Mythologie* are a well known model, but Emilie was not an imaginary correspondent. The persons addressed here, on the other hand, are all people of fancy—the name of Lady VIOLET LEBAS is an invention of Mr. THACKERAY's : Gifted HOPKINS is the minor poet in Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES's 'Guardian Angel.' The Author's object has been to discuss a few literary topics with more freedom and personal bias than might be permitted in a graver kind of essay.

The Letter on SAMUEL RICHARDSON is by Mrs. LANG.

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Introductory: of Modern Poetry.	Lucretius.
II. Of Modern English Poetry.	To a Young American Bookhunter.
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A Friend of Keats.	On Vers de Société.
On Virgil.	Richardson.
Aucassin and Nicolette.	Gérard de Nerval.
Plotinus (200–262 A.D.).	On Books about Red Men.

A Dangerous Catspaw : a Story. By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY and HENRY MURRAY. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 6s. [January 1, 1889.]

THIS is the story of a young barrister, much in debt and hard pressed by a friend of whom he has borrowed money. The opportunity and the necessary instrument presenting

themselves simultaneously, he commits a burglary in his aunt's house, and carries off some valuable jewels, the property of one of her guests. A London detective finds part of the instrument by which the cupboard door had been forced open, and this leads to the discovery of the thief, whose crime has placed him in the power of an older villain. This man makes use of his knowledge to obtain possession of the jewels, but eventually meets with his deserts. The jewels are recovered, the affair is hushed up, and the young barrister is allowed to emigrate to Australia and begin life afresh there.

Micah Clarke: his Statement as made to his three Grandchildren, Joseph, Gervas, and Reuben, during the hard Winter of 1784, wherein is contained a full report of certain Passages in his Early Life, together with some account of his Journey from Havant to Taunton with Decimus Saxon in the Summer of 1685; also of the Adventures that befell them during the Western Rebellion, and of their Intercourse with James Duke of Monmouth, Lord Grey, and other persons of quality. Compiled day by day, from his own Narration, by JOSEPH CLARKE, and never previously set forth in print, now for the first time Collected, Corrected, and Rearranged from the Original Manuscripts. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Crown 8vo. pp. 428, price 6s. [February 25, 1889.]

MICAH CLARKE is the son of one of CROMWELL's Ironsides, who, having married a churchwoman, has settled in trade in a Hampshire village. The lad grows up with the huge frame and warlike instincts of his father, tempered by the modest sweetness of his mother. The story tells how he is drawn into the Western Rebellion, and how he rides to the wars in company with Master DECIMUS SAXON, a soldier of fortune, whose blood, as he expresses it, 'is spotted all over the map of Europe.' REUBEN LOCKABY, the fat son of the village innkeeper, and Sir GERVAS JEROME, a ruined and reckless fine gentleman of the Court, make up the quartette who go forth together to serve under MONMOUTH's banner. Historically the age was an interesting one. The old order was slowly giving place to the new. Such mediæval figures as the soldier of fortune and the alchemist were rubbing shoulders with the new followers of exact science, the BOYLES and the NEWTONS. Puritans and Cavaliers were being

slowly driven off the world's stage, while a strong central national party was asserting its rights over both. The old Puritanism fought its last grim fight at Sedgemoor and went down in blood, as became so fierce and stern a creed. How MICAH and his comrades struck in upon that occasion, with the many strange adventures which befell them both before and afterwards, are recorded in his own blunt and homely style.

A Nine Men's Morrice: Stories Collected and Re-collected. By WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 364, price 6s. [January 8, 1889.]

THESE Stories have all appeared in print before in various ways, and are here presented in a more permanent form.

CONTENTS.

Lilith.	Edged Tools (written in collaboration with Brander Matthews).
Knurr and Spell.	The 'Thought Reader.'
Mr. Norton's Butler.	One of Charles Mainwaring's Lies.
Lady Volant.	Dreams.
The Green Lady.	

The Great War Syndicate. By FRANK R. STOCKTON, Author of 'Rudder Grange,' 'The Lady or the Tiger,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 1s. sewed.

[January 18, 1889.]

THIS is a history of a most startling and novel war between the United States and Great Britain. This war is waged on the part of the United States by a syndicate, who make a contract with the Government to carry on the war to a successful conclusion without aid from the army and navy of the Republic. The result of this war, entirely and equally satisfactory to both parties, delights the Anglo-Saxon race to such an extent that England and America combine to build a monument to THOMAS HUTCHINS, whose fate is recorded in the history.

Times and Days: being Essays in Romance and History. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 224, price 5s. [January 24, 1889.]

THESE Essays are in the form of short studies of life and character, being more in the style of studies for stories than anything else. The purport of the majority of them is to enforce some ethical or moral lesson.

The Story of Genesis. (Being Part I. of 'The Story of the Bible.') By FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of 'The Story of Our Lord.' Crown 8vo. pp. 166, price 2s. 6d. [January 1, 1889.

THIS is the first of a short series of books which the Author hopes to write, telling the Story of the Bible Histories in simple language for children, and leading up to her first book, 'The Story of Our Lord.'

Colloquies on Preaching. By HENRY TWELLS, M.A. Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral, Rector of Waltham, Leicestershire, and Rural Dean. Crown 8vo. pp. 256, price 5s.

[January 15, 1889.

THE main purport of this little volume is to draw attention to the practical inefficiency of modern preaching. The Author, by means of his dialogues, divides the blame about equally between preachers and hearers, and insists upon a greater recognition of responsibility on the part of both. The various *personæ* of his twenty colloquies enable him to express the popular views of sermons entertained by clergy and laity, young and old, educated and uneducated; and while some of the chapters contain matter for serious thought, there are others which will probably excite many smiles.

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Colloquy.	Colloquy.
1. The Rector and the Vicar.	6. The Clerical Meeting.
2. The Lawyer, the Doctor, and the Merchant.	7. The Young Ladies.
3. The Curate and his Candid Friend.	8. The Churchman and the Salvationist.
4. The Old Lady and her Maid.	9. The Two Sticks.
5. The Conclave at the Club.	10. The Churchwardens and the Sidesmen.
	11. The Schoolboys.
	12. Father and Son.
	13. The Bicyclists.

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15. Lady Gossip's Party.
16. The Artisans.
17. The Detectives.

Colloquy.
18. Hodge and his Wife.
19. Waifs and Strays.
20. The Bishop and the Archdeacon.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Colonel Quaritch, V.C. : a Tale of Country Life. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 346, price 6s.

[March 1, 1889.

THE scene of this novel is laid in the county of Norfolk and in London. It tells a tale to which many analogies may be found in real life—the tale of an old county family which, in the middle ages, had fought at Agincourt, and whose head had died for the King in his struggle with the Parliament, and which family in these latter days was falling into decay. Mr. DE LA MOLLE, the Squire of Honham, was of the stuff of which his ancestors had been made. But the stout heart he inherited from them was in times of peace not an asset which could be turned into ready money. The broad acres which he also inherited were perhaps more to the point, but extravagance in his family, and still more, the fall in rents and in the value of land, had made havoc with the estate, and Honham Castle was likely to pass for ever out of the hands of the DE LA MOLLES. Fortunately, however, the Squire discovered in his old age that he inherited a yet third bequest from old Sir JAMES DE LA MOLLE, the Cavalier. What was the nature of this bequest, and what effect it had on the fortunes of the Squire and his daughter IDA, and what Col. QUARITCH, V.C., had to do with the matter, may be discovered by the reader. He will also discover by the fate of Lawyer QUEST, that double-dealing and knavery do not always prosper, and by the failure of EDWARD COSSEY that a veneer of outside polish does not make a gentleman. He will also make the acquaintance of an honest if somewhat self-willed retainer of the Squire's in GEORGE, whose counterpart is now flourishing in at least one Norfolk village.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Longmans' Junior School Grammar. By DAVID SALMON. Crown 8vo. pp. 128, price 1s. [January 1, 1889.

THE Junior School Grammar is an adaptation of the first half of the Author's School Grammar, with some of the explanations simplified, with many of the exercises amplified,

and with a few of the difficulties omitted. The Junior book is divided into two parts.

In Part I. the method is inductive. No definition is introduced till the children, by a series of examples, have been made to see the function of the thing defined.

In Part II. accidence and the syntax of simple sentences are taught, and, incidentally,

as much of analysis as is necessary to a thorough understanding of case.

The characteristics of the book are, in addition to its inductive method, the number and variety of its exercises, and the omission of all the minor distinctions of grammar. It thus provides much to do and not much to remember.

Longmans' School Arithmetic. By F. E. MARSHALL, M.A. late Foundation Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; and J. W. WELSFORD, M.A. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Assistant Masters at Harrow School. Crown 8vo. pp. 372, price 8s. 6d.

* * * This book is sold with or without the Answers, price 8s. 6d.

[January 18, 1889.]

THE Authors have endeavoured to combine in this book an unusually large collection of examples with explanations, complete enough to be understood and brief enough to be remembered by the pupils. It is intended as an aid to, not a substitute for, oral teaching, the use of which is the first condition of success in the teaching of arithmetic.

In the general plan of the book the suggestions contained in the reports of the Arithmetic Committee of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching have been adopted.

In the early chapters great stress is laid on Computation. The best methods are pointed out and illustrated by oral exercises designed to teach the pupil speed and accuracy. In these, and in other chapters, the authors are much indebted to the works of Professor DE MORGAN.

Oral exercises are given at every convenient opportunity throughout the book.

The use of brackets and other symbols commonly met with in arithmetic is from the beginning thoroughly explained.

The chapters on Vulgar Fractions, in which an appeal to concrete instances is specially valuable, are largely illustrated by diagrams, as are also the chapters on Mensuration and Evolution.

Decimal Fractions are treated as a natural extension of the system of integral notation, and not as a special case of Vulgar Fractions. The chapters explaining them may thus be read before those on Vulgar Fractions if the teacher prefer this order.

Although the treatment of recurring decimal fractions is thoroughly explained, and some interesting points of theory connected with them are discussed, the advantage of obtaining

results accurate to only a limited number of fractional places is recognised throughout. In the later chapters, calculations in money are generally worked so that the result is correct within a farthing.

The unitary method of dealing with problems is adopted throughout; Ratio and Proportion are discussed in a separate chapter.

Commercial Arithmetic is fully treated in the later chapters, in the hope that this part of the book may be useful to pupils preparing for the commercial examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations Board.

Specimens of various examination papers are given in the Miscellaneous Exercises.

LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

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THIS book, which has been compiled from Notes of Lectures delivered to the Day Students of the People's Palace Technical Schools, is intended for the use, more particularly, of those preparing for the examination in Elementary Building Construction and Drawing conducted by the Science and Art Department.

The object in introducing the present work is to meet the growing demand for a suitable text-book, published at a price such as will bring it within the reach of all.

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Some of these are connected with the diagrams illustrating the text. Others have been gleaned from the Examination Papers of the Science and Art Department, and at the end of the book will be found *in extenso* the questions which have been proposed at the May examinations in the years 1886, 1887, 1888. The attention of the student is particularly directed to these exercises, serving as they do to test the grip which has been obtained on the subject.

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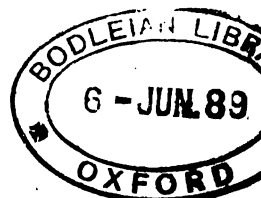
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No. CXXXVII.

MAY 31, 1889.

VOL. VII.

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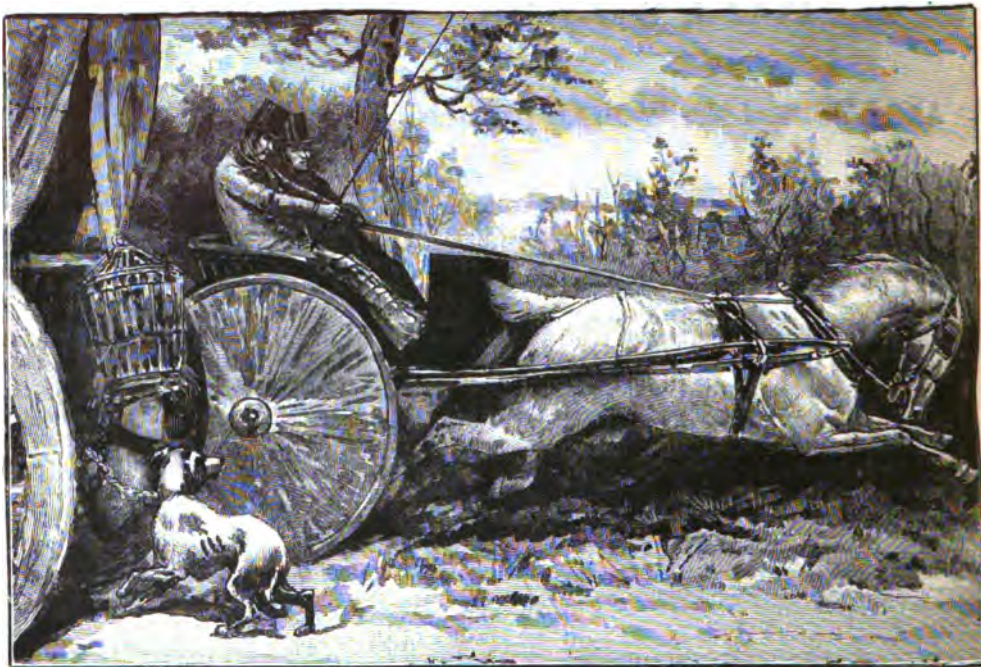
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[April 27, 1889.]

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THE task of writing the book on *Driving*, in *The Badminton Library*, was originally undertaken by the late Major HENRY DIXON, whose lamented death occurred when he had only written or sketched out a comparatively few pages. It was not an easy matter to select another author possessed of the necessary qualifications, among which the Editor deemed essential an experience of the road in the old coaching days, together with a knowledge of

modern developments and practice ; and, finally, he decided to write himself such reminiscences of former days and comments on the coachmanship of to-day as seemed to further the object of the book, and to ask those of his friends who had special knowledge of particular subjects to contribute chapters on matters which they were peculiarly competent to treat.

The Editor admits that, in the 'Hints to Beginners' and in one or two other places, something in the nature of repetition will be found. As just explained, however, the work of writing chapters on the art of driving was committed to several hands. If the various writers all agree in emphasising certain points and rules, it will be understood that these are matters upon which it seems desirable that emphasis should be laid ; and it has been thought well, therefore, to let the different contributors offer their advice and experience in their own words. In the present volume there will be found more anecdote and personal reminiscence than in the previous books, the reason being that the writers have believed instruction and advice were thus conveyed in more interesting and agreeable fashion than if a balder and more didactic style had been employed.

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THE two chiefs of Dunboy, who are the contrasted heroes of this romance, are ideal portraits of real persons, an account of whose career has been already given by Mr. FROUDE in his 'English in Ireland in the Eighteenth

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high idea of chivalry, and a strong disinclination to acts unworthy of a gentleman. He had joined Prince CHARLIE, fought at Culloden, and had narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the very Colonel GORING who now holds his ancestral acres at Dunboy. The Colonel is a rarer and higher type of character, a man of great bravery and indomitable resolution, a man of action, and at the same time of deep religious convictions. In Mr. FROUDE's words, he 'belonged to an order of men who, if they had been allowed fair play, would have made the sorrows of Ireland the memory of an evil dream; but he had come too late, the spirit of the Cromwellians had died out of the land, and was not to be revived by a single enthusiast.'

Dunboy is on the Kerry coast, on the Bay of Kenmare. The south-west of Ireland was then in a wild chaotic condition. Kerry was a home of smugglers. The authorities were only active in attacking the illicit traffic when a war panic was in the air. At other times they wilfully winked at it. So it was with the penal laws. They were there, working many kinds of mischief, not the least being that they made the Irish a nation of perjurers. Oaths were freely taken without the slightest intention of keeping them, and beyond the enforcing of false oaths, the penal laws were hardly enforced at all, except fitfully. But the toleration given to Catholics in this pernicious way was denied to such colonies of English Dissenters as Colonel GORING introduced at Dunboy. No indulgence was shown to them, and a colony which promised to be a centre of material and moral regeneration for Ireland was ultimately broken up and removed.

A strange picture is given by Mr. FROUDE of the feebleness, blindness and vacillation of English rule. There were spasms of severity when some panic, fear of French invasion, or some other danger, was abroad. But in general things were simply allowed to drift. People and rulers were almost equally demoralised. Colonel GORING was regarded with curiosity, not unminged with dread and dislike, as a man who would not let things alone, but insisted on doing his duty. He was not only a magistrate, but the commander of the coastguard, and was not only a terror to the evildoers on the coast, but a thorn in the side of the easy-going, self-seeking, and apparently judiciously blinded authorities at Dublin. In his war with the smugglers he was compelled to evict the mother and sister of MORTY SULLIVAN, whose castle was a rendezvous and storehouse of these traders. The old woman died soon afterwards, and it was said, of course, that the removal killed her. The story was carried to MORTY, in France, by a

kinsman, SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, also a real personage, who, in this story, represents all that is treacherous and despicable in the Irish character. Fired by his desire of revenge on GORING, he now undertakes the command in the hope that he may be able to gratify his hatred of England, and in the course of his exploits to visit the Kerry coast and strike a blow at his personal enemy. The first meeting of the two chiefs of Dunboy is accidental. It takes place at a funeral of another SULLIVAN. They fight a duel. MORTY misses his mark. GORING gives MORTY his life, and makes him doubly his enemy. Their next encounter is brought about by an attempt of MORTY's to land arms, which is successfully resisted by GORING. His energetic policy, however, gets no countenance at Dublin. He cannot even get toleration for his colony, and he is finally left to struggle alone amid the untoward elements of life around him. MORTY SULLIVAN, after many exploits as a sea-rover, returns again to seek his enemy, who is ensnared by the treachery of SYLVESTER. MORTY was eager for a chivalrous encounter, but the Irish fates were against him, and the Colonel dies a death which is hardly distinguishable from murder. For his part in this transaction, MORTY loathes and spurns SYLVESTER, who, in revenge, finally betrays him, and he meets the violent death well befitting his life.

Speeches of the Right Honourable Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. 1880-1888.
Collected, with Notes and Introduction,
by LOUIS J. JENNINGS, M.P. Editor of
'The Croker Papers' &c. 2 vols. 8vo.
pp. 800, price 24s. [March 30, 1889.]

REQUESTS having frequently been made for a collected edition of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's speeches, Mr. JENNINGS has endeavoured to supply materials for such a collection. But in order that reasonable limits should not be exceeded, it was necessary to abridge some of the speeches, and to omit others altogether. The Editor adopted the simple plan of preserving all that he could which he has judged to be of permanent interest, and sacrificing—since something had to be sacrificed—those speeches, or portions of speeches, which dealt chiefly with events of an ephemeral character. Here and there, also, the Editor has softened or struck out some personal criticisms and allusions to controversies which, to use Lord MELBOURNE's phrase, have now 'blown over.'

Although Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has revised and corrected the inevitable errors of the press, made at the time the speeches were delivered, Mr. JENNINGS is alone responsible for the selection now submitted to the public, for the general introduction and notes, and for the work of condensation which was unavoidable.

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 The True Meaning of 'Home Rule.'—Edinburgh, December 20, 1883.
 Financial Reform: The Administration of 'Chips.'—Blackpool, January 24, 1884.
 The Radical Party.—Birmingham Town Hall, April 15, 1884.
 'Trust the People.'—Birmingham, April 16, 1884.
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 Mr. Gladstone's Errors.—Leeds, October 3, 1884.
 Extension of the County Franchise.—Carlisle, October 9, 1884.
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 Mr. Gladstone's Policy in Ireland and the East.—St. Stephen's Club, May 20, 1885.
 The Ministry of many Policies.—Bow, June 4, 1885.
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 The True Conservative Policy.—Sheffield, September 4, 1885.
 The Agricultural Labourer.—King's Lynn, October 20, 1885.
 Liberal Dissensions and Policy.—Birmingham, October 23, 1885.

State of Parties in 1885.—Manchester, November 6, 1885.
 Disestablishment.—Birmingham, November 13, 1885.
 The Irish Policy of the Conservative Party in 1885-86.—Paddington, February 13, 1886.

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 Resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer.—House of Commons, January 27, 1887.
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 The Battle of the Union.—Birmingham, April 14, 1887.
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 National Expenditure.—House of Commons, April 21, 1887.
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 The Strength of the Union Party.—Stockport, December 16, 1887.
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 Cost and Condition of the British Army.—House of Commons, March 8, 1888.
 Local Government in England and Ireland.—Birmingham, April 9, 1888.
 Reformed Local Government for Ireland.—House of Commons, April 25, 1888.
 The Government of Ireland; Public Expenditure.—Preston, May 16, 1888.
 Political and Social Problems.—Paddington, November 17, 1888.
 Expedition to Suakim.—House of Commons, December 2, 4, and 17, 1888.

History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649. (3 vols.) By SAMUEL R. GARDINER, M.A. Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh; Ph.D. Göttingen; Fellow of All Souls; Honorary Student of Christ Church; Fellow of King's College, London; Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences. Vol. II. 1644-1647. With 21 Maps of Battlefields, &c. 8vo. pp. 630, price 24s. [March 14, 1889.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

THE length to which the present volume has run has made it necessary to postpone a chapter in which I had hoped to set forth some of the effects of the war upon various classes and upon the country at large. It will be found at the beginning of the third volume, which will appear, I trust, after no unreasonable delay.

On another point of considerable importance I must ask such of my readers as may differ from me to suspend their judgment. I cannot expect that they will all be inclined to accept my view of CROMWELL's political character as justified by the evidence which I have here to give. In fact, the crucial year in CROMWELL's career is 1647. At its beginning he was regarded by his opponents as a skilful and dangerous antagonist. At its close he was regarded by two great parties as a cunning and successful hypocrite. Fortunately there is in existence a not inconsiderable quantity of neglected or unknown evidence on the subject which I hope, in due time, to be able to produce. So much of it as relates to the first six months of the year is especially valuable, as it is on CROMWELL's relations with the agitators and the army at large that our knowledge has hitherto been of the slightest.

The authorities on which my narrative has been based are for the most part sufficiently indicated in the notes, but I should like to call attention to the value of the French despatches relating to the time when CHARLES was preparing to place himself in the hands of the Scots, and when he was attempting to bargain with them at Newcastle. Those of BELLÈVRE have been for some time known through the references of RANKE, who bestowed especial care on this portion of his history; but those of MONTREUIL appear to have been entirely neglected.

A visit to Simancas was, as far as the present volume is concerned, almost wholly without result, though it produced information of considerable value on the relations between England and Spain in the time of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. It must be remembered that, after 1622, only the copies of the few despatches

from England which were laid before the Council of State are to be found at Simancas.

No one who writes of MONTROSE's campaigns will be inclined to underestimate the value of NAPIER's 'Memorials' and 'Memoirs of Montrose.' His industry has made it almost impossible to discover any facts unnoticed by him. It is only in his description of battles that one sometimes hesitates to follow him, as there are no signs of his having actually visited the localities, and as it is certain that WISHART and probably that PATRICK GORDON, on whom he relies, had not visited them either. WISHART especially is sometimes betrayed into palpable error by his topographical ignorance; and the knowledge that this is the case has made me exceedingly doubtful whether I have arrived at anything like accuracy when I have had to build on his evidence, even when I have been able to correct that evidence by the use of my own eyes.

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On Parliamentary Government in England: its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation. By ALPHEUS TODD, LL.D. C.M.G. Librarian of Parliament for the Dominion of Canada, Author of 'Practice and Privileges of the Two Houses of Parliament,' 'Parliamentary Government in the Colonies,' &c. Second Edition, by his Son. In 2 vols.—Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 988, price 80s. [March 30, 1889.

NEARLY fifty years ago, when in the service of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, as an assistant in the Provincial Library, Mr. TODD was induced to compile a *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* for the use of the Legislature. This little volume was received with much favour by the Canadian Parliament, and at the first meeting of the Legislature of United Canada, in 1841, the book was formally adopted for the use of members.

It was in the same year, and immediately after the union of the two Canadas, that 'responsible government' was first applied to our colonial Constitution. In carrying out this new, and hitherto untried, scheme of colonial government, many difficult and complex questions arose, especially in regard to the relations which should subsist between the popular chamber and the ministers of the Crown. Under these circumstances the Author speedily became aware that then, as now, no work previously written on the British Constitution undertook to supply the particular information required to elucidate the working of 'responsible' or 'parliamentary' government. For all pre-

ceding writers on this subject have confined themselves to the presentation of an outside view, or general outline, of the political system of England.

The Author's own researches in this field enabled him to accumulate a mass of information which has proved of much utility in the settlement of many points arising out of responsible government. The fact that the greater part of his notes had been collected when engaged in the investigation of questions not of mere local or temporary significance, but capable of general application, led him to think that if the result were embodied in the form of a treatise on parliamentary government as administered in Great Britain, it might prove of practical value both in England and her colonies; and that in the constitutional states of continental Europe it might serve to make more clearly known the peculiar features of that form of government which has been so often admired, but never successfully imitated.

The great and increasing defect in all parliamentary governments, whether provincial or imperial, is the weakness of executive authority. It may be difficult to concede to the governor of a colony the same amount of deference and respect which is accorded to an English sovereign. But any political system which is based upon the monarchical principle must concede to the chief ruler something more than mere ceremonial functions. It is the tendency of the age in which we live to relax the bonds of all authority, and to deprive all rank and station, not directly derived from the people, of the influence which it has heretofore possessed. In popular estimation in our own day the prerogatives of royalty are accounted as well-nigh obsolete; and whatever may be the degree of affection expressed towards the occupant of the Throne, the sovereign of England is too often regarded as but little more than an ornamental appendage to the state, and her rightful authority either derided or ignored.

In attempting to define the limits between the authority of the Crown and that of the legislature under parliamentary government, the Author has never relied upon his own interpretations, but has always illustrated the matter in hand by reference to the best opinions recorded in the debates of Parliament, or in evidence before select committees of either House. Such testimony, for the most part from the lips of eminent statesmen and politicians of the present generation, is of the highest value, especially when it embodies information upon the usages of the constitution which had not previously appeared in print. It is in the abundant use of such valuable material, never

before incorporated in any similar treatise, that the chief claim of this work to public attention must consist.

After the death of the Author in 1884, his son completed the arrangements that his father had made for the issue of the second edition of the book. He found that considerable alterations had been made in the text, and there was a considerable accumulation of additional matter. Beyond making a greater division, with some alteration in the arrangement of the chapters, and embodying many of the more important notes in the text, the Editor's task has been confined to the necessary preparation of the book for the press.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Carlisle. By M. CREIGHTON, M.A. D.C.L. LL.D. Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. With 2 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 226, price 8s. 6d. [March 25, 1889.]

IN this work Professor CREIGHTON has somewhat deviated from the object of this series, and has treated Carlisle, not merely as a town, but as a centre of provincial life. The subject directly suggested such a mode of treatment; for round Carlisle the history of the Borders centres, and apart from its relations to the general condition of the Borders the civic history of Carlisle would lose its distinctive character. He has, however, striven not to wander unduly; and has kept before himself, as the main object of this volume, the story of the development of town life under the circumstances in which the town was placed. In the case of Carlisle, these circumstances were not confined within the city walls, but depended on the political relations between England and Scotland, and the manner of life which grew up through Border warfare.

In endeavouring to keep a due proportion in this sketch, the Author has omitted many details which are of purely local interest, and has preferred to deal with the importance of Carlisle in reference to our national history. The volume is written for the historical and not for the antiquarian student.

Character Studies in Macbeth. By GEORGE FLETCHER (1846). Crown 8vo. pp. 116, price 2s. 6d. [March 14, 1889.]

THE papers reprinted in this volume originally appeared in 'Studies of Shakespeare,' by

GEORGE FLETCHER, published by Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. in 1846. The view of the characters then taken is so apposite with regard to the production of SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy at the Lyceum, that it is again placed before the public as a matter of current interest.

A White Umbrella in Mexico. By J. HOPKINSON SMITH. With Illustrations by the Author. Crown 8vo. pp. 236, price 6s. 6d. [March 30, 1889.]

EXTRACT FROM INTRODUCTION.

MY probe has not gone very far below the surface. The task would have been uncongenial and the result superfluous.

I have preferred rather to present what would appeal to the painter and idler. A land of white sunshine redolent with flowers; a land of gay costumes, crumbling churches, and old convents; a land of kindly greetings, of extreme courtesy, of open, broad hospitality.

Content with the novelty and charm of the picturesque life about me, I have watched the naked children at play and the patient peon at work; and the haughty hidalgo, armed and guarded, inspecting his plantation; and the dark-skinned señorita with her lips pressed close to the gratings of the confessional; and even the stealthy, furtive glance of the outlaw, without caring to analyse or solve any one of the many social and religious problems which make these conditions possible.

It was enough for me to find the wild life of the Comanche, the grand estate of the Spanish Don, and the fragments of the past splendour of the ecclesiastical orders existing side by side with the remnant of that Aztec civilisation which fired the Spanish heart in the old days of the Conquest. Enough to discover that in this remnant there still survived a race capable of the highest culture and worthy of the deepest study. A distinct and peculiar people. An unselfish, patient, tender-hearted people, of great personal beauty, courage, and refinement. A people maintaining in their everyday life an etiquette phenomenal in a down-trodden race; offering instantly to the stranger and wayfarer on the very threshold of their adobe huts a hospitality so generous, accompanied by a courtesy so exquisite, that one stops at the next doorway to re-enjoy the luxury.

It was more than enough to revel in an Italian sun lighting up a semi-tropical land; to look up to white-capped peaks towering into the blue; to look down upon wind-swept plains encircled by ragged chains of mountains; to catch the sparkle of miniature cities jewelled

here and there in oases of olive and orange; and to realise that to-day, in its varied scenery, costumes, architecture, street life, canals crowded with flower-laden boats, market plazas thronged with gaily dressed natives, faded church interiors, and abandoned convents, Mexico is the most marvellously picturesque country under the sun. A tropical Venice! a semi-barbarous Spain! a new Holy Land!

Notes of My Journey Round the World. By EVELYN CECIL, B.A. With 15 full-page Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 216, price 12s. 6d. [March 8, 1889.]

IT needs some apology to add one more book to the library already published about journeys round the world; and could the Author of this work not plead the excuse of having been persuaded to stray from the commendable paths of 'masterly inactivity,' it certainly would have never been written. But this is not intended to be a volume of thrilling adventures or of tales profusely drawing upon the imagination; it is rather a volume of fact, briefly describing things as they exist, and its aim is to hint at just so much information as may entice the reader into following up any fancy in some larger work.

The journey, in company with the Author's father, through Canada, the States, Japan, Canton, Hong Kong, Singapore, Java, Ceylon, India, and Egypt, took a day or two more than seven months and a half, and it can therefore scarcely be expected that notes taken of it will be absolutely free from the inevitable accompaniment of all rapid travelling—a tendency to generalise inaccurately from events or circumstances which have only been seen once. Perhaps, too, some of the descriptions may appear tedious and overdrawn, or interesting only to persons who have visited the reality; but an advantage of longer descriptions over short ones often is that they leave a better general impression, a more representative picture, than any terser summary can ever hope for.

Literary Workers; or, Pilgrims to the Temple of Honour. By JOHN GEORGE HARGREAVES, M.A. Author of 'Blunders of Vice and Folly,' 'Possibilities of Creation,' &c. Small 4to. pp. 864, price 7s. 6d. [May 22, 1889.]

IN this work the Author invests literary genius with a personal character, and weaves some of its leading traits and incidents, as exhibited in the lives of eminent writers, into a continuous

narrative. It represents a pilgrimage to the Temple of Fame, and depicts the difficulties which the aspirant may have to encounter; describes his struggles, failures, and successes; follows him into his workshop and domestic circle; and accompanies him down the slope of life till he enters the night of dotage, or drops into the tomb. It is intended as a biography of Genius from the Cradle to the Grave.

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	19. The Final Stage.
	20. The Great Post-Mortem.

DEDICATED TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

The Life of Charles Blacker Vignoles, F.R.S. Soldier and Civil Engineer, formerly Lieutenant in H.M. 1st Royals, Past-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. A Reminiscence of Early Railway History. By his son, OLINTHUS J. VIGNOLES, M.A. Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, Vere Street, London. With several Portraits and Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 428, price 16s.

[May 6, 1889.]

THIS work abounds with passages referring to the United States of America from 1814 to 1823.

Mr. VIGNOLES was then a lieutenant in H.M.'s 1st Royal Foot, and was in the battalion stationed at Quebec during the war in the Lake District, in 1814-15, between England and the United States of America.

After the declaration of peace in 1817 Mr. VIGNOLES sailed for the West Indies as a volunteer in the War of Independence in the South American Spanish Colonies, under General BOLIVAR. But, on the British Government forbidding all officers to join the 'Filibusters,' he went to Charleston, and was engaged as Assistant States-Surveyor to South Carolina. After three years, during which he travelled much in the

Southern States, he surveyed and mapped Florida, and published his map and observations at New York in 1823.

Several of his letters are given in the 'Memoir,' written during his six years' sojourn in the States, and they are full of reminiscences of people and of places visited, and the general condition of things there.

In 1829 Mr. VIGNOLES largely assisted Mr. JOHN ERICSSON (who only died in March 1889) in his 'Caloric engine' patent, and in the construction of the 'Novelty' locomotive.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of C. B. Vignoles in Early Life.
Plan of Stephenson's First Route for Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
Opening out of the Edge Hill Tunnel.
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View of 'Novelty' Engine and Train of 'Coaches' in 1830.
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Cast-iron Railway Bridge over the Trent, erected by C. B. Vignoles, 1838-39.
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Sketch Map of Midland Counties Railway.
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Section of Cofferdam of Kieff Bridge.
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Section of Map of Biscay Province in Spain, showing Shadow-path of Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18, 1860, and Vignoles's Railway through the Cantabrian Pyrenees.
Statuette of C. B. Vignoles at Seventy-six years of age.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Knt. LL.D. D.C.L. M.R.I.A. Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland, &c. &c. including selections from his Poems, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Writings. By ROBERT PERCEVAL GRAVES, M.A. Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, and formerly Curate-in-charge of Windermere. (8 vols.) Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 710, price 15s. [May 20, 1889.]

THIS, the concluding volume of the Life of the eminent mathematician, Sir W. ROWAN HAMILTON, comprises two distinct parts. The first brings to a close the biography, and, like

the preceding volumes, contains, besides a record of the incidents of the latest stage of his life, letters written by HAMILTON and his friends, among whom may be named Professor SEDGWICK, Mr. AUBREY DE VERE, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, Dr. J. P. NICHOL and his Son, Dr. INGLEBY and Dr. SALMON; and testimonies to HAMILTON's work and character by HERSCHEL, DE MORGAN, the BISHOP OF LIMERICK, and others. The second and larger portion of the volume consists of large extracts from a free and animated Correspondence, which ranges over more than twenty years, between HAMILTON and Professor DE MORGAN. 'Its title to be thus connected with the biography arises from the fact that in it, upon subjects outside mathematics, the wit of DE MORGAN and the geniality of HAMILTON, the mutual confidence, the comprehensive sympathies, and the honest divergencies of the two friends found free and characteristic expression; while, at the same time, so often does the scientific element suggest the non-scientific, that it would be impossible without injury to both to part one from the other.'

A Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany. By ALFRED W. BENNETT, M.A. B.Sc. F.L.S. Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas's Hospital, and GEORGE MURRAY, F.L.S. Senior Assistant, Department of Botany, British Museum, and Examiner in Botany, Glasgow University. With 978 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 482, price 16s.

[March 8, 1889.]

NO general handbook to Cryptogamic Botany has appeared in the English language since the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY's in 1857. Since then this department of botanical science has gone through little less than a revolution. Not only has the number of known forms increased enormously, but additions of great importance have been made to our knowledge of structure by the use of the microscope, and to the genetic connection of different forms by the careful following out of the life-history of particular species. The present work is an attempt to bring within the reach of botanists, and of the public generally who are interested in the study of nature, an acquaintance with the present state of our knowledge in this branch of science. It is not intended to replace in any way the numerous excellent handbooks or monographs which exist of special families or groups. Its scope is quite different. Neglecting the minor differences by which genera, or in many cases even orders, are distinguished from one another,

the aim of the Authors has been to bring before the reader the main facts of structure, of development, and of life-history which mark the larger groups, contrasting them with one another, and referring only to the broader lines of demarcation within those groups. It is hoped that the work will be found useful to the beginner as well as to the more advanced student.

One great difficulty in the work has been to observe a due proportion in the space allotted to the different groups; and this has been increased by the necessity for a very different mode of treatment in the higher and the lower forms. Of the Vascular Cryptogams—more nearly allied in many respects to Phanerogams than to the lower Cryptogams—our knowledge is, with some exceptions, as minute and exhaustive as that of Flowering Plants; and it is improbable that any living forms remain to be discovered differing in any material point of structure from those already known. Here, therefore, it is possible to discuss systems of classification which claim something like finality; and the difficulty of the compiler of a handbook is the enormous amount and the minute detail of the material to his hand, from which he has to cull those portions which seem suitable for his object. The same remarks apply, to a large extent, to the Muscineæ. But in the Thallophytes, and especially in the lower Algae and Chlorophyllous Protophyta, the case is very different. From the extremely minute size of many of these, and the much smaller extent to which they have been studied, new forms are constantly being discovered, and important additions are yearly being made to our knowledge of their life-history and of their structure. It is highly probable that among these groups, as well as in some of the orders of Fungi, forms will yet be discovered which cannot be assigned to any type at present known, gaps in the life-history of many species will yet be filled up, and organisms hitherto placed in widely separated families will ultimately be found to be phases in one cycle of development.

'*War with Crime*': being a Selection of Reprinted Papers on Crime, Prison Discipline, &c. By the late T. BARWICK LL. BAKER. Edited by HERBERT PHILIPS and EDMUND VERNEY. With Portrait from a Drawing by G. Richmond, R.A. Etched by C. W. Sherborne. 8vo. pp. 390, price 12s. 6d. [March 14, 1889.]

THE contents of this work mainly consist of Mr. BAKER's letters to various newspapers, and of papers read before Associations. They

are divided into twelve sections as follows :—

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Introduction.

In Memoriam. Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker, Hardwicke Court. Reprinted from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Dec. 11 and 18, 1886.

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1. Prevention of Crime.
2. Systematic Sentencing of Prisoners.
3. Police Supervision.
4. Adult Reformatories.
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6. Gaol Labour.
7. Reformatories.
8. Vagrancy.
9. Ecclesiastical.
10. Education.
11. Labour and Wages.
12. Prison Government.

Faust : a Tragedy. By GOETHE. Translated in Verse, with Introduction and Notes, by JAMES ADEY BIRDS, B.A. F.G.S. The Second Part. Crown 8vo. pp. 456, price 6s. [April 1, 1889.]

THE Second Part is the natural sequel to the First Part of 'Faust.' Both Parts were planned by GOETHE at the same time, and most of Part II. sketched, and various portions—for example, the last scenes of Act V.—even written before the publication of Part I.

The Second Part has been translated into English some ten or a dozen times. An analysis and observations on Part II. accompanied with specimens of this translation, appeared as an article in the 'Westminster Review' for April 1886. The whole translation now follows in due course.

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THIS is a story in somewhat the same style as Mr. STEVENSON'S 'New Arabian Nights.' MASTERMAN and JOSEPH FINSBURY are the two survivors of a valuable tontine, and are naturally objects of considerable interest to their relatives. MASTERMAN, in his old age, is carefully guarded by his son MICHAEL, a solicitor of shady character; while JOSEPH is the object of much solicitude from his two nephews, MORRIS and JOHN. After a railway accident, these two find

what they suppose to be JOSEPH'S dead body, and, wishing to conceal the fact of his decease from MICHAEL, they put it into a barrel and direct it to be sent to their house. During transit the labels on two packages are transferred from one to the other, and in consequence the barrel with the dead body does not reach MORRIS'S house, a statue of Hercules arriving instead. The uncle, however, has not been killed, and escapes altogether for some time from his nephews' ken; and the story turns on their manifold tribulations, they being alike unable to prove either their uncle's death or existence, and on the adventures of the body in the box, à la the Hunchback in the 'Arabian Nights.'

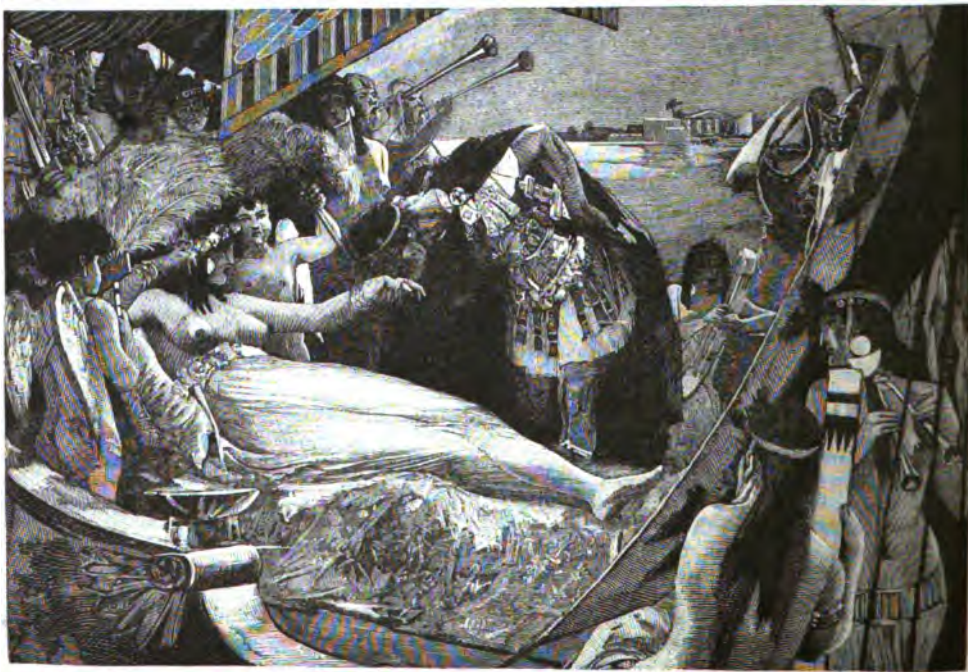
NEW BOOK BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Cleopatra: being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian, as set forth by his own hand. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 29 Full-page Illustrations by M. Greiffenhagen and R. Caton Woodville. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 852, price 6s. [June 24, 1889.

* * Fifty Large Paper Copies have been printed on Dickinson's Fine Art Paper. The price can be obtained through all Booksellers.

THE supposed narrator of the story of CLEOPATRA in this romance is one HARMACHIS, High Priest of Isis, and a lineal descendant of the native PHARAOHS. He is prepared for the high destiny which has been foretold for him by his father, and in due time is secretly crowned as PHARAOH. Arrived at Alexandria, he soon attracts the notice of CLEOPATRA, and, aided by CHARMION, the queen's favourite attendant and councillor, is appointed to be the Royal Astrologer. CHARMION is a native Egyptian, and an active agent in the conspiracy which has for its object the restoration of the ancient dynasty under HARMACHIS. CLEOPATRA's death by his hand is to be the first act of the drama, but

before the time arrives HARMACHIS has aroused the jealousy of CHARMION by rejecting her love, and at the critical moment she betrays the secret of the conspiracy to the Queen. CLEOPATRA, putting forth all her powers of fascination, soon reduces HARMACHIS to the position of her lover, and thereby utterly ruins him and his prospects, and, having promised to marry him, procures through his agency access to a certain hidden treasure, the secret of which he alone as High Priest knows, and which CLEOPATRA promises to use in the defence of her kingdom against the Romans. Having succeeded in her immediate object, she refuses to marry HARMACHIS, and while not declaring war, she subdues ANTONY, and leads him as the captive of her love to Alexandria. HARMACHIS escapes the doom for which CLEOPATRA has reserved him, but she still supposes him dead. He uses the years of retirement to perfect himself in the mystical arts of the Egyptians, and when the opportunity for his long-awaited-for vengeance arrives, is again introduced to CLEOPATRA as her physician, and by means of various artifices brings about the defeat of her cause and the death of herself and ANTONY. It is not till the last scene of her life that CLEOPATRA is made to recognise in the instrument of her ruin the man HARMACHIS, who had so madly loved her and whom she had so cruelly deceived.



'NOBLE ANTONY, THOU HAST CALLED ME, AND I AM COME.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Wood Engravings are executed by Edward Whymper, J. D. Cooper, and B. Lloyd, and the Process Blocks by Messrs. Walker & Boutall.

Cleopatra, by M. Greiffenhagen.

'I was lowered bodily into those sacred depths,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'They wavered, thinking to slay me also,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'Twice he leapt thus, horrible to see,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'A cloud grew upon the face of the moon,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'Still she sits like yonder Sphinx, and smiles,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'And we went forth,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'I saw the world as it had been before man was,' by R. Caton Woodville.

I crown thee Pharaoh,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'And thus . . . I for the first time saw Cleopatra face to face,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Ay, we will work like the worm at the heart of a fruit,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'I seized him by my will and stare, and drew him after me,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'And while I spoke watching the stars, she sat and watched my face,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Far away stood Charmion . . . her white arms outstretched as though to clasp,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'An omen, royal Harmachis,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'And now her lips met mine,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'"I've won!" she cried,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Greeting, Harmachis. So my messenger has found thee!' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'He fixed his gaze on Cleopatra . . . as a man who is amazed,' by R. Caton Woodville.

'She held it to the light and gave a little cry,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Oh those nights upon the Nile!' by R. Caton Woodville.

'I dashed him down,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Noble Antony, thou hast called me, and I am come,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'And thus I left her,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'I saw a spar of wood to which I swam,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Before me was Cleopatra, but oh! how changed,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'Who is this man who comes to gaze on fallen Antony?' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'As she spoke, the man, with a great cry, gave up the spirit,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

'She looked, she saw the awful shapes,' by M. Greiffenhagen.

Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life. By Mrs.

OLIPHANT. Crown 8vo. pp. 800, price 6s.

[June 15, 1889.]

LADY CAR has been introduced earlier to Mrs. OLIPHANT's readers as one of 'The Ladies Lindores,' but the authoress has so contrived that her heroine's after fortunes may be read with interest by those who have never known her as the unhappy wife of THOMAS TORRANCE.

Lady CAR is an enthusiast of delicate poetic feeling, one to whom any sort of working arrangement with the disappointing every-day world would in any case have come hardly. As it is, she has gained her first experience as the wife of a coarse ruffian. Released from him by his death, which leaves ample means at her disposal, she is able to start life once again under happier auspices with the lover of her youth. Here begins the 'sequel.' It is not often such a chance for mending a marred life is given to mortals. Yet this second marriage, instead of proving the haven of rest which it at first appears, is but the beginning of fresh troubles, which in the end crush the life out of this graceful but not robust soul. And the kernel of the tragedy lies in the fact that it is not the 'black-browed' children—the living heritage of her unhappy earlier life—who deal the most deadly blow. That comes from the

devoted but unconscious second husband, who, always gentle and gentlemanly and rising to the occasion on any definite emergency, is far from being acutely sensitive, and falls fatally short of the ideal which time had not been able to efface from the ardent imagination of Lady CAR.

Judge Lynch: a Tale of the Californian Vineyards. By G. H. JESSOP. Crown 8vo. pp. 828, price 6s. [July 8, 1889.]

THE action of nearly the whole of this story is contained in twenty-four hours. It tells of the murder of one DRUNKEN DICK by HAMAN JEFFRIES, a schoolmaster, and how JEFFRIES successfully plots to increase the natural suspicion that the murderer is JACK SCOTT. The rough-and-ready tribunal of the Californian township finds JACK guilty, and forthwith prepares to lynch him. With the rope round his neck JACK pleads for delay, and promises to surrender himself in twenty-four hours' time with the real murderer. This is reluctantly acceded to, and at the end of the time JACK re-appears, and it is only when the rope is a second time round his neck that he is able to prove his assertion of JEFFRIES' guilt.

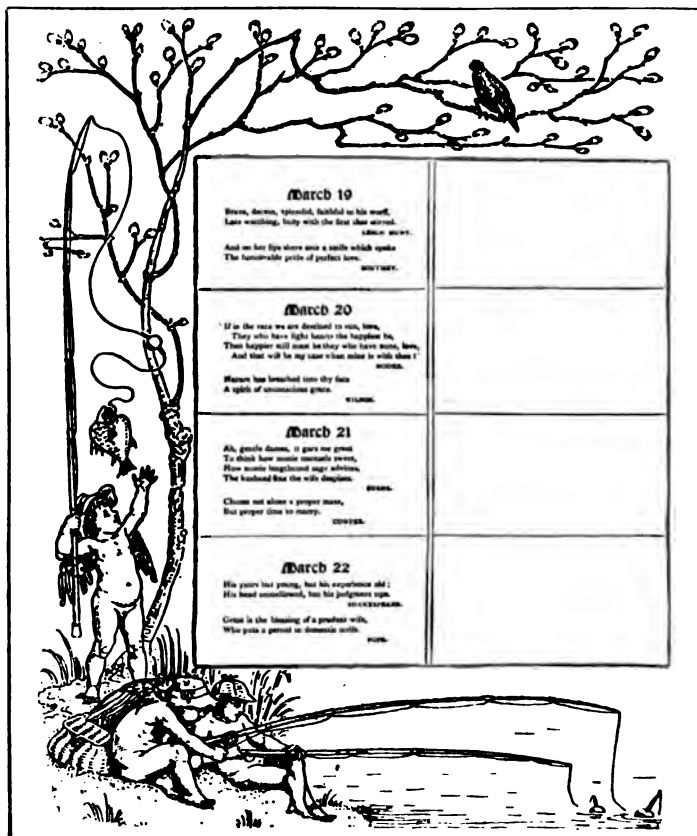
The characters and incidents of the story are identical with those of a play written by Mr. JESSOP and Mr. BRANDER MATTHEWS in collaboration.

Dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
AND WITH DEDICATORY POEM BY THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.
The Book of Wedding Days. With 96 Illustrated Borders, a Frontispiece, Title Page, &c. By WALTER CRANE. And Quotations for each day Compiled and Arranged by K. E. J. REID, MAY ROSS, and MABEL BAMFIELD. Medium 4to. (12 in. x 9½ in.) bound in Vegetable Vellum. Price One Guinea. [July 30, 1889.]

THIS book is arranged on the plan of a Birthday Book, there being on an average four days on a page. There is a distinctive border design to every page, and the whole book is printed in Pompeian red ink.

The intention of the compilers was to have had the book ready last year as a memento of the Silver Wedding of T.R.H. the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and it contains on the opening page a poetic address by the EARL OF ROSSLYN in recollection of that occasion.

(REDUCED FACSIMILE PAGE.)



By the Western Sea: a Summer Idyl. By JAMES BAKER, Author of 'John Westcott' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 252, price 6s. [July 17, 1889.]

THIS story, as the author's former work would lead the reader to expect, is an intermingling of character study with artistic descrip-

tion of some charming scenes that have their influence upon the minds of those dwelling for a time amidst them. The scene is laid in two of the most beautiful spots in Devon and West Pembroke—the one well known, the other wild and rarely visited. The story is one of artists' life, the characters being wholly painters or musicians, and it is the involvement that

proceeds from a summer meeting of opposite natures that gives plot and interest, and even excitement, to the story. The one character that stands boldly out is that of an ardent, soulful, but deformed man, who loves the art he has adopted. Bent, by a fearful fall, from an upright stalwart man to a deformed dwarf, he has adopted as a profession the painting the sea upon which he once lived; but, living amidst scenes of beauty, he feels acutely that he, who so vividly grasps all that is beautiful, is himself an object of pity and misshapen; and he shuns society until he is drawn from himself by the kindly friendship of a young girl whose wild young brother makes the dwarf risk his life for him, to save him from imminent death. The character of the unfortunate dwarf is accentuated by the presence of a successful cynical artist who looks upon all art as so much marketable commodity, and whose sneers at enthusiasm draw the dwarf from his reserve. A sequence of events throws the dwarf into the society of the fair young girl, and in her company he wanders amidst some of the loveliest spots in Western Devon; but his opponent has a power to attract that he possesses not, and he shrinks within himself again, laughing at the folly that had led him for a moment even to forget what he was. Art and music and literature are all touched upon by the characters in their meetings upon the shore or by the river's bank, and music and poetry wield their influence over them.

The final scene in the book is a strange exciting incident, founded principally upon fact, in which the dwarf's manly strength (that is still left him in spite of his deformity) again stands him in good stead, and at length gives him the possession of that which he had steeled himself to feel he never could possess—a woman's love.

The Theory of Credit. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 348, price 7s. 6d. [July 30, 1889.]

It is generally expected that a Reform of the Banking System of this country will shortly be undertaken. This work is intended as a preparation for it. But in order to understand the subject, it is indispensable to have a thorough exposition of the great Scientific and Juridical principles of Credit and their practical application in the business of Commerce and the

mechanism of Banking, which the author considers are extremely misunderstood in this country.

This first volume gives a complete exposition of the fundamental concepts and the scientific and juridical principles of the system of credit.

The next volume, which is now in the press, will show the application of the principles of Credit on practical Commerce and Banking: and point out the defects of our present system of Banking.

Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide-Books. By W. A. B. COOLIDGE, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and Editor of 'The Alpine Journal.' Crown 8vo. pp. 348, price 10s. 6d. [July 4, 1889.]

THE first sketch of the paper which forms the main part of the present volume was originally published in the *Guardian* (June 15, 1887). In its present shape it has been thoroughly revised and very much enlarged. It is an attempt to work out a new side of the history of travel in Switzerland—the development of guide-books and other means of travel.

The second paper traces out the history, mainly from a traveller's point of view, of Zermatt, and is intended to illustrate the practical application of the system sketched in general outline in the principal article.

Both papers were, in their early stages, written for publication in the *Alpine Journal*, but have swelled to such dimensions that it has been thought better to issue them in a separate form.

CONTENTS.

Part I.—*Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide-Books.*

Early Swiss Travellers.	Other early Swiss Guide-books.
The Great St. Bernard.	Ebel's 'Anleitung.'
Rudolf of St. Trond and John de Bremble.	Four Guide-books.
First Traces of a Swiss Guide-book.	Richard's French Recension of Ebel.
Pilatus.	Wall's English Recension of Ebel.
Gesner.	<i>Ebel's Successors:—</i>
Scheuchzer.	Bädeker.
Simler and Early Rules of Mountaineering.	Von Escher.
Merian.	Von Tschudi.
First real Swiss Guide-book—Wagner.	Berlepsch.
<i>Délices de la Suisse</i> , and Stanyan's book.	Murray's 'Handbook.'
The Higher Peaks first Attacked.	Joanne's 'Itinéraire.'
<i>First Local Guide-books.</i>	Minor Swiss Guide-books.
Heidegger's 'Handbuch.'	Transition from General to Special Guidebooks.
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Special District Guide-books.	Appendices:—
The Final Assault on the Higher Peaks.	A. Reference List of Swiss Guide-books.
Ball's 'Alpine Guide.'	B. List of Works relating to the Alpine Regions of Switzerland and the adjacent districts.
Conway's 'Zermatt Pocket-book.'	C. The History of Swiss Mountain Inns.
Swiss Inns.	
Swiss Steamers, Railways and Roads.	Notes.
Summary.	

Part II.—How Zermatt became a Mountaineering Centre.

Sketch of the Early History of the Village.	Forbes.
Its Discovery by its Neighbours	Ulrich.
And by Travellers.	M. Seiler's Arrival.
Engelhardt.	And the Conquest of Monte Rosa.
Lauber's Inn.	Notes.
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Natural Religion. The Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1888. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. Foreign Member of the French Institute. Crown 8vo. pp. 628, price 10s. 6d.

[June 26, 1889.]

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

WHEN I had delivered my first course of Gifford Lectures in the University of Glasgow, I was asked by my friends to publish them exactly as I had delivered them, and not to delay their publication by trying to make them more complete. I have followed their advice, and I now present these lectures to the public at large, if not exactly as I delivered them, at least as I had prepared them for delivery. I was under the impression that, according to Lord GIFFORD'S Will, each course was to consist of not less than twenty lectures. I therefore allowed myself that number for my introductory course, and I confess I found even that number barely sufficient for what I had chosen as my subject, namely,

- (1) *The definition of Natural Religion.*
- (2) *The proper method of its treatment, and*
- (3) *The materials available for its study.*

In order to discuss these preliminary questions with any approach to systematic completeness, I could not avoid touching on subjects which I had discussed in some of my former publications, such as 'The Science of Language,' 'The Science of Thought,' and 'The Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion.'

I might have left out what to some of my readers will seem to be mere repetition, but I could not have done so without spoiling the whole plan of my lectures. Nor would it have seemed respectful either to my audience or to my critics if, in reiterating some of my statements and opinions, I had not endeavoured, to the best of my power, to vindicate their truth and to answer any *bona fide* objections which have been raised against them during the last years.

CONTENTS.

Preface.	Lecture.
Lord Gifford's Will.	10. Comparative Study of Religious Problems.
Lecture.	11. Materials for the Study of Natural Religion.
1. Introductory Lecture on Lord Gifford's Bequest.	12. Principles of Classification.
2. Definition of Religion.	13. Languages not Aryan and not Semitic.
3. Examination of Definitions.	14. Language and Thought.
4. Positivist Definitions of Religion.	15. Dynamic Stage.
5. My own Definition of Religion.	16. Mythology.
6. The Infinite in Nature, in Man, and in the Self.	17. The Genealogical School.
7. Religion different from Science.	18. The Analogical and Psychological Schools.
8. The Historical Method.	19. On Customs and Laws.
9. Historical Treatment of Religious Questions.	20. Sacred Books.
	Index.

Chemical and Physical Studies in the Metamorphism of Rocks, based on the Thesis written for the D.Sc. Degree in the University of London, 1888. By the Rev. A. IRVING, D.Sc.Lond. Senior Science Master at Wellington College. 8vo. pp. 138, price 5s. [August 16, 1889.]

THIS work takes a new departure among British geologists, and challenges the assumption of the more 'orthodox' school as to the 'metamorphic' origin of the Archaean Crystallines as we know them. Ignoring the classifications of the systematist and the text-book writer, the author attempts to refer all cases of real metamorphism to the three great principles implied in the terms—Paramorphism, Metatropy, and Metataxis. These are discussed at considerable length, Paramorphism being considered under the sub-heads of Primary Paramorphism (Rock-genesis), and Secondary Para-

morphism resulting from the gradual alteration of the conditions of rock-environment which has followed upon the dissipation of the primary energy of the terrestrial mass through radiation of heat into space. These three great principles are applied to the phenomena of 'contact-metamorphism,' in which a sequence of localised conditions has been manifested comparable in kind with those which must have succeeded one another on a terrestrial scale in the case of a glowing mass of the composition of the earth cooling in space. The morphology of the Archaean Crystallines is maintained to be in the main *diagenetic* rather than metamorphic.

As a disciple of Prof. Dr. HERMANN CREDNER of Leipzig, the author has made free use of the writings of that most distinguished geologist, as well as of the German literature of the subject generally, including the writings of PFAFF, ROTH, HEIM, SUSS, VON HAUER, LEHMANN, ZIRKEL, RAMMELSBURG, and KALKOWSKY. The writings of ALLPORT and the later papers of BONNEY, JUDD, BARROIS, and others have been freely drawn upon as contributors of facts for the purposes of the investigation. This has been, however, mainly by way of illustration of the principles which the author endeavours to establish by strict reasoning from the known and demonstrable principles of chemistry and physics; at the same time he draws largely from his own observations as a field-geologist, and with the microscope, as well as from his own laboratory work.

NEW EDITION OF WATTS' DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry. Revised and entirely Re-written by H. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A. D.Sc. Fellow of, and lately Assistant-Professor of Chemistry in, University College, London; and M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A. F.R.S.E. Fellow, and Prælector in Chemistry, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Assisted by Eminent Contributors. To be published in Four Volumes, 8vo. Volumes I. & II. price Two Guineas each, now ready.

[Vol. I. April 3, 1888.

[Vol. II. August 16, 1889.

THE great advances in Chemistry made within recent years have rendered it almost imperative that a new edition of WATTS' DICTIONARY should be prepared. The changes have been so great and far-reaching that a new edition of a Chemical Dictionary which saw the light twenty-five years ago must needs be a new book.

The new edition will occupy four volumes, of about 750 pages each. The Editors have endeavoured to state the chief facts of the science, to make clear the analogies and connections between chemical facts, to give accounts of all the leading classes of elements and compounds—such as *halogens, alkali metals, amnics, alkaloids*—to state those physical constants of each body which are of special importance to the chemist, and, while avoiding mere speculation, to discuss fully all the chief generalisations, hypotheses, and theories of the science. Every effort has been made to arrange the matter clearly and methodically; it is hoped and expected that anyone consulting the book will be able to find what he wants quickly and without much trouble. The alphabetical arrangement of the subject-matter of chemistry makes it much easier for a reader to put his hand on what he wants than when he is obliged to hunt through the pages of a text-book.

The advance made in the science of late years has been very rapid, and the mass of facts added to chemistry has been immense. The Editors have felt the need of devoting considerable space to accounts and discussions of the leading classes of chemical bodies and the chief generalisations of chemistry. The articles on these subjects, it is hoped, will be found useful, not only to professional chemists, but also to all who take an interest in chemistry.

The Pharmaceutical Chemist cannot be expected to keep pace with all the new views which are put forward year by year in chemistry, nor to make himself acquainted with every hypothesis which is advanced to explain chemical facts. But if he is to follow the steps of the science which lies at the root of his professional business, he must have a general and intelligent acquaintance with the development of chemistry. The Editors of the new edition of the Dictionary have endeavoured to supply this need. Such subjects as the *laws of chemical combination, chemical classification, the atomic theory, the relations of the great groups of organic compounds, formulae, chemical affinity* are treated in considerable detail. No article on physics will be found in this edition, but the applications of physical methods to chemical questions will be fully discussed.

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Unspoken Sermons. Third Series. By GEORGE MACDONALD, Author of 'Within and Without,' 'The Miracles of our Lord,' &c. &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 7s. 6d.

[July 4, 1889.]

CONTENTS.

The Creation in Christ.	Justice.
The Knowing of the Son.	Light.
The Mirrors of the Lord.	The Displeasure of Jesus.
The Truth.	Righteousness.
Freedom.	The Final Unmasking.
Kingship.	The Inheritance.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by Professor MANDELL CREIGHTON.

The Arian Controversy. By H. M. GWATKIN, M.A. Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 188, price 2s. 6d.

[July 30, 1889.]

THE present work is largely, though not entirely, an abridgment of the author's 'Studies of Arianism.'

The conversion of the Goths, which gives the best side of Arianism, has been omitted as belonging more properly to another volume of this series.

CONTENTS:—

List of Works.	Chap.
1. The Beginnings of Arianism.	5. The Victory of Arianism.
2. The Council of Niceæ.	6. The Reign of Julian.
3. The Eusebian Reaction.	7. The Restored Hæmæan Supremacy.
4. The Council of Sardica.	8. The Fall of Arianism.
	Chronological Table.
	Index.

The Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical. By HENRY ASHBY, M.D. Lond. M.R.C.P. Physician to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Manchester; Lecturer and Examiner in Diseases of Children in the Victoria University; formerly Lecturer on Physiology in the Owens College and in the Liverpool School of Medicine; and G. A. WRIGHT, B.A. M.B. Oxon. F.R.C.S. Eng. Assistant Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Surgeon to the Children's Hospital. 8vo. pp. 702, price 21s.

[June 26, 1889.]

THIS work is intended to give to senior students and junior medical practitioners a fairly complete, though necessarily condensed, account of the various morbid conditions peculiar to, or chiefly found in, the period of childhood. Those diseases which are neither special to children, nor modified by their occurrence in early life, are either omitted altogether or only briefly considered.

The book is written from a practical point of view, and but little pathological detail will be found in it.

The basis of the work is the Authors' experience at the Children's Hospital, Manchester and Pendlebury, an institution in which some 1,200 in-patients and some 10,000 out-patients are

annually treated. The observations have extended over some ten years, and during the whole of that time the Authors have been collecting material both at the Children's Hospital and at the Royal Infirmary for this purpose.

The original feature of this book is that it is written conjointly by a physician and a surgeon; it is hoped that it, therefore, presents a fairly complete account of disease in children. The writers are well aware that the book is not an exhaustive treatise, but they think it will be found practical, and it is at least based on experience and not on mere compilation.

The illustrations are almost entirely taken from photographs of cases that have been under the Authors' care; where this is not so, their source is acknowledged.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. The Physiology of Infancy and Childhood.	19. General Diseases (continued).
2. The Diseases Incident to Birth.	20. General Diseases (continued).
2. The Hygiene and Diet of Infants and Children.	21. Diseases of the Nervous System.
4. Diseases of the Digestive System.	22. Diseases of the Nervous System (continued).
5. Diseases of the Digestive System (continued).	23. Diseases of the Nervous System (continued).
6. Diseases of the Digestive System (continued).	24. Diseases of the Nervous System (continued).
7. Diseases of the Digestive System (continued).	25. Diseases of the Nervous System (continued).
8. Diseases of the Digestive System (continued).	26. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.
9. Diseases of the Digestive System (continued).	27. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (continued).
10. Diseases of the Liver.	28. Diseases of the Bones.
11. Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus.	29. Diseases of the Joints.
12. Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus (continued).	30. Spinal Disease.
13. Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus (continued).	31. Club Foot.
14. The Specific Fevers.	32. Diseases of the Nose.
15. The Specific Fevers (continued).	33. Diseases of the Ear.
16. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	34. Tumour Growths in Childhood.
17. Diseases of the Circulatory System (continued).	35. Diseases of Thyroid and Thymus.
18. General Diseases.	36. Diseases of the Skin.
	37. Injuries.
	38. Shock, Hemorrhage, &c.
	39. Anæsthetics for Children.
	Appendix.

Longmans' Junior School Composition. By DAVID SALMON. Crown 8vo. pp. 104, price 1s. [June 18, 1889.]

THIS book forms Part I. of *Longmans' School Composition*, which will be ready shortly.

CONTENTS.

Synthesis of Simple Sentences.	Enlarged Subject.
Subject and Predicate.	Enlarged Object.
Subject, Predicate, Object.	Enlarged Predicate.
	Verbs of Incomplete Predication.

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Practice in Simple Sentences.	Easy Essays.
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Stories in Verse.	Miscellaneous.
	Notes for Teachers.

Théâtre de la Jeunesse. Twelve Little French Plays for School-Room and Drawing-Room. By MRS. HUGH BELL. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 192, price 2s. 6d.

[August 18, 1889.]

THIS book is on the same plan as the Author's previous work, '*Petit Théâtre des Enfants*,' but is intended for older children. With but few exceptions, only three or four characters are represented.

CONTENTS.

Le Jour de Madame Dubois.
La Vie à Deux.
Un Bureau Télégraphique.
Une Place de Secrétaire.
Au Coin d'une Rue.
Une Amie d'Enfance.
Deux Neveux bien Sages.
Monsieur et Madame Bachoux.
Chez le Notaire.
Projets de Voyage.
Le Comité de Réception.
Le Poète Séraphin.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

Magnetism and Electricity. By ARTHUR WM. POYSER, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, Assistant Master in the Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Leicester. With 285 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 256, price 2s. 6d.

[August 16, 1889.]

THIS volume is intended as an introduction for beginners, and primarily for those who are reading for the South Kensington Elementary Examination in Magnetism and Electricity. It will be seen, however, that several chapters which are not necessary for

that examination have been inserted in order to cover the course usually taken in a year's school work.

The book, which is by no means an examination manual only, is the result of practical experience in teaching, and it has been thrown into experimental form from a conviction that, if the student is to gain an adequate knowledge of the subject, it is absolutely necessary for him to acquire it by experiment. Scientific knowledge derived from mere book-work, with a view to pass some particular examination, is almost useless, and indeed is not unlikely to produce a result the opposite of that intended by the student.

Of the two hundred and thirty-five illustrations, many have been drawn specially for this

work from apparatus in common use in the laboratory of this school; others have been taken from Ganot's 'Physics' and Ganot's 'Natural Philosophy'; and a few have been adapted from Professor Tyndall's 'Lessons in Electricity.' It is hoped that they may be used solely as aids in understanding the text, and not as substitutes for experimental work.

The exercises, which are interspersed throughout the book, include questions from the South Kensington Examination, from the London University Matriculation Examination, and from those used in the Author's own school lessons. Numerical examples are frequently given, as, even in the most elementary work, the student should learn that some knowledge of mathematics is not only useful but essential.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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[In the Autumn.

GOLF. By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON, the Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P. Sir WILLIAM SIMPSON, Bart. and other Writers.

[In the press.

RIDING. By W. R. WHIR, the EARL of SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, the DUKE of BEAUFORT, and A. E. T. WATSON.

[In the press.

YACHTING. By LORD BRASSEY, LORD DUNRAVEN, and other Writers.

[In preparation.

TENNIS, LAWN TENNIS, RACQUETS, and FIVES.

[In preparation.

In the press.—'A SELECTION from the DESPATCHES and LETTERS of the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. D.C.L. LL.D.' Edited by STANLEY LANE-POOLE, Author of the 'Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.' 2 vols. 8vo.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LIFE.—In the press, 'A Life of Lord John Russell (Earl Russell, K.G.).' By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'A History of England from 1815.' With Two Portraits. Two vols. 8vo. In preparing this life, at the request of Lady Russell, Mr. Walpole has had the advantage of referring to the private diaries which Lord John kept as a boy at school, and during his subsequent visits to Spain, Portugal, and Italy in 1809, 1810, 1812, and 1813. He has had also unrestricted access to Lord Russell's official and private correspondence during his long life; and to other confidential matter in the possession of the family. It is believed that the book will throw a new light on many incidents connected with the Melbourne, Russell, and Aberdeen Administrations; as well as on the character and career of a great minister.

'*EPOCHS of AMERICAN HISTORY.*' Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements to supplement their series, *EPOCHS of MODERN HISTORY*, by a short series of books treating of the history of America, which will be published under the general title *EPOCHS of AMERICAN HISTORY*. The series will be under the Editorship of Dr. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Assistant Professor of History in Harvard College. Each volume will contain about 250 pages, similar in size and style to the page of the volumes in the *EPOCHS of HISTORY* series, with full marginal analysis, working bibliographies, maps, introductions, and index. The volumes will be issued separately, and each will be complete in itself. Those already arranged for will, it is hoped, provide a continuous history of the United States from the foundation of the Colonies to the present time, which shall be suited to class use as well as for general reading and reference.

The volumes in preparation are as follows:

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In the Autumn.—'RUSSIA in CENTRAL ASIA in 1888.' By the Hon. GEORGE CURZON, M.P. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. With Illustrations, Maps, Appendices, and an Index. 1 vol. 8vo. This book is a description of a journey made by the writer in the autumn of 1888 along the newly completed Trans-Caspian Railway through the Central Asian dominions of the Czar;

together with the latest information, brought up to date, about those regions; and critical essays, dealing with the Frontier, and other political questions.

In the Autumn.—*'The BLUE FAIRY BOOK.'* Edited by ANDREW LANG. With numerous Illustrations by H. J. Ford and G. P. Jacomb Hood. Crown 8vo. 6s.

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A New Novel.—In the press, *'GOBI or SHAMO: a Story of Three Songs.'* ('The Great Desert of Gobi or Shamo.'—Cornwell's Geography.) By G. G. A. MURRAY, New College, Oxford. 1 vol. crown 8vo.

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In the press.—*'A PRACTICAL PLAN for ASSIMILATING the ENGLISH and AMERICAN MONEY as a STEP towards a UNIVERSAL MONEY.'* By the late WALTER BAGEHOT. Reprinted from the *Economist*, with additions and a Preface. Second Edition. This little book was published by Mr. Bagehot in 1869, and was out of print at the time of his death in 1877. An interest in its subject is likely to be revived in view of the Monetary Congress to be held in Paris in September of the present year, and a new edition is therefore issued.

In the press.—*'CARDINAL LAVIGERIE and SLAVERY in AFRICA.'* 1 vol. 8vo. This book will appear under the authority of the Cardinal, and will contain the latest details of his work and of the crusade he is organising for the abolition of the African slave trade.

In October, in one volume, 8vo.—*'The MELBOURNE PAPERS.'* Being a selection from documents in the possession of the Earl Cowper, K.G. Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS, B.A. The volume will contain a large number of letters from Lord Melbourne, from the time when he was a student at Glasgow in 1800 to that of his death in 1848, besides a portion of a diary kept by him soon after his entry into Parliament, and some brief extracts from a commonplace book containing a record of his studies. It will also include a full correspondence with King William IV. and many of the Prime Minister's colleagues; for instance, Earl Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston; besides letters from Archbishop Whateley, Mrs. Norton, B. R. Haydon, John Allen, and other persons of note. Lord COWPER will contribute a short preface to the book.

DR. NANSEN'S GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

Messrs. LONGMANS have made arrangements with Dr. Nansen for the publication both in London and New York of an account of his recent Expedition across Greenland. The book will be fully Illustrated, and will probably be published in the spring of next year.

In the press.—‘*HANDBOOK of COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.*’ By G. G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. 8vo.

In the press.—‘*A SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK of COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.*’ This book will be in a large manner an abridgment of the Author’s ‘*Handbook of Commercial Geography*,’ but will be modified in arrangement so as to meet the wants of junior students, and will supply information on the elementary facts of geography assumed to be possessed by the reader of the Handbook.

New Book on *DISEASES of the SHEEP.*—‘*A Treatise on Diseases of the Sheep: being a Manual of Ovine Pathology for the use of Veterinary Practitioners and Students.*’ Illustrated. By Veterinary Surgeon J. H. STEEL, F.R.C.V.S.; Superintendent, Bombay Veterinary College; Author of ‘*Diseases of the Ox*,’ ‘*Diseases of the Dog*,’ &c.

New Book on GRAHAM of CLAVERHOUSE.—In the press, ‘*CLARKS, the DESPOT’S CHAMPION: a Scots Biography.*’ By A. SOUTHERN. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. Ever since Sir Walter Scott drew attention to the character of Claverhouse, the subject has given rise to controversy quite out of proportion to its historical importance. Mr. Napier, who filled three volumes, has justly said that a single page of general history might have sufficed had misrepresentation never existed; but Mr. Napier, with all his research, failed to terminate discussion. He supplied materials, however, of which others interested in the subject have gratefully availed themselves; and the author of this book has given in effect but one more rearrangement of evidence chiefly collected by that biographer. It pretends to no sort of originality save in the grouping and combination of passages from nearly contemporaneous writings, some of which, the Author thinks, Mr. Napier too much despised.

New Historical Work by Canon RAWLINSON. In the press, ‘*The History of PHENICIA.*’ By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Canon of Canterbury, &c. Author of ‘*The History of Ancient Egypt*’ &c. With numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo.

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New Book by the Rev. T. MOZLEY, the Author of ‘*Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement*’ &c. &c.—‘*The Word*’ is the title of a volume now in the printers’ hands, by the Rev. T. MOZLEY, Author of ‘*Reminiscences of Oriel College*,’ &c. The Author has long felt that Church people, and believers generally, had their difficulties much aggravated by the almost entire want of instruction on this cardinal point of all theology. They have to accept, to avow, and to propagate doctrines in themselves astounding and incredible, without any of the explanations and progressive steps by which the early Christians, whether Jew or Gentile, came to an agreement upon them, finding that by different ways they had arrived at the same result. He laments that the very Word itself, though it may be said to have made the Creeds, does not appear in them, and has almost disappeared from the services of the Church of England. The volume is specially addressed to a class which Mr. Mozley has found everywhere in his pastoral experiences—young people, and older too, of very little regular education, but quite able and willing to enter into all the questions naturally arising out of a study of the Scriptures, and, under proper guidance, capable of becoming powerful aids to the Church in her impending struggles. He has avoided technical phraseology. He has said as much on Plato and his philosophy as the subject and the occasion required, including some chapters on the various ideas of domestic and social life, centering in the master idea of The Logos. Mr. Mozley wishes to regard the volume as tentative and suggestive, and, under the pressure of declining health and strength, he puts it forth in the hope that younger and abler hands will take up the task, and discharge it more effectually.

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BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.



No. CXXXIX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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The Life of Lord John Russell. By
SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'A History
of England from 1815.' With 2 Portraits.
2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,012, price 96s.

[October 28, 1889.]

IN preparing the 'Life of Lord John Russell,'
Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE has had the advan-
tage of access to the public and private corre-
spondence in the possession of the family; to
the Diaries, which Lord JOHN kept as a boy,
and which Lady RUSSELL kept during her
married life; while he has also had opportunities
afforded him by Her Majesty, by Sir ARTHUR

GORDON, the son of Lord ABERDEEN, by Lord
CLARENDON, and others, of consulting some of
the papers in their possession.

It may be safely, therefore, asserted that
Mr. WALPOLE has had exceptional opportunities
of studying the career of a great statesman; and
it is believed that his researches will not only
add to the knowledge of the character and
career of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but will throw
fresh light on the history of this country during
the present century.

It must be recollected that Lord JOHN
RUSSELL'S parliamentary career, which com-
menced in 1813 and concluded in 1878, extended

over a period of unexampled length, while Mr. WALPOLE points out that this period was not only remarkable for its length, but for the extraordinary changes which it witnessed. In 1813, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL entered Parliament, the power of the first NAPOLEON was unbroken. When he died, the second Empire was a thing of history. In 1813, again, the Government of the United Kingdom was virtually in the hands of a few hundred persons who had seats in the House of Lords, and who nominated the majority of the members who sat in the House of Commons. The chief prizes in State and Church were reserved for the relatives, the friends, or the acquaintances of the ruling class. The narrowest religious prejudices influenced legislation. A Roman Catholic was ineligible both for office and Parliament. A Nonconformist could only hold office because the Legislature was in the habit of annually indemnifying him for breaking the law. The Criminal Code was written in characters of blood, and proved inefficacious to repress crime. There was no provision for the education of the people. The commercial policy of the country was founded on a policy of restriction. The Poor Law, instead of promoting thrift, was used to encourage extravagance. In all these matters reformers were busy during the sixty-five years which were covered by the Parliamentary career of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and in accomplishing most of them they were led by the statesman whose life is related in this Memoir.

Lord Melbourne's Papers. Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS. With a Preface by the EARL COWPER, K.G. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 552, price 18s. [November 18, 1889.]

THIS is a selection from papers in the possession of Lord COWPER, illustrated by connecting remarks and footnotes, and prefaced by a sketch of the Minister's character. The opening chapter contains a number of letters written by WILLIAM LAMB, as he then was, to his mother, while a student at Glasgow, in the year 1800. They show him to have been keenly interested in politics and literature. A diary follows, covering the years 1807 to 1810, giving an acute epitome of public events during his political apprenticeship. It was succeeded by a commonplace book, in which we find comments on matrimony, evidently inspired by WILLIAM LAMB's domestic troubles, on society, and on literature. The book also explains his political attitude during the years 1816-1830, when he was in the main a follower of Mr. CANNING, by whom he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland,

and there are given letters illustrative of the crisis following CANNING's death, which was terminated by the junction of the Canningites with the Whigs. Under Lord GREY, Lord MELBOURNE was Home Secretary, and his correspondence proves him to have been a staunch upholder of law and order in England and Ireland, and a somewhat lukewarm reformer. His Administration in 1834 was short, and embarrassed by ministerial dissensions, which the King brought to a close by dismissing the Ministry under circumstances which are fully described in the text. Chapter VIII. gives us a correspondence between the Whig leaders as to the means by which the party was to be brought into line against Sir ROBERT PEEL. On the return of the Liberals to power we find Lord MELBOURNE in animated communication with the King, whose zeal for reform had long since been exhausted, while their views on foreign affairs were not always harmonious. An important memorandum by the Duke of WELLINGTON on Eastern affairs is now published for the first time. With the new reign Lord MELBOURNE no longer had the Court against him, but had to deal with difficulties in Ireland, with the Anti-Corn Law movement, to which he was strongly averse, and with the Chartists. The Bedchamber crisis is illustrated by letters from Lord GREY. The correspondence dealing with Lord DURHAM's mission to Canada is important, and so is that in Chapter XIII., referring chiefly to the Syrian crisis of 1840, when Lord PALMERSTON's hazardous but successful policy nearly broke up the Cabinet. Chapter XIV. relates to Lord MELBOURNE's patronage, notably to the appointment of Dr. HAMPDEN to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford. During his last years we find Lord MELBOURNE, in spite of declining health, still keenly interested in public affairs, and his views are marked with his usual shrewdness and sagacity.

History of Phœnicia. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, Canon of Canterbury, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Turin. With 2 Maps, 10 Plates, and 122 Illustrations in the text. 8vo. pp. 606, price 24s.

[October 16, 1889.]

HISTORIES of Phœnicia or of the Phœnicians were written towards the middle of the present century by MOVERS and KENRICK. The elaborate work of the former writer collected into five moderate-sized volumes all the

notices that classical antiquity had preserved of the Religion, History, Commerce, Art, &c., of this celebrated and interesting nation. KENRICK, making a free use of the stores of knowledge thus accumulated, added to them much information derived from modern research, and was content to give to the world in a single volume of small size, very scantily illustrated, the ascertained results of criticism and inquiry on the subject of the Phœnicians up to his own day. Forty-four years have since elapsed; and in the course of them large additions have been made to certain branches of the inquiry, while others have remained very much as they were before. Travelers, like ROBINSON, WALPOLE, TRISTRAM, RENAN, and LORTET, have thrown great additional light on the geography, geology, fauna, and flora of the country. Excavators, like RENAN and the two DI CESNOLAS, have caused the soil to yield up most valuable remains bearing upon the architecture, the art, the industrial pursuits, and the manners and customs of the people. Antiquaries, like M. CLERMONT-GANNEAU and MM. PERROT and CHAPIEZ, have subjected the remains to careful examination and criticism, and have definitively fixed the character of Phœnician Art, and its position in the history of artistic effort. Researches are still being carried on, both in Phœnicia Proper and in the Phœnician dependency of Cyprus, which are likely still further to enlarge our knowledge with respect to Phœnician Art and Archæology; but it is not probable that they will affect seriously the verdict already delivered by competent judges on those subjects. The time therefore appeared to the author to have come when, after nearly half a century of silence, the history of the people might appropriately be rewritten. The subject had long engaged his thoughts, closely connected as it is with the histories of Egypt, and of the 'Great Oriental Monarchies,' which for thirty years have been to him special objects of study; and a work embodying the chief results of the recent investigations seemed to him a not unsuitable termination to the historical efforts which his resignation of the Professorship of Ancient History at Oxford, and his entrance upon a new sphere of labour, bring naturally to an end.

NEW BOOK ON GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE.
Clavers, the Despot's Champion: a Scots Biography. By A SOUTHERN. CROWN
8vo. pp. 386, price 7s. 6d.

[September 8, 1889.]

EVER since Sir WALTER SCOTT drew attention to the character of CLAVERHOUSE, the subject has given rise to controversy quite out of

proportion to its historical importance. Mr. NAPIER, who filled three volumes, has justly said that a single page of general history might have sufficed had misrepresentation never existed; but Mr. NAPIER, with all his research, failed to terminate discussion. He supplied materials, however, of which others interested in the subject have gratefully availed themselves; and the author of this book has given in effect but one more rearrangement of evidence chiefly collected by that biographer. It pretends to no sort of originality save in the grouping and combination of passages from nearly contemporaneous writings, some of which, the Author thinks, Mr. NAPIER too much despised.

Florida Days. By MARGARET DELAND, Author of 'John Ward, Preacher,' 'The Old Garden,' &c. With 12 full-page Plates (2 Etched and 4 in Colours), and 50 Illustrations in the text, by Louis K. Harlow. 8vo. pp. 200, price 21s.

[November 1, 1889.]

THIS volume is the outcome of a prolonged sojourn in the region with which it deals, but the Author has endeavoured to render it as far as possible distinct from the ordinary guide-book or volume of travel. The object has been to give vivid and poetic interpretation of the life of the people of Florida both in town and country, together with sketches of its history and natural features.

Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question. By the Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. With 2 Maps, 16 full-page Plates, and 37 Illustrations in the text. 8vo. pp. 502, price 21s.

[October 7, 1889.]

THE nucleus of this book appeared in the shape of a series of articles, entitled 'Russia in Central Asia,' which Mr. CURZON contributed to the *Manchester Courier* and other leading English provincial newspapers in the months of November and December 1888, and January 1889. These articles were descriptive of a journey which he had taken in the months of September and October 1888, along the newly constructed Transcaspian Railway, through certain of the Central Asian dominions of the Czar of Russia.

The pretensions of this work are of no very exalted order. They are, in the main, a record of a journey, taken under circumstances of

exceptional advantage and ease, through a country, the interest of which to English readers consists no longer in its physical remoteness and impenetrability, but rather in the fact that those conditions have just been superseded by a new order of things, capable at any moment of bringing it under the stern and immediate notice of Englishmen, as the theatre of imperial diplomacy; possibly—*quod di avertant omen*—as the threshold of international war. Travel nowadays, at least in parts to which the railway has penetrated, is unattended with risk and is relatively shorn of adventure—a decadence which separates the Author's story by a wide gulf of division from that of earlier visitors to the Transcaspian regions. These pursued their explorations slowly and laboriously, either in disguise or armed to the teeth, amid suspicious and fanatical peoples, over burning deserts and through intolerable sands. The later traveller, as he follows in comparative comfort the route of which they were the suffering pioneers, may at once admire their heroism and profit by their experience.

The one distinguishing merit that is claimed for this book is that of posteriority in point of time. No work in the English language has appeared on this branch of the Central Asian Question for five years; and those five years have marked an incalculable advance in the character and dimensions of the problem.

One other claim can be made—viz., that this book approaches a problem, which in its reference to Englishmen is almost exclusively political, from a political point of view. Central Asia has its charms for the historian, the archaeologist, the artist, the man of science, the *diletante* traveller—for every class, indeed, from the erudite to the idle. A wide field of research and a plentiful return await the explorer in each of these fields. Although the Author has not been entirely forgetful of their interests, and although references to these subjects will be found dispersed throughout the volume, he has preferred in the main to concentrate his attention upon such points as will appeal to those who, whether as actors or as spectators of public affairs, feel a concern in the foreign policy of the Empire.

The Author assumes a certain foreknowledge on the part of his readers with the chronology of Russian advance, and with the nature of the conquered regions; and he endeavours only to place clearly before them the present situation of affairs as modified, if not revolutionised, by the construction of the Transcaspian Railway, and so to enable them to form a dispassionate judgment upon the achievements, policy, and objects of Russia, as well as upon the becoming

attitude and consequent responsibilities of England.

In the three concluding chapters he enters upon a wider field and discusses the present aspect of the Central Asian problem—a question which no writer should approach without a consciousness of its magnitude, or venture to decide without long previous study, a position which the Author accentuates by dedicating the work in the following terms: '*To the great army of Russophobes who mislead others, and Russophiles whom others mislead, I dedicate this book, which will be found equally disrespectful to the ignoble terrors of the one and the pervers complacency of the others.*'

East Africa and its Big Game. The Narrative of a Sporting Trip from Zanzibar to the Borders of the Masai. By Captain Sir JOHN C. WILLOUGHBY, Bart. Royal Horse Guards. With Postscript by Sir ROBERT G. HARVEY, Bart. Illustrated by G. D. GILES and Mrs. Gordon Hake. Those of the latter from Photographs taken by the Author. With Map showing the Route taken from Mombasa to Kilimanjaro, &c. Royal 8vo. pp. 324, price 21s. [November 15, 1889.]

THIS work gives a full narrative of the sporting expedition, from Zanzibar to the borders of Masai-land, undertaken by Captain Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Sir ROBERT HARVEY, C. B. HARVEY, and H. C. V. HUNTER, in 1886-87. It also includes an account of their ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro up to 16,000 feet, and of their visit to the famous mountain chiefs, MANDAM and SINA. While a descriptive record of the adventurous journey, and of the great variety of game seen and shot, represents the main-spring of the book, the features of the country traversed are carefully noted, and the habits and characteristics of every native tribe interviewed detailed and discussed.

Considerable attention is also given to the present condition and future prospects of the several mission stations visited, with the view of presenting the Author's unbiassed opinion on these points.

The total of game, big and small, obtained by the party, in about four months, was 344 head, exclusive of birds, and the list includes elephant, rhinoceros, lion, buffalo, hippopotamus, giraffe, zebra, and leopard, in addition to many varieties of antelope, from the big eland to the tiny Grave Island gazelle.

A careful map of the entire route has been compiled, and the various game districts are represented in different colours, and at once recognised by reference to the key at the foot of the map.

The eighteen full-page drawings are facsimiles of the originals, by copper process (photo-intaglios), and lithographs. The thirteen of the first illustrate scenes and adventures described in the narrative; the five lithographed plates represent the best 'specimen heads' and the various native weapons and ornaments collected by the Author.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Game Country.	A Fairy Forest.
The Caravan on the March.	Mount Kilima-njaro, 9,000 ft.
House - building at Taveta.	He came straight for us with Ears cocked and Trunk erect.
Native Women of Useri.	Hippo-shooting on Lake Jipé.
Rhino-shooting.	Weapons and Ornaments.
Caravan Crossing a Native Bridge.	Plate I.
He felt the Wind of her Body as she passed over his Shoulder.	Plate II.
An Unprovoked Assault.	Plate III.
Entrance to Kiboso.	Plate IV.
Map showing the route taken from Mombasa to Kilima-njaro, and the line of march taken in a series of shooting trips in the adjacent country.	

NEW BOOK ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Kloof and Karroo: Sport, Legend, and Natural History in Cape Colony. With a Notice of the Game Birds, and of the Present Distribution of the Antelopes and Larger Game. By H. A. BRYDEN, Member of the South African Committee. With 17 full-page Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 452, price 10s. 6d.

[November 18, 1889.]

THIS is a narrative of travel and sojourn in the remoter parts of the Cape Colony, interspersed with legends of Colonists—Boer and British—and many chapters on Sport and Natural History. In the chapters headed 'Life on a Mountain Farm,' 'A Karroo Farm,' 'The Boer of To-day,' and 'The Future of Cape Colony,' an attempt is made to faithfully describe some of the present aspects of colonial life. Two stories are given at considerable length in 'A Secret of the Orange River' and 'Jan Prinsloo's Kloof: a Legend of Cape Colony.' Very full information, obtained with much trouble and labour, and revised to the present date, is

given on the game to be found at the present day within the colonial limits; and a complete notice of the game birds is also included.

The pictures have been reproduced by colotype process from photographs of scenery in Cape Colony, and from photographs of specimens of game in the Natural History Museum and elsewhere (taken by special permission); and it is believed that these will be found to be of exceptional interest. It is hoped that this book will prove of use to the intending colonist, to the traveller, sportsman, and naturalist, and to those interested in South Africa and its affairs generally.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. A Cape Cart Journey.	14. A Karroo Farm.
2. Across Camdeboo to Naroekas Poort.	15. A Morning Ambuscade on Witteberg.
3. Klipspringer Shooting.	16. The present Distribution of the Antelopes and Larger Game of Cape Colony.
4. Life on a Mountain Farm.	17. The Game Birds of Cape Colony.
5. The Zebra in Cape Colony.	18. The Boer of To-day.
6. A Race with a Kaffir.	19. The Rise and Fall of Upingtonia.
7. Vaal Rhebok Shooting.	20. The Legend of Jan Prinsloo's Kloof.
8. A Sporting Saunter.	21. The True Unicorn.
9. Birds of Prey in Cape Colony.	22. The Extinction of the True Quagga (<i>Equus Quagga</i>).
10. An Unlucky Day.	23. The Future of Cape Colony.
11. A Secret of the Orange River.	
12. The Fall of the Elephant.	
13. Springbok Shooting.	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. The True Zebra (<i>Equus Zebra</i>). (From a photograph of a mature wild Zebra captured in Achter Sneeuwberg in 1887.)	9. Head of a Springbok Ewe. (<i>Full face</i>).
2. A Cape Cart and Mountain Scenery.	10. The Dam at Riet Fontein.
3. View near Van Staden's Kloof.	11. Flock of 1,800 Angora Kids.
4. A Meerkat (Pencilled <i>Ichneumon</i>).	12. The Bushbuck (<i>Tragelaphus Sylvaticus</i>).
5. Head of a Klipspringer (<i>Oreotragus Saltatrix</i>).	13. Game Birds of Cape Colony—I.
6. The Vaal Rhebok (<i>Pelea Capreola</i>).	14. Game Birds of Cape Colony—II.
7. A Troop of Ostriches.	15. The Gemsbok or Oryx (<i>Oryx Capensis</i>).
8. Head of a Springbok Ewe (<i>Gazella Eudore</i>)— <i>Profile</i> .	16. View from Back of Table Mountain.
	17. View of Devil's Peak, near Cape Town.

England and South Africa. By EDWARD J. GIBBS, M.A. 8vo. pp. 116, price 5s.
[November 27, 1889.]

THIS book is not a record of travels or personal experiences in South Africa. Still less is it intended to be a guide to the Gold Mines. The writer says in the Preface that he does not regard the gold-mining industry as the greatest or the most useful. And this conclusion is supported by the fact that after all the vapouring and boasting about the gold mines, and after the financial newspapers have given full reports of every shaft and stope and crushing machine, the total produce of the mines is only about one and a half millions sterling per annum, whereas wool and diamonds, about which no fuss is made, come to twelve millions per annum. The book, however, is in fact a historical sketch of our political dealings with South Africa, and especially since 1853, when we threw away the Orange Free Territory. It is intended to show the ill effects of the vacillation and parsimony with which we have treated, not only the Cape of Good Hope, but the whole country. The writer says that 'events pass so rapidly that even those of ten years ago are forgotten by the ordinary reader, or only recollected in a hazy sort of way.' Indeed, it may safely be said that nine men out of ten, even among the educated classes, have but a vague notion of the effects on the Boers of the abolition of slavery in 1833, or of the establishment of the Orange Free State, or of the migration of the Boers beyond the Vaal River, of their sufferings, defeats, and almost hopeless ruin, and of our interference for their protection. Very many have even forgotten the treaties of 1881 and 1884.

But besides the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal, the book deals with other subjects connected with South Africa, such as the German and English South African Companies, Zanzibar, Natal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, Madagascar, and the Lake Districts.

Cardinal Lavigerie and the African Slave Trade. Edited by RICHARD F. CLARKE, S.J. Trinity College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 392, price 14s. [October 23, 1889.]

ENGLAND has for a century and more taken her place in the forefront of the anti-slavery crusade. She has long since abolished slavery in all countries under her own sway. She has rejoiced over its abolition in the United States of America; her cruisers keep guard along the African coast to prevent, if possible,

or at least to check, the export of slaves from thence: it is her earnest desire to penetrate into the heart of the African continent itself, and destroy the traffic in human flesh, with all its accompanying miseries.

Various circumstances have hitherto combined to defeat her designs of mercy. The conflicting interests of the European Powers and the mutual hostility of Continental nations have rendered impossible the united action which alone could produce a permanent effect. The complications of the Eastern Question have entangled the position in Northern Africa. But, above all, the fierce opposition of Mohammedanism to any European interference with its career of conquest and of crime has succeeded in frustrating the efforts of the liberator, even when nominally supported by a Mohammedan Government. One expedition after another has failed in the face of the deadly enmity of the Crescent to the Cross, and of the double dealing, rapacity, and corruption of Egyptian officials in the Soudan and on the Upper Nile.

What has long been needed for the uprooting of the traffic which degrades and depopulates Africa, and inflicts on her children revolting cruelties and sufferings that call out to heaven for vengeance, is an apostle. A man fired with the love of God and his fellow-men can work wonders, and attain results that diplomacy and conferences and the action of the Powers can never accomplish.

Such an apostle is the subject of the following memoir. The name of Cardinal LAVIGERIE is already familiar to Englishmen. He has visited England and given a fresh stimulus to her zeal in the cause of the slave. He is at the present time struggling against difficulties enough to dishearten any ordinary man. Jealousy, animosity, suspicion, the accusation of political and self-interested motives, are doing their worst to ruin his work.

This work will, it is hoped, be the best evidence of what are the aims of Cardinal LAVIGERIE and the spirit that has actuated his life. His noble self-devotion is not the growth of a day or a year. It is the growth of a lifetime spent in the service of God and of his fellow-men. In his episcopate in France he was the apostle of his diocese. In Algeria he was the apostle of the Arabs, and that under circumstances which rendered his apostolate a most difficult one. At the present moment he is the apostle of the slaves of all Africa. Many may doubt the possibility of success in the crusade that he is preaching throughout Europe. Some may regard any sort of armed interference as likely to do more harm than good. Some there are whose practical acquaintance with Africa has led them

to believe that it is from the English settlements on the Western Coast that the work must be begun ; since there, and there alone, the power of Islam is not yet dominant. But all must allow that there is no man living who has the power to effect the regeneration of Africa that is, at present, in the hands of Cardinal LAVIGERIE, and that if the Congress of European Powers is to take any active steps for the suppression of slavery, they must listen to his counsels and avail themselves of his personal knowledge of the country and the people to whose cause he has devoted himself from the first day that he set foot upon the soil of Africa.

Handbook of Commercial Geography. By GEO. G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies. With 29 Maps. 8vo. pp. 528, price 16s. [September 3, 1889.]

THIS book is designed to meet a want recognised by all who are interested in adapting our education to the needs of the time.

To say that in the present work the author has endeavoured after intellectual interest is only another way of saying that it has been his aim to make the book really educational. In writing the work he has had three classes chiefly in view—first, teachers who may wish to impart additional zest to their lessons in geography from the point of view of commerce ; secondly, pupils in the higher schools and colleges that are now devoting increased attention to commercial education ; and thirdly, those entering on commercial life, who take a sufficiently intelligent interest in their business to make their private studies bear on their daily pursuits.

From what has just been said about the aim of the work, it follows that this book is not to be regarded as a general work of reference on all that may be included under the head of Commercial Geography. It is not a mere repertory of the where and whence of commodities of all kinds. The wish of the author has been to throw light on the vicissitudes of commerce by treating somewhat fully of the trade in the more important commodities, and emphasising the broad features of the trade of different countries, not to encumber the book with a multitude of minute facts. In the selection of details for mention, care has been taken to single out those which are most significant, and most obviously significant, and it is not so much the details themselves as their significance which it is desirable to impress on the memory.

The general arrangement of the work is shown by the Table of Contents. The sections

under the head of Commodities may be regarded as substantially a commentary on the 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions,' which forms a nearly complete synopsis of the trade of the world. It is this publication that is frequently referred to simply as the 'Annual Statement' or the 'Annual Statement of British Trade.' In drawing up this commentary, a brief sketch of the leading processes of manufacture has been given, for reasons that hardly need to be pointed out. These processes have often, as in the case of iron, an important bearing on the geographical distribution of industry. Moreover, there can be no intelligent interest in trade without an understanding of the reasons why certain commodities are produced and exchanged at all, and in many cases the explanation of this involves the knowledge of manufacturing processes. Take, for instance, the first article entered in the 'Annual Statement,' just referred to, under the head of both Imports and Exports—'alkali.' What interest can there be in this article of trade for those who have no knowledge of the relation of 'alkali' to such familiar commodities as glass and soap ? It is manifest, too, that the interest of this trade is much heightened when we consider its connection, more or less direct, with the trade in salt, nitrate of soda, sulphur, sulphuric acid, lead, bleaching powder, and other commodities.

This illustration serves to show how closely interconnected are many of the facts belonging to the domain of commercial geography. It is for the sake of bringing this into prominence that the present work has been divided into numbered paragraphs, to facilitate cross-reference. Such references are made by printing the number of the paragraph referred to in bold type.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.	Commodities.
General Facts relating to the Production, Distribution, and Exchange of Commodities.	<i>I. Commodities dependent directly or indirectly on Climate.</i>
Climate. Soil.	A. Products of the Temperate Zone.
Preservation of the Properties of the Soil.	Wheat. Fruits.
Irrigation. Labour.	Oats. Wine.
Machinery. Transport.	Rye. Hops.
Devastating Agents.	Maize. Beet.
Posts and Telegraphs.	Barley. Flax.
Commercial Towns.	Pulses. Hemp.
Commercial Countries	Potato. Wool.
Language.	Onions. Silk.
Instruments of Exchange.	Buckwheat.
	Woollen Manufactures.
	Silk Manufactures.

CONTENTS—continued.

Commodities—cont.

B. Sub-tropical Products.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton. Tobacco.
Opium. Tea.

C. Tropical Products.

Coffee. Rice.
Cacao. Millets.

Minor Farinaceous Products.

Sugar-cane.

The Sugar Industry.

Cinchona.

Tropical Vegetable Fibres.

Caoutchouc.

D. Products of various Climates.

Vegetable Oils, Oil-seeds and Oil-cake.

Gums, Resins, and other Vegetable Extracts.

Spices and Condiments.

Dyestuffs from the Vegetable Kingdom.

Timber. Furs.

Living Animals and Miscellaneous Products chiefly of Animal Origin.

II. Products of Fisheries.

III. Mineral Products.

Petroleum, Paraffin, &c.

Gold and Silver.

Coal. Zinc.

Iron. Tin.

Lead. Salt.

Quicksilver.

Minor Minerals.

IV. Manufactured Articles in which various Materials are used.

Earthenware and Porcelain.

Paper. Leather.

Glass. Soap.

Chemical Industries.

Minor Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous Products of Industry.

Countries.

Europe.

The British Isles.

France. Belgium.

Russia. Italy.

Holland or the Netherlands.

The German Empire.

Switzerland.

Austria-Hungary.

Roumania.

Sweden and Norway.

Denmark.

Spain and Portugal.

The Balkan Peninsula.

Asia.

Countries outside of the Monsoon Region.

Russian Central Asia.

Turkey in Asia.

Siberia. Caucasia.

Arabia. Persia.

Afghanistan.

Baluchistan.

The Monsoon Countries and their Dependencies.

India. China.

Ceylon. Japan.

Indo-China.

The Eastern or Malay Archipelago.

The Chinese Dependencies.

Africa.

Egypt.

Western Mediterranean States.

Temperate South Africa.

Tropical Africa.

America.

North America.

Greenland and the Arctic Archipelago.

British North America.

United States.

Mexico.

Central America.

The West Indies.

South America.

South American States.

Colonial Guiana. Venezuela.

CONTENTS—continued.

Countries.

America—cont.

Columbia.

Brazil. Ecuador.

Peru. Bolivia.

Chile.

Argentine Republic.

Paraguay.

Falkland Islands.

Australasia and Polynesia.

Australia.

The Australasian Colonies.

New Guinea.

Melanesia.

Polynesia.

Appendix.

Statistics of Exports and Imports of various countries.

Average Prices of some of the chief British Imports and Exports.

British Exports and Imports, 1873-75, declared Value, and Value computed at Prices of 1873.

Appendix—cont.

Shipping, aggregate Tonnage belonging to various Countries

Transport, cost of, by rail, United States.

Ocean Freights.

Precious Metals, Production of.

Bar Silver, Price in London, 1873-88.

Standard Coins and Moneys of Account.

Metric System, Principal Units of.

Distances in Nautical Miles.

Suez Canal Traffic.

Forest Area, per cent. in various Countries

Table showing the Area, Population, and Value of Exports of the Principal Countries and commercial Islands of the World.

Table of average Wages in different parts of the World.

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THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.

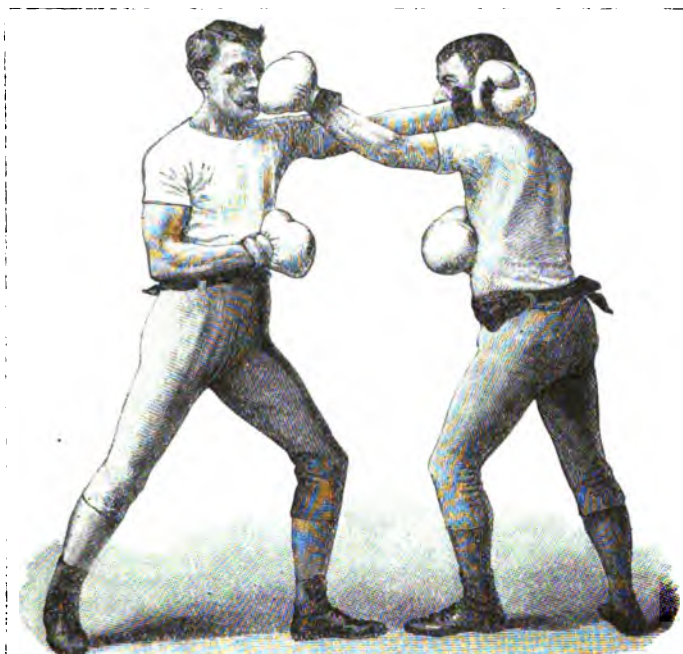
Edited by the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. and ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

Fencing. By WALTER H. POLLOCK, F.C. GROVE, and CAMILLE PREVOST, Maître d'Armes. With a complete Bibliography of the Art by EGERTON CASTLE, M.A. F.S.A. *Boxing.* By E. B. MICHELL. *Wrestling.* By WALTER ARMSTRONG. With 18 Intaglio Plates illustrating 'Fencing' and 24 Woodcuts illustrating 'Boxing' and 'Wrestling,' engraved by J. D. Cooper after Photographs by G. Mitchell. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 10s. 6d. [November 14, 1889.]

THIS, the twelfth volume of the 'Badminton Library,' deals with the arts of offence and defence on the same principles as those which have governed the preparation of the previous volumes. The assistance of a distinguished French maître d'armes has been obtained for the first portion of the book, as it was felt that the use of the sword is better known on the Continent than

in England, where, except in the services—and there the sabre and cutlass only are used—comparatively little sword-play is practised. The importance of fencing is nevertheless great, and, as a matter of course, the subject is included in the scheme of the Library. The essentially English arts of boxing and wrestling are dealt

with by writers whose names will be recognised by those who are acquainted with such matters. It was considered that fancy pictures would add little to the practical value of the present volume, and the illustrations are therefore engraved and reproduced from instantaneous photographs taken under the guidance of experts.



LEFT-HAND CROSS-COUNTER.

CONTENTS.

Chap. *Fencing.*

- Introduction.
- 1. Practical Instructions.
- 2. Practical Instructions—*continued.*
- 3. Practical Instructions—*continued.*
- 4. Practical Instructions—*continued.*
- 5. Practical Instructions—*continued.*
- 6. Practical Instructions—*continued.*
- 7. Singlestick.

Chap. *Boxing and Sparring.*

- 1. The History of Boxing.
- 2. The Old School
- 3. The Art of Boxing.

Wrestling.

Introduction.

- 1. Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 2. 'Chips.'
- 3. Ring Reminiscences.
- 4. Styles and Systems.
- Appendix—*Bibliotheca artis Dimicatoriæ.*
- Index.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The eighteen Intaglio Plates in 'Fencing' are given, by permission of Messrs. Hachette & Co. from a French work in preparation, entitled 'L'Escrime, par C. Prerost and G. Jollivet.'

Fencing.

The Salute: position
after disengagement
into outside line.
Parried by tierce.

First Position.
Second Position: on
guard.

Fencing—cont.

Third Position: the
lunge or extension.
Engagement in Tierce.
Parry in Seconde.

Parry in Tierce.
Parry in Quarte.
Parry in Septime.
Time Thrust in Sixte.

ILLUSTRATIONS—continued.

Fencing—cont.

Time Thrust in Octave.	The Salute: Recognition to the right.
The Salute: taking position.	The Salute: position after disengagement into inside line. Parried by quarte.
The Salute: First position.	End of the Salute: adversaries saluting each other.
The Salute: taking distance.	
The Salute: Recognition to the left.	

Boxing.

On Guard.	Retreat in good order.
Stop with the Left.	Ducking to the Right.
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	Slipping.

Boxing—cont.

Left Arm Guard.	Right-hand Cross-counter.
Left-hand Lead-off.	Cross-counter Body-blow.
Right Arm Guard.	Left-hand Cross-counter.
Lead-off at the Body.	
Double Lead-off with the Right.	
Right-hand Lead-off at the Body.	

Wrestling.

The Hank.	The Hipe.
Catch Hold Style.	The Hold.
Buttock.	Bally Heave, Cornwall
Inside Lock or Click,	and Devon.
Cornwall and Devon.	Half Nelson, Lancashire.

Cricketing Saws and Stories. By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 60, price 1s. sewed. [September 9, 1889.]

THIS book consists of scraps of advice to duffers (chiefly on points of cricketing culture) by one of them—of saws not sharp enough to hurt anybody, and of stories picked up between the innings. There are rectilinear illustrations by the Author.

Memoirs of Francis Thomas M'Dougall, D.C.L. F.R.C.S. sometime Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, and of *Harriette*, his Wife. By her Brother, CHARLES JOHN BUNYON. With 2 Portraits. 8vo. pp. 374, price 14s. [November 20, 1889.]

THE life of Bishop M'DOUGALL, which it has been sought to portray in this volume, was one of varied incident and adventure. In his earliest years the pet of a crack regiment, the 7th Fusilier Guards, of which his father, Captain M'DOUGALL, was paymaster in the Mediterranean, when yet a boy he received his diploma as surgeon in the University of Malta, and completed his medical education at King's College, London, where he carried off the highest prizes of his year. Proceeding to Oxford, he was best known upon the river, pulling a winning oar in the University Match of 1842. After taking Holy Orders he threw in his lot with Sir JAMES BROOKE, the first English Rajah of Sarawak, and passed through with him many of the most stirring scenes of his adventurous life, and became Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, the first Missionary Bishop in modern times of the Church of England, as he had before conducted her first Medical Mission. Sailing his mission ship in the Indian seas, he became a skilful navigator,

encountering many perils here narrated. If first a Churchman, he was next in heart a sailor, and found many of his best friends among the naval officers in command of H.M. ships in the East.

In 1868 he retired to the vicarage of God-manchester, and became successively Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Canon of Ely, and then Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight and Canon of Winchester. The later portions of the history carry us through the pleasant scenes which gather round the precincts of those great cathedrals, and give us a peep into the inner life of our cathedral chapters, oft related and yet ever new, and full of interest to English Churchmen.

The narrative, which is full of anecdote, is principally drawn from his own letters and those of Mrs. M'DOUGALL. The principal materials of the book, as well as most of its literary interest, are, in fact, supplied by her facile pen; and as their lives, each largely influenced by the other, were inseparable, the work naturally takes the form of a memorial of them both.

Shakespeare's True Life. By JAMES WALTER. With 500 Illustrations by GERALD E. MOIRA. Imperial 8vo. pp. 400, price 21s.

[November 30, 1889.]

THIS biography contains many new facts and a large amount of new matter bearing on SHAKESPEARE'S life. The illustrations, which cover the whole 'Shakespeare Country,' are executed from sketches made on the spot and under the supervision of the Author.

The work avoids all controversy and criticism, and is in all respects a companion to the study of the great author, rendering of increased

interest the localities in which his life was spent. The London chapter has special features in reference to Southwark and the early theatres. Richmond also is interestingly brought into notice.

CONTENTS.

Stratford and its Neighbourhood.	The Shottery Old Manor House, and the Bard's Betrothal: A Development.
Snitterfield, John Shakespeare's Birthplace.	A Happy Union.
Mary Arden's (Shakespeare's Mother) Birthplace and Early Home.	Chapel of the Guild and Grammar School.
Aston Cantlow, where John Shakespeare was married.	Holy Trinity, God's Acre.
The Henley Street Birthplace.	Holy Trinity Church.
Shottery and Anne Hathaway.	The Lucys. Charlecote Hall and Neighbourhood.
Wootton Wawen associated with Shottery.	Shakespeare in London.
The Luddington Marriage.	Richmond and Shakespeare.
	Shakespeare's Home of New Place, Stratford-on-Avon.

NEW BOOK BY A. K. H. B.

To Meet the Day through the Christian Year: being a Text of Scripture, with an Original Meditation and a Short Selection in Verse, for Every Day. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 414, price 4s. 6d.

[September 3, 1889.]

VERY many who have felt the burden of this life, and some of the few to whom that has not been appointed, have found it helpful to begin the day by reading a brief page of practical devotion. For such this volume has been prepared.

It follows the teaching of the 'Christian Year.' The interest of such a course, and indeed its necessity, need not be insisted on.

As in the Book of Common Prayer, the Saints' Days are placed apart. But it is hoped that, as each recurs, its page may be read along with that for the day in the 'Christian Year.'

It will be found that (besides the Saints' Days) more Days are given than can occur in any one year. According as Easter falls, certain days will be used, or not, after Epiphany and Trinity. Here, too, the arrangement of the Prayer Book is followed.

The writer is responsible for all the Meditations. Some of these have been written for this volume, and others taken from volumes already published.

NEW BOOK BY A. K. H. B.

East Coast Days; and Memories. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 352, price 8s. 6d. [October 15, 1889.]

THESE Papers have been reprinted from *Longman's Magazine*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals.

CONTENTS.

At Home.

Chap.	Chap.
1. Of Taking in Sail.	6. The New Hymnology of the Scottish Kirk.
2. Of Pushing and Pushers: A Kindly Meditation.	7. How They Turned Out.
3. Of Human Incapacity.	8. A Needful Caution.
4. The Archbishop's Statue.	9. A Pleasant Illusion.
5. Concerning a Spoke in the Wheel: Being Thoughts on a Singular Objection.	10. After a Year.
	11. That Window.
	12. How They Dived.
	13. That Bridge after Two Years.
	14. Laborare est Orare
	15. A Little Overdone.

From Home.

1. Down the Water.	5. That Spot Once More.
2. That Longest Day.	6. An Unwonted Sunday.
3. The First Quiet Walk.	7. The Waterworks.
4. Disillusioned.	

Two Diverse Lives.

1. Principal Tulloch.	2. Lord Westbury.
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For Young Men.

1. What to Make of You.	3. The Out-look.
2. Shall We Know?	4. How Things will Go at First.

When We come to be Tried.

1. A Knock-down Blow.	3. A Gleam of Sunshine.
2. Provocation.	4. All My Sheaves.

The Word. By the Rev. T. MOZLEY, M.A. formerly Fellow of Oriel, late Rector of Plymtree, Devon, and Rural Dean of Ottery, Author of 'Reminiscences of Oriel College,' and of 'Towns, Villages, and Schools.' Crown 8vo. pp. 350, price 7s. 6d. [November 8, 1889.]

THE Author has long felt that Church people, and believers generally, had their difficulties much aggravated by the almost entire want of instruction on this cardinal point of all theology. They have to accept, to avow, and to propagate doctrines in themselves astounding and incredible, without any of the explanations and progressive steps by which the early Chris-

tians, whether Jew or Gentile, came to an agreement upon them, finding that by different ways they had arrived at the same result. He laments that the very Word itself, though it may be said to have made the Creeds, does not appear in them, and has almost disappeared from the services of the Church of England. The volume is specially addressed to a class which Mr. MOZLEY has found everywhere in his pastoral experiences—young people, and older too, of very little regular education, but quite able and willing to enter into all the questions naturally arising out of a study of the Scriptures, and, under proper guidance, capable of becoming powerful aids to the Church in her impending struggles. He has avoided technical phraseology. He has said as much on Plato and his philosophy as the subject and the occasion required, including some chapters on the various ideas of domestic and social life, centring in the master idea of The Logos. Mr. MOZLEY wishes to regard the volume as tentative and suggestive, and, under the pressure of declining health and strength, he puts it forth in the hope that younger and abler hands will take up the task, and discharge it more effectually.

Reply to Dr. Lightfoot's Essays. By the Author of 'SUPERNATURAL RELIGION.' 8vo. pp. 188, price 6s.

[September 9, 1889.]

THE republication of Dr. LIGHTFOOT's *Essays* on 'Supernatural Religion' has almost forced upon the author of that book the necessity of likewise republishing the reply he gave at the time of their appearance. The first *Essay* appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, and others followed in the preface to the sixth edition of 'Supernatural Religion,' and in that and the complete edition, in notes to the portions attacked, where reply seemed necessary. He cannot hope that readers will refer to these scattered arguments, and this volume is published with the view of affording a convenient form of reference for those interested in the discussion. Brief notes are added upon those *Essays* which did not require separate treatment at the time, and such further explanations as seem to the author to be desirable for the elucidation of his statements. Of course, the full discussion of Dr. LIGHTFOOT's arguments must still be sought in the volumes of 'Supernatural Religion,' but the author trusts that he has said enough in this book to indicate the nature of his allegations and their bearing on his argument.

He has likewise thought it right to add the Conclusions, without any alteration, which were

written for the complete edition, when, for the first time, having examined all the evidence, he was in a position to wind up the case. This is all the more necessary as, in the author's opinion, they finally show the inadequacy of Dr. LIGHTFOOT's treatment. But he has still more been moved to append these Conclusions in order to put them within easier reach of those who only possess the earlier editions, which do not contain them.

A Practical Plan for Assimilating the English and American Money as a step towards a Universal Money. By the late WALTER BAGEHOT. Reprinted from the *Economist*, with Additions and a Preface. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 96, price 2s. 6d. [September 3, 1889.]

THIS little book was published by Mr. BAGEHOT in 1869, and was out of print at the time of his death in 1877.

An interest in its subject is likely to be revived in view of the Monetary Congress which was held in Paris in September of the present year, and a new edition is therefore issued.

No doubt one accidental advantage of the scheme (the adhesion of Germany to the proposed English-American system) might be more difficult of realisation now than when Mr. BAGEHOT wrote, since Germany has in the interval chosen a new currency of her own. On the other hand, however, the resumption of specie payments by the United States has removed what Mr. BAGEHOT recognised as 'one of the worst objections' to his plan.

The 'Works and Days' of Moses; or, A Critical Dissertation on the First Two Chapters of Genesis. By Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart. formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of 'Hard Knots in Shakespeare,' 'Churches and their Creeds,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 144, price 3s. 6d. [November 22, 1889.]

THIS little work consists of nine chapters. The first chapter is devoted to a consideration of the main purpose of the Pentateuchal Scriptures, and the extent to which the writer may be accepted as an authority on a question of cosmogony. The second marks out certain limitations which were imposed on him by the intellectual condition of his age. In a third and a fourth the first two chapters of Genesis are examined, and the leading characteristics of each are indicated. The fifth chapter prepares

us for certain difficulties which lie in our way. In the chapters which follow, the Author starts with the assumption that the 'day' of Moses is susceptible of its natural signification, and he shows how this is possible consistently with the just and reasonable requirements of science. As, however, to make good this position, he has to ask for larger interpretative concessions than may by many be deemed admissible, he next tries what may be done with the theory which makes the 'day' a figure of notation for a sumless series of years. There is more, perhaps, to be said for this view than has been commonly urged for it; nevertheless, as it is not altogether free from cloud, in his last chapter but one he opens out a new creation, which he ventures to affirm leaves ample room for every syllable and letter which Moses has written, and every fossil and footprint which geology has discovered.

The Charities Register and Digest: being a Classified Register of Charities in or available for the Metropolis, together with a Digest of Information respecting the Legal, Voluntary, and other Means for the Prevention and Relief of Distress and the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. With an Introduction by C. S. LOCK, Secretary to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society. Third Edition. 8vo. pp. 1,117, price 10s. 6d.

[November 26, 1889.]

THIS book consists of two distinct and practically independent portions—the 'Introduction' and the 'Charities Register.' The first part, which occupies 199 pages, or 72 pages more than in the previous edition, gives a summary under seventy headings of the legal, voluntary, and other means for the prevention and relief of distress and the improvement of the condition of the poor. It deals with such subjects as the principles of charity, the responsibility of the charitable, district visiting, the administration of the poor laws, boards of guardians—their responsibilities and duties, school boards, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the London County Council, and the powers and duties of local boards and sanitary authorities in general. Following this, sections are devoted to particular forms of distress, sickness, or infirmity, and the means of relief, both public and private. The 'Introduction,' in fact, forms a complete, though brief, manual of the principles which underlie the organisation of charity.

The 'Charities Register' proper, which forms the second part of the work, and which,

with the Index, extends over 918 pages, consists of a classified list of the various charitable agencies in and available for the Metropolis. The main headings are 'Relief in Affliction,' 'Relief in Sickness,' 'Relief in Distress,' 'Reformatory Relief,' 'Benevolent Institutions,' 'Local Charities,' 'Friendly Societies,' and 'Trade Societies.' These are in turn subdivided, where possible, so as to facilitate reference by those who desire to make themselves acquainted with all the institutions devoted to any particular object. An elaborate index, containing over 9,000 references, has been prepared.

The section devoted to 'Local Charities' contains information with regard to the poor law, vestries, and local authorities, with the names and addresses of the principal officers, together with particulars of certain charitable agencies which have local branches in various parts of London. The list of endowed charities included in this division is, it is believed, the fullest and the most complete in existence. Great pains have been taken to insure accuracy, but only those who have attempted a work of this kind can realise the difficulty of obtaining detailed information as to the income and expenditure of the old endowed charities. The healthy interference of the Charity Commissioners during recent years has, it is true, simplified matters considerably in many cases by the amalgamation of numerous doles and by placing charities under the control of responsible trustees. Much, however, still remains to be done, and there must be in London alone many hundreds of distinct trusts, the annual amounts dealt with being in some cases exceedingly small and insignificant. Some, on the other hand, are very large, and it is interesting to notice the enormous increase in value which has taken place in the property of certain charities—such, for instance, as the Camden Charities at Kensington.

The antiquary will linger fondly over this section, and, while he has in many cases to lament the destruction of old associations brought about by the operations of the Charity Commissioners, he may console himself with the reflection that insuperable obstacles to reform are presented where the local charities are administered under a special Act of Parliament. This is the case in the parish of Shoreditch, where an exceedingly 'interesting' bread charity founded by Wilkinson, one of Shakespeare's company at the Curtain Theatre, still remains intact.

It will be seen from the enumeration of headings previously given that the work under notice includes many organisations which are not 'charitable' in the strict sense of the word.

Amongst these may be mentioned friendly societies, trade societies, and a number of societies for promoting social and physical improvement. The 'Charities Register' appeals, therefore, to a wide circle of readers. It is not too much to say that it will be found useful by everyone who is engaged in promoting the health, well-being, and moral advancement of his fellow-men.

Upon the work of compilation a vast amount of time, labour, and care has been bestowed. The mere cost of printing a book of over 1,100 pages is, of course, serious, and, though the idea of profit can hardly be said to have been present in the minds of the Council of the Charity Organisation Society when deciding to incur so large an outlay, it is hoped that the ready sale of the 'Charities Register' may at least secure them from any serious loss.

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On the Creation and Physical Structure of the Earth: an Essay. By JOHN THORNHILL HARRISON, F.G.S. M.Inst.C.E.
 With 6 Maps. 8vo. pp. 202, price 7s. 6d.
 [October 16, 1889.]

THIS book advocates the view that the earth was originally a molten globe, surrounded by a dense atmosphere consisting of the whole volume of water on the earth in a state of vapour, and of many elements in a gaseous condition; that on cooling, the vapours and gases were condensed on the surface, and, mingling with the molten matter, formed a menstruum, from which the materials of the *Archæan rock* were precipitated, and that, moulded to the oblate spheroidal shape of the globe and entirely enveloping it, these rocks form the true crust of the earth; again, that the *stratified rocks* are chiefly composed of matter which was held either in suspension or solution in the water which was separated from the menstruum and covered the crust, and that, distributed irregularly on the crust, they weight it without adding to its strength. The results of the consolidation and metamorphism of the crust are considered, and it is suggested that the crust became free to move independently of the internal mass, in consequence of the copious discharge of matter from within it, and of its own expansion when metamorphosed and highly heated; and that, being unevenly weighted and unstable in equilibrium, it has frequently shifted its position, so that the portions of it which were originally near the poles of the globe now form regions of the earth near the Equator. It is argued that this frequent shifting of the crust affords an explanation of the formation of the 'Ternary

Succession of Strata' and of 'Groups of Strata,' and that these strata, combined with the laminations found in many beds of sandstone, clay, and coal, give a clue to the lapse of time during their deposition; the shifting explains also the formation of granite and of the sandstones derived from it. It is pointed out that the fracture and upheaval of the crust in certain lines are indicated by mountain ranges, and its fissures by the Mediterranean and other seas, whilst its large foldings have caused some of the most striking continental elevations and oceanic depressions; also that the lines of fracture and fissure coincide remarkably with the earthquake regions and with the position of the extinct and active volcanoes of the earth. It is further urged that the icecaps on the polar regions weighed so heavily on those parts of the crust which were raised above the internal mass, that their pressure caused the fracture of the crust and the upheaval of some of the loftiest mountain-ranges of the earth.

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The Rotifera; or, Wheel-Animalcules, both British and Foreign. By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Assisted by P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Supplement. With 5 Plates, being Plates XXXI.-XXXIV. of the complete work. 4to. price 12s. 6d. each.
 [September 19, 1889.]

IT was originally intended that the two volumes of the 'Rotifera' should contain all the foreign as well as all the British species; but, while the work was being written, so many new British forms were discovered, that want of space compelled the authors to omit all but a few of the more remarkable foreign Rotifera. The Supplement, however, now remedies this omission, and completes the work, by describing every known foreign species, as well as the British, that have been discovered since its publication in 1886.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty species have been added, in the Supplement, to the two hundred and fifty already described in vols. i. and ii.; and, in almost every case, the description is accompanied by a figure. Besides these, more than forty doubtful or imperfectly described species have been briefly discussed, and occasionally illustrated. Both the descriptions and drawings of the foreign species have been taken from the original memoirs in which they first appeared; the doubtful or insufficiently described species, as well as the mere synonyms, being distinguished from the others by their position in each genus, and by the arrangement of the type.

The Bibliography has been considerably enlarged, and now exceeds two hundred memoirs.

CONTENTS.

Flosculariadae.	Cathypnadae.
Melicertadae.	Coluridae.
Philodinadae.	Pterodinadae.
Adinetadae.	Brachionidae.
Asplanchnadae.	Anuræadae.
Synchaetadae.	Doubtful and Rejected
Triarthradae.	Genera.
Hydratnadae.	Addenda and Corrigenda.
Notommatadae.	Bibliography (<i>continued</i>
Seisonidae.	<i>from vol. ii.</i>).
Rattulidae.	Index of Families,
Dinocharidae.	Genera, and Species
Salpinidae.	(<i>continued from vol.</i>
Euchlanidae.	<i>ii.</i>).

* * * *The Rotifera*; or, 'Wheel-Animalcules.' By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. and P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. With 30 Coloured and 4 Uncoloured Plates. In 6 Parts. 4to. price 10s. 6d. each. Supplement, 12s. 6d. Complete in 2 vols. 4to. cloth, with Supplement, £4. 4s.

Clinical Lectures on Varicose Veins of the Lower Extremities. By WILLIAM H. BENNETT, F.R.C.S. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery and on Anatomy in St. George's Hospital Medical School; Member of the Board of Examiners, Royal College of Surgeons of England. With 3 Plates. 8vo. pp. 118, price 6s. [November 1, 1889.]

THESE Lectures, with the exception of the third, have already appeared in the *Lancet* of the present year.

They are now published, with a few trifling alterations and additions, as originally delivered.

Although the tables include, solely, cases treated at St. George's Hospital between the years 1880 and 1888, the Lectures themselves contain views and conclusions based upon an experience, almost entirely personal, extending over a much longer period.

It is hardly needful to say that they do not in any way pretend to be an exhaustive treatise on Varix.

At the same time it is hoped that they will be found to afford, in a convenient manner, an amount of practical information on certain points connected with varicose veins of the lower limbs which is not, as a rule, to be obtained from sources readily accessible to the student and practitioner.

A Family Tree; and other Stories. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Crown 8vo. pp. 244, price 6s. [November 22, 1889.]

CONTENTS.

A Family Tree.

Memories.

Idle Notes of an Uneventful Voyage.

On the Battle-field:

I. Mr. Robert White goes in Search of a Story.

II. The Story Mr. Robert White found.

III. Why Mr. Robert White did not Use the Story.

Scherzi & Skizzen.

Such Stuff as Dreams.

Chesterfield's Postal-Cards to his Son.

In a Bob-tail Car.

By Telephone.

The Story of Music. By W. J. HENDERSON. Crown 8vo. pp. 280, price 6s.

[November 15, 1889.]

THE design of this little volume is to give a succinct account of the progressive steps in the development of modern music as an art. The Author has therefore endeavoured to avoid encumbering the book with details of the lives of composers. The standard works on the history of music are, almost without exception, constructed on the biographical plan. The Author of this volume has aimed at separating the history of the art from that of the artists. In following this design he has avoided giving the story of the growth of the tone art in any one country at any particular period; but has sought to place before the reader a clear general outline of the advancement of musical creativeness throughout Europe. In doing this he has flitted from Rome to Venice, and from Paris to Vienna, whenever it was necessary to show what was going on in all those places at the same time. The plan of the book has enabled the writer to review the salient points of musical history with comprehensive brevity. This, he thinks, will be especially advantageous to the lover of music who has not the time, and perhaps not a sufficient knowledge of musical science, to read with profit the large and exhaustive standard histories. The chronological table is entirely new. It has been prepared with great care, and contains many important dates which could not be introduced into the body of the work without needlessly encumbering its pages.

The Author believes that he has consulted the best interests of the reader by making free use, not only of the facts published by the standard historians and biographers, but also of

the opinions of those who are accepted authorities. He has, however, set forth his own opinions at some length, and the reader will readily distinguish them by the manner of their presentation. The chapter on 'Wagner and the Opera of our Future' reaches forward into the region whose history is yet to be made, but it contains conclusions which the Author hopes will appeal forcibly to all lovers, not only of truthful dramatic music, but of the divine art of song.

The Blue Fairy Book. Edited by ANDREW LANG, with 8 full-page Plates and numerous Illustrations in the text by H. J. FORD and G. P. JACOMB HOOD. Crown 8vo. pp. 400, price 6s.

[October 8, 1889.]

* * One hundred and thirteen Copies have been printed on Large Paper, containing an Introduction by Mr. LANG on the literary aspect of Nursery Tales. [Out of print.]

THE Tales in this volume are intended for children, who will like, it is hoped, the old stories that have pleased so many generations.

The tales of PERRAULT are printed from the old English version of the eighteenth century.

The stories from the *Cabinet des Fées* and from Madame d'AULNOY are translated, or rather adapted, by Miss MINNIE WRIGHT, who has also, by M. HENRI CARNOT's kind permission, rendered 'The Bronze Ring' from his *Traditions Populaires de l'Asie-Mineure* (Maisonnette, Paris, 1889).

The stories from GRIMM are translated by Miss MAY SELLAR, another from the German by Miss SYLVIA HUNT; the Norse tales are a version by Mrs. ALFRED HUNT; 'The Terrible Head' is adapted from APOLLODORUS, SIMONIDES, and PINDAR by the Editor; Miss VIOLET HUNT condensed 'Aladdin'; Miss MAY KENDALL did the same for *Gulliver's Travels*; 'The Princess Badroulbador' is abridged from the old English translations of GALLAND.

Messrs. CHAMBERS have kindly given their permission to reprint 'The Red Etin' and 'The Black Bull o' Northaway' from Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS' *Popular Traditions of Scotland*.

'Tom Hickathrift' and 'Dick Whittington' are from the chap book edited by Mr. GOMME and Mr. WHEATLEY for the Villon Society; 'Jack the Giant-Killer' is from a chap book, but a good version of this old favourite is hard to procure.



SNOW-WHITE AND ROSE-RED.

CONTENTS.

The Bronze Ring.	The Tale of a Youth who	The Terrible Head.	Blue Beard.
Prince Hyacinth and	Set out to Learn	The Story of Pretty	Trusty John.
the Dear Little	what Fear was.	Goldilocks.	The Brave Little Tailor.
Princess.	Rumpelstiltskin.	The History of Whitting-	A Voyage to Lilliput.
East of the Sun and	Beauty and the Beast.	ton.	The Princess on the
West of the Moon.	The Master-maid.	The Wonderful Sheep.	Glass Hill.
The Yellow Dwarf.	Why the Sea is Salt.	Little Thumb.	The Story of Prince
Little Red Riding Hood.	The Master Cat; or, Fuss	The Forty Thieves.	Ahmed and the Fairy
The Sleeping Beauty in	in Boots.	Hansel and Grettel.	Paribanou.
the Wood.	Felicia and the Pot of	Snow White and Rose	The History of Jack the
Cinderella; or, the Little	Pinks.	Red.	Giant-Killer.
Glass Slipper.	The White Cat.	The Goose Girl.	The Black Bull of
Aladdin and the Won-	The Water Lily. The	Toads and Diamonds.	Norway.
derful Lamp.	Gold-Spinners.	Prince Darling.	The Red Etin.

Three Lectures on the Science of Language and its Place in General Education, delivered at the Oxford University Extension Meeting, 1889. By F. MAX MÜLLER. Crown 8vo. price 2s.

September 9, 1889.

THESE lectures contain a popular exposition of the Author's views as to the origin and growth of language, with more especial reference to English.

Mrs. Fenton: a Sketch. By W. E. NORRIS, Author of 'Mademoiselle de Mersac.' Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 6s.

[November 16, 1889.]

A STORY of an eccentric will, and of a clever impersonation by an adventurer for the purpose of gaining the property left by the will. How she is baffled, and how two lovers, separated by her schemes, are eventually reunited, the reader will learn.

The opening scene is at Oxford; thence it is rapidly shifted to London, Dawlish, and Paris as the story progresses.

Gobi or Shamo: a Story of Three Songs. ('The Great Desert of Gobi or Shamo.'—Cornwell's Geography.) By G. G. A. MURRAY. Crown 8vo. pp. 380, price 6s.

[November 8, 1889.]

THIS is a story of an adventure undertaken by three friends, the object of which is to discover a colony of Greeks in Central Asia, one of the three having found a Greek MS. letter giving circumstantial details with reference to the colony, which was founded about B.C. 350, and which some centuries afterwards was still in existence. Communication with the mother country had long been cut off, and the object of

the letter had been to give a clue to the Hellenes in Europe of the existence of the Asiatic colony. The three friends proceed by way of China, and, after encountering many adventures, are rescued from death by the King of the Sanni. These people are mentioned in the Greek MS., and the travellers are exulting at the success of their adventure when they find to their chagrin that their rescuer and host is an Englishman—ALGERNON TRENCH—a quondam Oxford don, who had also read the Greek MS. and had started on the self-same quest as his visitors. He informs them how he had been for some time the guest of the Greeks, and under what circumstances he had become the King of the Sanni. TRENCH had instructed the Greeks in modern literature and in the elements of our later civilisation, but, on the whole, found that, in spite of their isolation, they were superior to himself in the development of some of the moral qualities. The three friends also have an opportunity to study the details of their polity, and to give them, in return, some idea of Western institutions. Though the Greeks and the Sanni were without some of the resources of our civilisation, it was not that they were ignorant of the sciences of which we are so proud. Railways, for instance, they had not, it having been decided that 'it was bad to be surrounded by many mechanical contrivances, which made life more complicated, and hid the working of the gods.' One force, however, they availed themselves of for use in extremities. This was called 'Dynamitis,' and by its aid they were enabled so to make a line of force round the whole country, that any person touching the rocks was struck dead. In investigating these and many other curious details the friends pass some time, but, a rebellion breaking out, they are glad to escape, and, after undergoing many privations, they arrive safely in Upper India, and find friends unexpectedly awaiting them there.

Gerald Ffrench's Friends. By GEORGE H. JESSOP. Crown 8vo. pp. 250, price 6s.
[November 15, 1889.]

MR. GERALD FFRENCH'S journalistic career on the Pacific Coast covered a period of five years—from 1873 to 1878. In this time it was his fortune to meet a great many Irishmen, with several of whom he became more or less intimately associated. The Irish colony in California is important both in numbers and influence, and Mr. FFRENCH'S situation offered unusual advantages for a study of the more prominent peculiarities of the members of that colony. The purpose of the sketches in this book is to depict a few of the most characteristic types of the native Celt of the original stock—as yet unmixed in blood, but modified by new surroundings and a different civilisation. All the incidents related in this book are based on fact, and several of them are mere transcripts from actual life, with no more material alteration than seemed necessary to throw the veil of fiction over the identity of the characters.

CONTENTS.

The Rise and Fall of the 'Irish Aigle.'
A Dissolving View of Carrick Meagher.
At the Town of the Queen of the Angels.
An Old Man from the Old Country.
The Last of the Costellos.
Under the Redwood Tree.

Wild Darrie: a Story. By CHRISTIE MURRAY and HENRY HERMAN. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 296, price 6s.
[August 27, 1889.]

WILD DARRIE is a circus rider. Her beauty and skill gain her a great deal of popular admiration, and very early in her career she becomes the wife of ANDREW DEERING, a young farmer. Differences, however, very soon arise, and after the birth of a daughter she vainly endeavours to persuade her husband to let her return to her profession. She subsequently elopes with an admirer, who turns out a scoundrel of the first water. The story does not follow the vicissitudes of her career, but takes her up as a disappointed and repentant woman, whose untimely advent in the neighbourhood of her husband's home temporarily blights her daughter's prospects of a happy marriage. Her husband, feeling that life in the old home will be intolerable under these new circumstances, emigrates with his wife and daughter to America, and the principal part of the story is concerned with their life and adventures in the Far West. DEERING does not acknowledge DARRIE as his

wife, and his few neighbours have no suspicion of the facts. After a period of great trial for them both, DARRIE has determined once more to disappear, but is able to show her love to her husband by one last act of heroic devotion. She takes advantage of a terrible accident, in which she is supposed to have lost her life, to disappear, and she soon resumes her old circus life. Her husband and child cherish the memory of the daring deed to which they owe their preservation from massacre by the Indians as in some sort an expiation of her miserable fall, and after a lucky find of gold on their estate, return to England rich and with DARRIE'S daughter happily married to her first love. DARRIE, after years of restless wandering with the circus, also returns to England, ill and sick at heart. Unknowing of the return of her husband and child, she finds herself facing the tombstone they have erected to her memory, and, falling ill, is received by them, and finds rest and forgiveness at last. As her husband said, 'She was wild and wilful in her youth, and—there's no use in blinking it—she was wicked too. But if sorrow and repentance could atone for what she did, I know she paid for everything. It was a noble nature thrown away. A fine heart ill-used, undisciplined, wasted.'

Such is Life. By MAY KENDALL, Author of 'From a Garret' and 'Dreams to Sell,' &c., Joint Author of 'That Very Mab.' 1 vol. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 6s.
[August 7, 1889.]

THE central characters in this book are connected with two households in Hackney, one that of a dissenting minister of the severely orthodox type, and the other that of his brother, a doctor, whose opinions are very liberal on matters of religion. Of the one brother the Author says — 'He had never reached the stage at which he knew that he knew nothing, but thought he knew a great deal; and his only source of discomfort was that other people did not know it too. . . . But no one speaks of JOHN EVERARD without calling him a good man. Tenaciously as he clung, in theory, to the gloomy side of his religion, practically it affected him less; he grew more tolerant, more genial, and strong in faith. It was the same with Aunt THEODORA, though both of them yet looked a little depressed on Sundays.' ROBERT EVERARD wrote metaphysical articles which were not very easy to understand, but which competent judges declared to have a great deal in them. 'People called one a believer, the other an unbeliever: yet they were both deeply

religious men, who lived sincere, noble, and unselfish lives. It was easier for them to understand each other's acts than to understand each other's thoughts.'

The minister's only daughter finds her greatest delight in the companionship of her uncle's family, and the first few chapters of the book are descriptive of their pleasant boy and girl life at home and at school. The story is taken up again after an interval of a few years when the same characters are fairly launched on the sea of their life's troubles. Jim, the doctor's son, has an extensive medical practice among the East-end poor, and combines with this pursuit scientific studies which make him a prominent figure in the world. His heart and head are both unusually sound until he falls under the influence of a beautiful girl, LILIAN RIVERS, whose head is cooler than his, and who is not encumbered with a heart at all. The poor doctor, although he soon finds out his mistake, does not make the discovery public but sacrifices his happiness to what he conceives his duty, and marries his enslaver. To some of his friends the truth had been patent from the beginning, but these clever people were of the same sex as the beautiful LILIAN.

The minister's daughter IDA has become a teacher of music, and LIONEL, a young artist, is a friend of the family; NAN THORNTON, an old school friend of IDA's, is a hospital nurse; and a chapter is devoted to one of her experiences with a patient, a navvy, suffering from *delirium tremens*, who, armed with a pickaxe, attempts to make his escape during NAN's night-watch. LIONEL supposes himself to be an orphan, but finds to his dismay, when he is on the point of engaging himself to IDA, that his father is a man of disreputable life and antecedents whom he has long known as an artist of pavement pictures. The tragical story of his father's life is told in the book.

The book is rather a series of studies of life and character than a novel in the ordinary sense of the term.

The Tangena Tree: a True Story from Madagascar. By AGNES MARION. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 128, price 1s.

[September 19, 1889.]

THIS story is intended to give some idea of the conditions of life among the European traders and natives on the east coast of Madagascar. The story opens with the warning given by an old trader to a new one—ROGER COMPTON—as to the danger attending any relations with the native women: 'They're pretty and kind; they'll cook for you, and sew for you, and, in

the end, do for you.' COMPTON receives the warning with an intimation that he shall probably be quite able to take care of himself. He very soon adopts the customs of the country, and goes through the native ceremony of the 'blood-tie' with a young native widow, and lives with her as his wife. PATZA has been very kind to him in a time of trouble, and she becomes passionately attached to him, and proportionately jealous when ROGER falls into the snares laid for him by GABRIELLE, a half-caste woman of great beauty. GABRIELLE is suspected with good reason of having already poisoned two husbands, and in the end, when she finds that ROGER is resolved to break with her, she succeeds in poisoning him too with the deadly fruit of the tangena tree.

Taciti Annalium Liber XIV. With Notes and Index. Edited by JOHN R. WORTHINGTON, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and St. Mark's College, London. Crown 8vo. pp. 64, price 2s.

[September 4, 1889.]

THIS edition of the Fourteenth Book of the Annals is taken from the text of the highest authorities.

The Fourteenth Book has for many years formed part of the Classics at the Pass Degree Examination at Dublin University, and it is hoped this issue will be found useful to Degree candidates.

Containing as it does much of our early history, surprise may be expressed that this book is not more eagerly read at our Public Schools.

The style of Tacitus is often obscure and extremely terse, and requires careful reading; the main endeavours of this small work will be fulfilled if it affords a slight assistance to the student in explaining the sense of the difficult constructions, and in noticing a few of the chief incidents.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

Steam. By WILLIAM RIPPER, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Sheffield Technical School; Author of 'Machine Drawing and Design,' 'Practical Chemistry,' &c. With 142 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 210, price 2s. 6d. [October 23, 1889.]

THIS book is based on the notes of lectures recently given by the Author to an evening class of young mechanical engineers on steam, steam-engines, and boilers.

The rapid progress made in engineering science during recent years and the limited space at disposal have necessitated the omission of descriptions of obsolete types of steam-engines, and the substitution of other matters of more importance to the present generation of engineering students.

The book will be found to contain all that is necessary for the Elementary Stage Examination of the Science and Art Department. Special prominence has been given to the principles involved in the economical use of steam, and it is hoped that the book may be found of value, not only to the student, but to the practical engineer, whose time and opportunities for the study of principles are limited.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.

Elementary Physics. By MARK R. WRIGHT, Head-Master of the Higher Grade School, Gateshead; Author of 'Sound, Light, and Heat.' With 242 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. pp. 256, price 2s. 6d.

[November 1, 1889.]

THE method followed in this work is the same as that pursued in 'Sound, Light, and Heat' in this series; the leading facts are brought under the notice of the student by easy experiments that do not demand expensive apparatus. Full instructions are given for the construction of the apparatus in the text, or in the appendix.

The work will serve as a suitable text-book for any class beginning the study of physics; it is specially suited for the 'Elementary Physics' paper of the Science and Art Department, although there has been no attempt to confine it to the requirements of that examination. Teachers can determine the portions of the book that may be omitted by referring to the syllabus.

Believing that in early lessons it is inadvisable to trouble the student either with theories or with the generalisations that prove such a valuable aid to the advanced student, little space has been devoted to theoretical considerations. Experience as a teacher suggests that the careful examination of the facts of science is the first duty of a beginner.

CONTENTS.

Chap.

Heat.

1. Heat and Temperature. Thermometers.
2. Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
3. Heat as a Quantity. Specific Heat.
4. Latent Heat. Fusion. Vaporisation.
5. Transmission of Heat.

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Chap.

Sound.

1. Production and Speed of Sound.
2. Transmission of Sound. Wave Motion.
3. Intensity and Reflection of Sound.
4. Musical Sounds. Pitch, Intensity, Quality.

Light.

1. Rectilinear Propagation of Light. Shadows.
2. Reflection of Light. Mirrors.
3. Refraction of Light. Lenses.
4. Colour.

Magnetism.

1. Magnetic Induction.
2. Terrestrial Magnetism.

Frictional Electricity.

1. Attraction and Repulsion.
2. Induction.
3. Potential. Machines.

Voltaic Electricity.

1. The Voltaic Battery.
2. The Current. The Galvanometer.
3. Electrolysis. Electro-Magnets.

Examination Questions. | Appendix.
Answers to Examples. | Index.

Longmans' Handbook of English Literature.

By R. McWILLIAM, B.A., Inspector to the School Board for London. (In Four Parts.) Part III. From Ben Jonson to Locke. Crown 8vo. pp. 124, price 1s.

[September 8, 1889.]

IT may be thought, perhaps, that the minor dramatists are treated at undue length in this Part, but it seemed best to dwell a little on the marvellous half-century which closed with 1640.

Dryden also is treated rather fully, both on account of his own peculiar greatness and because of his influence on the literature of the eighteenth century.

CONTENTS.

Ben Jonson.

The Minor Dramatists
of Shakspeare's Age.
Thomas Dekker.
Thomas Heywood.
John Webster.
Philip Massinger.
Beaumont and
Fletcher.

Two Brothers—
George Herbert.
Edward Lord Herbert.
Jeremy Taylor.

Two Prose Writers—
Robert Burton.

Sir Thomas Browne.
John Milton.
Isaac Barrow.

Two Historians—
Earl of Clarendon.
Bishop Burnet.

Izaak Walton.
John Bunyan.
John Dryden.
John Locke.

NOTES ON BOOKS



BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. CXL.

FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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Thirty Years of Colonial Government: a Selection from the Despatches and Letters of the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G., Governor successively of Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius, and Hong Kong. Edited by STANLEY LANE-POOLE. With Portrait on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 944, price 32s.

[January 6, 1889.

DURING the period covered by these volumes Sir GEORGE BOWEN administered some of the chief dependencies of the Crown, including Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius, and Hong Kong. These two volumes contain a record of his work in each of these colonies, and of the problems with which he had to deal. The principle on which he uniformly acted was to regard himself, on the one hand, as the special guardian of Imperial interests, and, on the other, to defer to the utmost to the

wishes of the colonists in matters of purely local concern.

It was in 1859 that he was appointed the first Governor of Queensland, and called upon to organise constitutional government in the colony. He had previously held an appointment in the Ionian Islands, then under British protection, and had travelled widely in Greece, engaged in the congenial task of compiling MURRAY'S 'Handbook' for that country.

From Queensland Sir GEORGE was sent to New Zealand, then in the throes of the Maori troubles, which he largely succeeded in assuaging during his government. Like most of those who have come in contact with them, Sir GEORGE was full of appreciation for the fine qualities of the Maori race.

In 1873 Sir GEORGE was promoted to Victoria, where he remained until 1879, when his term expired, and he was assigned the government of Mauritius, the only vacancy at the time.

Hong Kong was the last of our dependencies

over which Sir GEORGE BOWEN was called upon to preside. During the years he spent there he took occasion to visit both China and Japan.

Mr. STANLEY LANE-POOLE contributes a preface memoir of Sir GEORGE BOWEN. The main purpose of these volumes is to elucidate and support the cause of Imperial Federation, and the paper on the 'Federation of the British Empire,' originally read by Sir GEORGE BOWEN before the Royal Colonial Institute on June 15, 1886, is reprinted at the end of Vol. II. as an appendix.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The History of the University of Dublin, from its Foundation to the End of the Eighteenth Century. With an Appendix of Original Documents which, for the most part, are preserved in the College. By JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College. 8vo. pp. 442, price 12s. 6d. [January 6, 1890.

THE History of the University of Dublin, compiled from the original documents belonging to Trinity College, has hitherto never been written. At the suggestion of Primate USSHER, Bishop BEDELL, when Provost, made some efforts towards an account of the foundation of the College, but he failed to procure some of the original letters of Queen ELIZABETH and other early documents which he required; and unfortunately the transcripts which he made of CHALONER's papers have been lost. Provost HUTCHINSON made some progress in collecting materials for a history of the University, but the design was never carried out. Dr. BARRETT also collected and copied out a large number of original documents of great interest, and even commenced to write a history; but his researches were confined very much to the condition of the College in the seventeenth century. His papers, which have been written with little regard to order, but which manifest a great amount of research, have been preserved in the Muniment Room of the College. His labours, however, have not been altogether in vain, for without the materials which he collected and left in manuscript the valuable information which was contained in the earlier volumes of the 'Dublin University Calendar' could not have been given to the public. The present Author has derived much advantage from Dr. BARRETT's researches, which directed him to the study of the original documents and of printed books, which throw considerable light on the early history of the College.

Some of the early letters which were wanting in BEDELL's time have been supplied from the Smith Manuscript collections in the Bodleian Library, where they were copied by the late Dr. TODD, and his transcripts have been used by the Author of this work. Considerable assistance towards a full understanding of the condition of the College in the last half of the eighteenth century was afforded by the manuscript papers of Bishop ELKINGTON, which are at present preserved in the College Muniment Room. The Author is also much indebted to CHARLES H. TODD, Esq. LL.D. for his permission to consult the manuscripts which Provost HUTCHINSON had left behind him, and which contain a large amount of information as to the stirring events which happened in Trinity College during his Provostship. The collections which Provost HUTCHINSON had made of materials bearing on the early part of the last century did not come into the Author's hands until after the first eleven chapters of this work had been printed; but any additional information which they contain has been embodied in the notes. These papers of Provost HUTCHINSON, however, were highly valuable to the Author in writing the transactions of the last half of the eighteenth century, inasmuch as he had before him at the same time the papers of the Provost and those of Bishop ELKINGTON and some of the other Fellows of the period; and in this way he was enabled to compare the statements and the arguments of both the parties to the great internal dissensions of Provost HUTCHINSON's time.

As one of the objects which the Author had in view in writing this history was to collect the information given in the original documents, and to enable the public to form a just opinion of the circumstances of the early history of the College, he has thought it advisable to add in an Appendix the most important of these papers, the great majority of which have never before been printed.

The History of Trinity College is brought down in the present work only to the beginning of the nineteenth century, because the foundation of the present greatness of the College had been at that time well established, while the details of the earlier College history were likely to be forgotten and lost. At the same time the enormous progress which learning of every kind has made in the College during the last sixty years, and the immense improvements which have been introduced into every department of the studies of the University during that period, would well form the materials for a separate volume.

The Reconstruction of Europe: a Sketch of the Diplomatic and Military History of Continental Europe. From the Rise to the Fall of the Second French Empire. By HAROLD MURDOCK. With an Introduction by JOHN FISKE. Crown 8vo. pp. 454, price 9s. [January 8, 1890.]

THIS work, originally undertaken as a recreation, has been completed in its present form in the hope that it may serve the busy public as a helpful epitome of the events which have transformed the Europe of 1850 into the Europe of to-day, and also afford a clue to future events as foreshadowed by present complications. While no claim is made to extensive research, yet the works consulted are probably too numerous and voluminous to be perused by most people in the active pursuits of life. To attempt anything more than a sketch of events so recent, while political animosities still run high, and while so many of the principal actors are living, would be a task that few historical students would care to undertake. This book purports to be merely a running narrative, introducing the great leaders and noting the great convulsions of twenty-one years of contemporaneous European history.

The general style of this work partakes somewhat of that 'drum and trumpet' character which Mr. GREEN deplored, but it ought to be considered that every great change during these years has been wrought by force of arms, for which diplomacy has served merely as a convenient stepping-stone. CAVOUR's greatest stroke was the entangling of the French Emperor in the military alliance of 1859. BISMARCK's foreign policy has been directed with a view of drawing his enemies upon the newly whetted Prussian sword. On nearly every battlefield great questions of dynastic and national reconstruction have hung in the balance. Italy would scarcely have been united to-day if the Austrians had been directed at Magenta and Solferino by the military genius which moved the Prussians in Bohemia and the Germans in France. The Frankfort Diet might have been still dozing on the Maine if military science had been more carefully studied in the Austrian staff, or if the Prussian Crown Prince had been remiss on the day of Königgrätz. Metz might not have fallen if BAZAINE had been alive to his situation on the 14th and 16th of August, 1870, and Alsace and Lorraine might not have become German provinces if Metz had not fallen. Is not one justified in saying that military operations have been the decisive factors in Europe since 1850, that the fortunes of rulers and of

peoples have rested upon such men as GYULAI, BENEDEK, MOLTKE, and BAZAINE?

Possibly too much space has been devoted to the Crimean War, but it was the French Emperor's military bow to Europe, and it affords a glimpse of KORNILOFF's 'Russian Defence,' as well as the spectacle of England engaged once more in war with a first-rate power. Few have time to read Mr. KINGLAKE's volumes, and the first chapters on this war, as well as the one on the Eastern Question, are largely based upon his work, modified, it is true, by TODLEBEN and ROUSSET.

A bibliographical note has been appended, giving a list of works for the use of those who desire to go deeper into the subject, and to which the Author acknowledges his obligation. He has endeavoured to express himself with moderation and allow full scope to the judgment of the reader; any more positive decisions belong to future times and the verdict of events.

Recent Economic Changes, and their Effect on the Production and Distribution of Wealth and the well-being of Society. By DAVID A. WELLS, LL.D. D.C.L. Membre Correspondant de l'Institut de France; Corrispondente della Regia Accademia dei Lincei, Italia; Honorary Fellow Royal Statistical Society; late United States Special Commissioner of Revenue, and President American Social Science Association, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 506, price 10s. 6d. [February 10, 1890.]

THE economic changes that have occurred during the last quarter of a century—or during the present generation of living men—have unquestionably been more important and varied than during any former corresponding period of the world's history. It would seem, indeed, as if the world, during all the years since the inception of civilisation, has been working up on the line of equipment for industrial effort—inventing and perfecting tools and machinery, building workshops and factories, and devising instrumentalities for the easy intercommunication of persons and thoughts, and the cheap exchange of products and services; that this equipment having at last been made ready, the work of using it has, for the first time in our day and generation, fairly begun; and also that every community under prior or existing conditions of use and consumption is becoming saturated, as it were, with its results. As an immediate consequence the world has never seen anything comparable to the results of the recent system of transportation by land

and water ; never experienced in so short a time such an expansion of all that pertains to what is called 'business' ; and has never before been able to accomplish so much in the way of production with a given amount of labour in a given time.

Concurrently, or as the necessary sequence of these changes, has come a series of widespread and complex disturbances ; manifesting themselves in great reductions of the cost of production and distribution and a consequent remarkable decline in the prices of nearly all staple commodities, in a radical change in the relative values of the precious metals, in the absolute destruction of large amounts of capital through new inventions and discoveries and in the impairment of even greater amounts through extensive reductions in the rates of interest and profits, in the discontent of labour and in an increasing antagonism of nations, incident to a greatly intensified industrial and commercial competition. Out of these changes will probably come further disturbances, which to many thoughtful and conservative minds seem full of menace of a mustering of the barbarians from within rather than as of old from without, for an attack on the whole present organisation of society, and even the permanency of civilisation itself.

The problems which our advancing civilisation is forcing upon the attention of society are, accordingly, of the utmost urgency and importance, and are already occupying the thoughts, in a greater or less degree, of every intelligent person in all civilised countries. But, in order that there may be intelligent and comprehensive discussion of the situation, and more especially that there may be wise remedial legislation for any economic or social evils that may exist, it is requisite that there should be a clear and full recognition of what has happened. And to simply and comprehensively tell this—to trace out and exhibit in something like regular order the causes and extent of the industrial and social changes and accompanying disturbances which have especially characterised the last fifteen or twenty years of the world's history—has been the main purpose of the Author. At the same time the presentation of whatever in the way of deduction from the record of experience has seemed legitimate, and likely to aid in correct conclusions, has not been disregarded.

Of the eleven chapters comprised in this book, four of them, namely, Chapters II. III. IV. and V. were originally contributed to and published in the *Contemporary Review* in the latter months of 1887. All of them, however, have since been, in great measure, re-written, carefully revised, and brought up to a later date.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

Winchester. By G. W. KITCHIN, D.D. Dean of Winchester. With 3 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 242, price 8s. 6d.

[January 20, 1890.]

WITHIN the narrow limits of this book it has not been possible to do full justice to the most historic of English cities. The many traces of Roman occupation, discovered only by the spade, are left uninterpreted ; the relations of Wessex and its capital with the other kingdoms of early England, are treated only in outline ; the position of Winchester as capital of England, and even, under the Danes, as the chief seat of a Scandinavian Empire, can merely be indicated.

This book tries only to draw with rapid strokes the outline of the city's growth, down to the time of its highest honour under HENRY I. ; it then traces, almost as summarily, the gradual and steady descent of the city to its present position as one of the smaller towns of England. Time was when Winchester more than rivalled London ; for centuries she was but little behind the more favoured capital. The receding tide has left her strewn with many relics of those days. The ground plan of the city still recalls the Roman camp ; the great Hall of Castle, now but a *salle des pas perdus* to the Law Courts of the county, enshrines the memories of royal banquets, of State trials, and of early Councils and Parliaments ; the College, where troops of modest manly youth, by cheerful industry and wholesome life, bear daily witness to the wisdom and piety of their founder, still holds a notable place in the annals of English education ; the Cathedral is eloquent of a thousand noble memories ; the Wolvesey ruins remind us of that proud castle-builder, HENRY of Blois, who thought the Winchester bishopric so rich and important that he dreamt of raising it to a level with the venerable mother-church of Canterbury. All these things, which still remain in tranquil suggestiveness, conscious of a very different past, attest the intimate union which has been between Winchester and what was noblest in the earlier history of our country.

To those who may think that too much space is given to old times and not enough to the fortunes of the city in later days, the Author can only plead that the history of Winchester must mainly be a history of the far past, and that much detail as to the affairs of the city during the last two hundred years would be out of proportion with the character of the place.

Seven years hence will come the thousandth anniversary of the recorded death of a Wigerefa, or town reeve, of Winchester, so that the office must have already existed over a millennium; five years ago the civic authorities, rightly or not, commemorated with laudable enthusiasm the seven hundredth anniversary of the mayoralty; and in 1893 the Cathedral will be able to hold high festival, because it was consecrated eight hundred years before, in 1093, by Bishop WALKELIN. Such memories make us understand how completely Winchester is a city not of modern but of ancient days.

Rhigas Pheraios, the Protomartyr of Greek Independence (1753-1798). A Biographical Sketch. By Mrs. EDMONDS, Author of 'Greek Lays' &c. &c. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 128, price 8s. 6d.

[January 6, 1889.]

THE memory of RHIGAS of Phæræ is held in the greatest veneration by Greeks in every part of the world. By all lovers of freedom, whatever their nationality, it ought also to be highly esteemed. To the majority of liberty-loving English people, however, the very name of the great Greek patriot, the protomartyr of Greek independence, is almost entirely unknown. The comparatively few who are conversant with the works of modern Greek writers cannot be otherwise than familiar with his name, and what that name accomplished, for it meets them everywhere; but others, who have been sufficiently interested in the great struggle to consult the works of English writers, such as GORDON and FINLAY only, will glean therefrom details which are often shadowy, and sometimes inaccurate. The materials for a biography, when the scattered notices are all collected, seem to afford little more than an outline of his short career. Any attempt to fill in this outline would produce an unreliable picture. The Author of this book has not made the attempt, but has resisted the temptation to make a larger and more attractive volume, by declining to insert any matter that cannot be proved to be authentic. The principal events, upon the truth of which there rests no shadow of doubt, are derived from the narrative of his young friend and colleague, PERRAIOS, who, although of no literary reputation, nor, indeed, a man of any general ability, had the commendable forethought to make notes continually, and during their whole connection he jotted down the conversations which he had with his leader and master from the earliest moment of their

acquaintance, until their separation by imprisonment and death.

Some anecdotal matter which serves to throw light upon the obscurity of his early life has, however, been deemed admissible, coming as it does from so high a source as Dr. G. N. POLITES, who expressly made a visit to Velesinos (Phæræ), in order that, by conversing with the oldest inhabitants of that place, he might possess himself of every incident that would be there cherished up and repeated from father to son in reference to the parentage and family of the patriot—their fellow-townsmen.

NEW EDITION OF MACAULAY'S ESSAYS.

Lord Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. TREVELYAN EDITION. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,850, price 9s.

[January 15, 1890.]

THIS Edition of MACAULAY'S Essays is issued in response to the demand for a Cheap Edition of the Essays in large type.

CABINET EDITION OF EDELSHEIM'S MESSIAH.

Jesus the Messiah: being an Abridged Edition of 'The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.' By ALFRED EDELSHEIM, M.A. Oxon. D.D. Ph.D. sometime Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 660, price 7s. 6d.

[February 7, 1890.]

WHEN the Author of the 'Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah' was taken away in the spring of last year from the labours and studies which he loved, he had already had under consideration the expediency of publishing an abridged edition of his larger work, such as should throw it open to a wider circle of readers. That abridgment has now been carried out, it is hoped, upon the lines which he would have desired.

Those who have attempted any such task will be aware how difficult it is to execute satisfactorily. When a replica is made of a great picture, its scale may be diminished without serious loss. The proportions are preserved; the contents are the same; it is only that they are indicated rather more slightly than before. The reduction takes place evenly over the whole surface. It is otherwise with a great literary work. Here reduction involves omission; and omission at once alters the pro-

portions. It is not only that the logical connection is broken and that new links have to be supplied : the difficulties arising from this cause are perhaps less than might be supposed : but the whole texture of the work is disturbed. A style which was natural upon one scale, has to be adapted to another ; and that by an external process which lacks the ease and freedom of first composition. Dr. EDERSHEIM's work was planned emphatically upon a large scale. It had a certain breadth and richness of colouring which helped to carry off its profusion of detail.

When the details were curtailed, this too had to be toned down. What could be done by omitting a phrase here, and a sentence there, has been done ; and upon this much anxious care and thought have been expended.

As to the matter of the omissions, this was to some extent prescribed by the nature of the case. The broad framework of narrative was of course indispensable ; and along with this every effort has been made to save as much of the illustrative accessories as the size of the volume permitted.

The Skipper in Arctic Seas. By WALTER J. CLUTTERBUCK, Joint Author of 'Three in Norway,' and 'B.C. 1887.' With Map and 39 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 280, 10s. 6d. [January 16, 1890.

MR. CLUTTERBUCK and a friend, who is known to the reader only as 'JACK,' determined to discover how much amusement and excitement could be extracted from a cruise in the Arctic Ocean in search of sport and adventure, and with this object in view they travelled in the first instance to Peterhead, a small sea-

port about half-way up the east coast of Scotland, whence nearly all the British whaling ships make their start, and where they lie up during the winter months when their cruises for the year are over. Here the Author and 'JACK' chartered the 'Traveller,' a 'real old-fashioned, tubby three-masted schooner,' of about 210 tons register, and sailed northwards on the 1st May, 1888, with the intention of cruising off the coast of Greenland, and shooting seals.

This intention they carried out so effectively that when they returned to Peterhead in the early September of the year just named they



ABRUPT CONCLUSION OF GLACIER IN ICE FIORD.

must have been in a position to set up in business as furriers on a large scale, so far at any rate as sealskins were concerned.

Apart from the seal hunting and the shooting of some reindeer, and one polar bear, which Mr. CLUTTERBUCK was lucky enough to stalk successfully, the book contains little which can be described as a record of adventure. There are no hairbreadth escapes, no moments of terrible excitement, or, indeed, of any excitement at all, no record but that of a peaceful sail through an ocean where, according to Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, there is 'nothing but fog,' and where 'for ten days at a stretch' the voyagers 'saw only an indistinct nothingness.' The story of these hunting and shooting feats, and of daily life on board the whaler, with studies of sundry members of the crew, make up Mr. CLUTTERBUCK's volume.

A very pleasant trip, on the whole, he and his friend seem to have had, though it is not to be commended to the imitation of people who cannot stand a good deal of roughing it. The book is furnished with a map, indicating the vessel's course, and with numerous illustrations—reproductions, for the most part, of photographs taken by the Author.

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The 'Traveller.'	The Western Shore of
Our Captain.	Dickson's Bay.
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Cutting the Blubber off	in Dickson's Bay.
Sealskins.	Distant Mountain from
Two honest Tars.	Ice Fiord, between
Jack's Boat starting after	3,000 and 4,000 feet
Seals.	high.
Three of our Crew.	End of Glacier coming
One of us.	down into Ice Fiord.
The Seven Sisters, Spitz-	Abrupt conclusion of
bergen.	Glacier in Ice Fiord.
Ice Fiord.	Dead Man's Head at the
The wrecked Norwegian	entrance of Ice Fiord.
Ketch.	The last of the Ice.
Birds shot on Ice Fiord.	

Illustrations in Text.

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Inside our Cabin.	Ship.
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The Log-dial. As it ought	A Strange Bird.
to be; according to	Our Sailors' Tent.
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A wild Mallemoke.	

A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. By T. E. THORPE, B.Sc. (Vict.), Ph.D. F.R.S. Treas. C.S. Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington; assisted by Eminent Contributors. In 8 vols. price £2. 2s. each. Vol. I. A-Dy. 8vo. pp. 724.

[February 7, 1890.]

THIS work is essentially a Dictionary of Chemistry in its applications to the Arts and Manufactures; hence it deals but sparingly with the purely scientific aspects of Chemistry, unless these have some direct and immediate bearing upon the business of the technologist. For all such matters reference is made to the new edition of 'Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry,' by Dr. FORSTER MORLEY and Mr. PATTISON MUIR, to which, indeed, the present work may be said to be complementary. In order to facilitate such reference the general plan and method of arrangement of the two Dictionaries are similar, and the nomenclature and notation adopted are practically identical. It has, however, not been thought desirable, even if it had been found possible, to make use of the same elaborate system of abbreviation and contracted expression as that employed in the companion work, in which the variety and complexity of the subject-matter are necessarily much greater.

Although the two works are, in a broad general sense, complementary, it is practically impossible to avoid a certain amount of overlapping, and therefore a certain degree of independence. Hence in the present work the Chemical history of a product of technical importance, so far as it is known, has often been completed although its derivatives have, at present, no applications in the Arts. Moreover, such subjects as the Atmosphere, Water, Fermentation, the Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons, the Vegeto-Alkaloids, Glucosides, &c. &c. all of which are dealt with in the other work, find also a place in this Dictionary by reason of their relations to Technology or to Medicine and Sanitation. In all cases, however, these subjects are treated from the standpoint of practical application.

The Editor has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of a large number of gentlemen, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in America, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and France, as contributors on subjects with which they are specially qualified to deal. A list of these, with the titles of their contributions, is prefixed to each volume. Their names and standing are a sufficient guarantee that no pains have been spared to make the work a faithful

record of the present condition of Chemistry in its relations to the Arts and Manufactures. Special attention has been paid to the bibliography of the subjects, and in certain cases to the compilation of trustworthy patent-lists.

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[February 27, 1890.]

THE course of work described in this book forms an introduction to all branches of Natural Science. The elementary nature of the book has caused the Author to pay more attention to method than to detail. Every student will need to follow closely and thoughtfully the performance of each experiment, in nearly all cases making his own observations and measurements, in order that the capacity for independent judgment, as well as an interest in original research, may be awakened at the outset. When a fact or law, discovered by means of a student's own personal observation and intelligence, turns out to be very familiar to others more advanced, the value of the research to the student himself is but slightly impaired.

Each section conveys a definite lesson, and care has been taken that they may follow in inductive sequence. It is important that each experiment and each stage of the course be described and reviewed at length in the student's note-book, which should contain many practical details omitted from the text-book, not only lest they should obscure the more important outlines of work, but also because it is intended that some freedom and originality in manipulation should be encouraged. The trials and practical difficulties of the laboratory are too valuable educationally to be set aside by over-help, though it is essential that they should not be too severe. It may be noticed that while tables are added to show the results of accurate observers, and to give information as to relative magnitudes, the numerical values resulting from the selected experiments have been generally left to be worked out by the students themselves from their own observations. The rate of *speed* has been used to denote the rate of motion of a particle along its path, in preference to the term *velocity*, which is now generally reserved to designate a quantity having both magnitude and direction, i.e. a vector.

Rooms devoted to practical science, and well equipped, are nowadays considered a necessary part of all public schools and colleges, and this book is simply intended to be used as a hand-book in such laboratories. An effort has been made to arrange a practical and progressive course which shall touch upon the chief problems,

and point out the main lines of investigation in Natural Science, in preference to an attempt at explaining any one branch in detail. It is also hoped that the course may give some training in that habit of directly appealing to nature, rather than to theories, which is the root of all scientific progress, although unfortunately it is not always made the basis of scientific education, partly from want of time and partly from want of appliances.

Electrical Engineering for Electric Light Artisans and Students (embracing those Branches prescribed in the Syllabus issued by the City and Guilds Technical Institute). By W. SLINGO, Principal of the Telegraphists' School of Science, Director of the Electrical Engineering Section, People's Palace, London; and A. BROOKER, Instructor in Electrical Engineering at the Telegraphists' School of Science and at the People's Palace, London. With 307 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 681, price 10s. 6d. [February 27, 1890.]

THE Authors of this book have frequently been asked by artisans and students to recommend a single work covering the whole field of electric lighting. Their inability to comply with this request has prompted them to endeavour to fill such a palpable gap in the literature of technical science. They have designed this book to cover the extensive syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and have so enlarged its scope as to make it embrace the requirements not only of those actually employed in the electric lighting industry, but also of those who, while having little or no electrical knowledge, have under their supervision various kinds of electrical machinery. The work should therefore prove of service to such men as marine, railway, and tramway engineers, naval officers, municipal officials, and managers of mines and factories.

The Authors recognise to the full the fact that, as a rule, the most successful electrical engineers are evolved from good mechanical engineers, and have striven to give their readers, even though they may possess no previous electrical knowledge, a clear insight into the purely scientific as well as the practical part of the subject. Every effort has, however, been made to embrace only the essential branches of

the pure science, omitting those which, while interesting and serviceable in other fields, are not required in electric lighting or the electrical transmission of power. It is hoped also that the writers have succeeded in the difficult task of explaining the subject clearly and in simple language. The close connection between the three kinds of electrical phenomena, static or frictional, dynamic or current, and magnetic, has been carefully explained and made to follow naturally. It is believed that the fact that magnetism is primarily but a consequence of dynamic electricity, or the more or less permanent effect on certain substances of an electrical disturbance, instead of being a separate and distinct series of phenomena, has not hitherto been plainly and unhesitatingly expressed.

The conception of 'lines of force' is one of great value to the student, and he will find them here reasoned about as having a tangible existence. It would be impossible to describe every piece of apparatus or machinery in actual use, and those have been selected which, while having proved in practice to be among the best in their respective classes, have also served to illustrate in the readiest manner the laws and principles involved. In a few cases, however, the apparatus can scarcely be said to have been successfully applied, but they have been introduced as indicating the highest possible developments in directions in which success will probably be attained.

Although primary batteries are not used to any great extent in electric lighting, except for testing and other similar operations, yet a considerable amount of space has been devoted to them, and to the experiments which can readily be performed by their aid, because long experience has taught the writers that it affords in the readiest way a clear insight into the fundamental principles of the science and the various laws so far discovered.

Mathematical formulæ and explanations have, where possible, been avoided; where they do occur they are invariably simple, and are generally accompanied by arithmetical examples. As they merely supplement the ordinary explanations, they can usually be ignored without the meaning being missed, but those able to solve a simple equation will find very little indeed which cannot easily be followed.

An unusually large number of the explanations have been based upon OHM's law and its consequences. Free use has been made of illustrations, the majority of which have been expressly prepared for this work.

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THIS volume sets forth the observations made and the conversations had with Frenchmen of all sorts and conditions by an American citizen during a series of visits paid to France between the months of January and August 1889. This was a centennial year both in France and in America. France was celebrating the centennial of the Great Revolution which in 1789 was supposed to have given to her people a Constitutional Monarchy, ensuring them personal liberty,

equality before the law, and a stable political system. The United States were celebrating the establishment in 1789, by the inauguration of President Washington, of a Constitutional Republic, ensuring similar blessings to the American people. The coincidence of these dates and the great share taken in achieving the independence of America by the French sovereign who granted to his subjects the liberal French Constitution of 1789, only to perish with it by their hands in 1793, make the present political condition of France a matter of special interest to an American who, like Mr. HURLEBERT, is familiar with the history and the public life both of France and of the United States. 'The questions upon which I have sought for light,' he tells us in his preface, 'are suggested by the startling contrast which

forces itself upon the attention of the world between the circumstances in which the two countries, both nominally Republics, are now celebrating a common centennial date. The American centennial finds the twenty-third President of the United States (a lineal descendant, as it happens, of a signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and the heir of the ninth President of the United States) tranquilly wielding over sixty millions of people the powers conferred, with the consent of three millions of Americans in 1789, by the American Constitution of that year, upon GEORGE WASHINGTON. The French centennial finds the French people, not yet, after a century, even nearly doubled in numbers, preparing, in two irreconcilably hostile camps, to fight out at the polls the vital question of the form and constitution of their government. During more than two-thirds of the past century France has lived under monarchical governments more or less resembling that which was solemnly accepted by her in 1789, only to be repudiated three years afterwards with every circumstance of outrage and of crime. During less than one-third of the past century France has been agitated by successive experiments in Republicanism, the third and most important of which it is now making. Why have the institutions which have taken root and flourished in America still to be planted prosperously in France?

Mr. HURLBERT, who has lived for many years in familiar relations with many able and influential persons in France, and who has repeatedly visited that country, does not believe that this inquiry can be dismissed, as it so often is, with a citation of the Latin poet, 'mutantur et omnia mutant,' as describing the character of the French people. That terse saying, as he observes, was uttered not of the French people at all, but of the Morini, with whom Rome fought so long a battle for the control of Belgic Gaul. He believes it to be eminently untrue of the vast majority of the French people, especially in the provinces; and the visits described in the present volume were paid, not to Paris mainly, but to the provinces. He takes his reader with him through many of the most interesting and industrious regions of France, from the Artois to Burgundy, from Lille to Marseilles, from Bordeaux and St. Etienne and Toulouse to Nantes and Chartres and Reims and Nancy. He gives us the views of priests, of peasantry, of landed gentlemen, of manufacturers, and of workmen upon the present situation, and leaves his readers to form their own opinions as to his conclusions from a study of the evidence on which they were formed.

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It has often been said that religion had little or nothing to do with the Tudor wars in Ireland, but this the author thinks very far from the truth. It was the energy and devotion of the friars and Jesuits that made the people resist, and it was Spanish or papal gold that enabled the chiefs to keep the field. This volume shows how violent was the feeling against an excommunicated Queen, and, whether they were always right or not, we can scarcely wonder that Elizabeth and her servants saw an enemy of England in every active adherent of Rome.

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price 6s. 6d. [April 17, 1890.]

EXTRACT FROM INTRODUCTION.

‘EVERY fancy which dwells much with the unborn and immortal characters of fiction must ask itself, Did the persons in contemporary novels never meet? In so little a world their paths must often have crossed, their orbits must have intersected, though we hear nothing about the adventure from the accredited narrators. In historical fiction authors make their people meet real men and women of history—Louis XI., Lazarus, Mary Queen of Scots, General Webb, Moses, the Man in the Iron Mask, Marie Antoinette; the list is endless. But novelists, in spite of Mr. THACKERAY’s advice to ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and of his own example in “Rebecca and Rowena,” have not introduced each other’s characters. DUMAS never pursued the fortunes of the Master of Ravenswood after he was picked up by that coasting vessel in the Kelpie’s Flow. Sometimes a meeting between characters in novels by different hands looked all but unavoidable. “Pendennis” and “David Copperfield” came out simultaneously in numbers, yet PEN never encountered STEERFORTH at the University, nor did WARRINGTON, in his life of journalism, jostle against a reporter named DAVID COPPERFIELD. One fears that the Major would have called STEERFORTH a tiger, that PEN would have been very loftily condescending to the nephew of BETSY TROTWOOD. But Captain COSTIGAN would scarcely have refused to take a sip of Mr. MICAWBER’s punch, and I doubt not that LITIMER would have conspired darkly with MORGAN, the Major’s sinister man. Most of those delightful sets of old friends, the DICKENS and THACKERAY people, might well have met, though they belonged to very different worlds. In older novels, too, it might easily have chanced that Mr. EDWARD WAVERLEY, of Waverley Honour, came into contact with Lieutenant BOOTH, or, after the Forty-five, with THOMAS JONES, or, in Scotland, BALMAWHAPPLE might have foregathered with Lieutenant LISMAHAGOW. Might not even JEANIE DEANS have crossed the path of Major LAMBERT of the “Virginians,” and been helped on her way by that good man? Assuredly DUGALD DALGETTY in his wanderings in search of fights and fortune may have crushed a cup or rattled a dicebox with four gallant gentlemen of the King’s Mousquetaires. It is agreeable to wonder what all these very real people would have thought of their companions in the region of romance, and to guess how

their natures would have acted and reacted on each other.

‘This was the idea which suggested the following little essays in parody.’

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- From Mr. Redmond Barry to his Uncle.
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MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

(STONYHURST SERIES.)

General Metaphysics. By JOHN RICKABY, S.J. Crown 8vo. pp. 410, price 5s.

[May 2, 1890.]

THERE are certain highly generalised notions which are implied in every sentence, or almost every sentence, that can be uttered, and very often they are explicitly the terms themselves with which our propositions are concerned. These ideas are Being, Thing, Existence, Actuality and Possibility, Substance and Accident, Cause and Effect, with others of a like universality.

General Metaphysics, as here understood, takes for its task to assign to each of these ideas a clear significance, by fixing definitely, in every case, upon some one meaning so as to secure consistency throughout the whole treatise, and by carefully rejecting at the same time all erroneous opinions. Straightway it is apparent that the science, instead of being very mystical or unreal, is little more than a painstaking attempt to make clear to the mind its own every-day conceptions, not by means of some deeply penetrating intuition to which the run of mortals can lay no claim, but by a patient exercise of the common understanding. The treatise would be much simpler than at present it is if it had not to deal with so many erroneous opinions that have been started in different schools by a perverted ingenuity for subtleties. A common-sense Metaphysics, which yet approves itself to the most thorough philosophic analysis, is what the author has at least tried his honest best to produce.

The Theory of Credit. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills, Notes, &c. 8vo. Vol. II. Part I. pp. 194, price 4s. 6d. [May 5, 1890.]

THE purpose of this work is to prepare and educate the public mind for that reform of the present chaotic and anomalous banking system of this country which must inevitably come before long.

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Urban Rating: being an Inquiry into the Incidence of Local Taxation in Towns. With special reference to Current Proposals for Change. By CHARLES HENRY SARGANT, of New College, Oxford, M.A. and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 162, price 6s. [April 22, 1890.]

IN a book published in the spring of 1886, and entitled 'Ground-Rents and Building-Leases,' Mr. SARGANT endeavoured to deal with two questions which were then beginning to

occupy the attention of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, namely, 'Leasehold Enfranchisement' and 'The Rating of Ground-Rents.' With regard to leasehold enfranchisement, he there pointed out many of the more obvious objections to the current proposals on the subject, above all that the result would be to enfranchise not the occupier but the middleman; and showed how hardly any such scheme would press on the prudent investor of moderate means. But to the rating of ground-rents he offered a still more decided and determined opposition, both as involving an unprecedented breach of the most deliberate contracts, and as throwing a burden on one class of the community to secure benefits to another class.

Since the appearance of this work, the Select Committee of the House of Commons has issued a report on the subject of leasehold enfranchisement, which substantially endorses both Mr. SARGANT's conclusions and his reasoning on that question. But though considerable evidence was taken by the Committee upon the rating of ground-rents, and on the cognate subject of the rating of vacant building land, the Committee have not yet thought fit to make any report on this head, but have recommended their own further re-appointment with the view of collecting additional evidence.

Under these circumstances Mr. SARGANT has been urged by certain gentlemen with large interests in urban building land to re-state in more detail, and with the greater experience which he has since acquired on the subject, the considerations which had previously led him to condemn the current proposals to rate ground-rents.

National Health: Abridged from 'The Health of Nations,' a Review of the Works of Sir EDWIN CHADWICK, K.C.B. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. Member of the American Philosophical Society. With Portrait of Sir Edwin Chadwick. Crown 8vo. pp. 380, price 4s. 6d.

[April 25, 1890.]

SO soon as the work called 'The Health of Nations' was fully before the public, requests began to come to the author for an abridged and less expensive edition.

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[April 12, 1890.]

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Rambles in the Black Forest. By HENRY W. WOLFF. Crown 8vo. pp. 836, price 7s. 6d. [April 10, 1890.]

THIS book, which is the outcome of more than one 'ramble' on foot in the beautiful country described, and of much diligent inquiry made on the spot, takes the reader, district by district, over the whole of the Black Forest, introducing him to many a nook and corner likely to be new to him. The description of the various sights and sketches of country is intermingled with information upon the inhabitants, their customs, their dress, their peculiar houses, their way of living, as well as upon local history, legend, and folklore, in which the district treated of is remarkably rich. An account is also given of the several local industries, which are marked by strong peculiarities, and—so far as is admissible in such a book—of the peculiar local system under

which the Black Forest peasants, corresponding in many respects to our ancient yeomanry, have managed to keep their properties entire in their own hands, and under which they live and cultivate their land. A brief history is given of what is locally called the 'Irish Mission'—the conversion of the country to Christianity in early centuries by evangelists sent out from Ireland, Scotland, and England. A special chapter is allotted severally to Black Forest peasants, Black Forest customs, and that particularly quaint festival, a Black Forest wedding. The forests, the rivers, the local trades—all that is specifically local and peculiar is brought under review. The reader is taken among the local clockmakers—famous for their cuckoo clocks—and the wood-carvers, the timber-floaters, and so on. Due attention is also paid to interesting old castles, churches—such as Freiburg and Breisach minsters—and to ruins with a history to them; for instance, Allerheiligen and Hirsau Abbey. The country dealt with extends from Pforzheim—the *Porta Hercyniæ* of the Romans—by way of Wildbad, Baden-Baden, the Knieb, Hornisgrinde, Triberg, Freiburg, Badenweiler, Wiesenthal, St. Blasien, and the Feldberg, down to Basle and Constance, and includes the interesting district of the Kaiserstuhl, which will probably prove a new subject to English readers.

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THREE-QUARTER STROKE.



OFF THE LEFT LEG.

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MR. HAGGARD'S NEW NOVEL.

Beatrice. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 6s. [May 12, 1890.

BEATRICE, the heroine of this story, is a woman full of intellectual power, and highly accomplished. She is noble and self-sacrificing in character, but professes herself to be a freethinker in religious matters. GEOFFREY BINGHAM, the hero, is, in some respects, her male counterpart, though he does not sympathise with her religious opinions, taking them to be the results of inexperience rather than the fruit of wisdom. He is full of latent capabilities, which develop largely under her influence until he becomes a leading barrister, a member of Parliament, and eventually an Under-Secretary of State. ELIZABETH is the sister of BEATRICE, a clever, unscrupulous woman—a JUDAS, as her father calls her—who for her own selfish ends does not hesitate to work her sister's ruin. Lady HONORIA, the wife of BINGHAM, is the type of an utterly cold-hearted worldly wife and mother. OWEN DAVIES, the wealthy but somewhat boorish owner of a neighbouring castle, cherishes a wild affection

for BEATRICE, while she cannot think of him without intense repulsion.

BEATRICE and BINGHAM become acquainted in a little village on the Welsh coast, of which BEATRICE's father is rector. She saves BINGHAM from drowning, and has a very narrow escape from losing her own life. A mutual passion is inspired, which is throughout controlled by virtuous feeling, but which, under the miserable conditions of BINGHAM's married life, is irresistible and almost inevitable. BEATRICE's father wishes her to marry DAVIES, while ELIZABETH, her sister, intrigues against her for the purpose of securing DAVIES for herself. The characters of both BEATRICE and BINGHAM are unjustly supposed to be compromised, and to save BINGHAM from any untoward consequences of the scandal, BEATRICE drowns herself.

Will o' the Wisp: a Story. By Mrs. HUGH BELL. With 9 Illustrations by E. L. SHUTE. Crown 8vo. pp. 192, price 3s. 6d. [May 9, 1890.

THIS is the story of a boy of eleven, whose parents have tried the somewhat hazardous experiment of bringing him up entirely alone, and absolutely without contact with the world. The book shows the contrast between the bright natural intelligence of the boy and his utter simplicity and ignorance of the world and its ways. This ignorance leads him into various adventures. He leaves home and starts off for London in the company of a tramp whom he meets on the common, in order to make a fortune for his father and mother, who have lost all their money through the failure of a bank. He becomes a model, and after a series of vicissitudes, himself all the while entirely unconscious of all the evil and perils that surround him, he is restored by a happy accident to his parents. He also, by a fortunate chance, is the unconscious means of retrieving their fortunes. The object of this wild quest is thus attained, and all ends happily.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

When We were Boys. By WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P. Crown 8vo. pp. 558, price 6s. [April 21, 1890.]

WHEN men now in the forties were boys, KEN ROHAN was a boy too. KEN was to be educated as a priest, but he soon found that he had a better vocation for the calling of a rebel. Rebellion was in the air. There was the eternal motive—or what, till the other day, seemed such—in a people hopelessly out of sorts with life. The American Civil War had trained thousands of Irishmen to the use of arms, and had proved their courage in the fiercest heat of battle. Once again there was hope of deliverance from over the water, and this time from the Irish race. So KEN ROHAN yielded to the logic which seemed to point to rebellion as the only way. Another stripling, JACK HAROLD, has never dreamed of any other way. He is of Franco-Irish parentage, and a rebel by right of birth. These two especially are the 'boys' of the title. KEN's stout-hearted father, who has seen the failures of the past, can neither urge nor prohibit; he can only turn his head aside. On the one hand, we have 'the most distressful country,' the absentee landlord in London, the landlord's agent, the place-hunting squireens, the miserable peasantry—all, as they stand in this analysis, the agencies of a process of social and political decay. On the other hand, are the American agents moving about the country, drilling the peasants, corrupting the fidelity of the very garrisons, and ready to give the signal as soon as final consignments of arms and leaders arrive in Bantry Bay. Every tie that is dear to the young man—last of all, that which is dearest—is broken for the sake of what he holds a sacred allegiance. All his hopes are of a well-fought field and Ireland free. He is so near the realisation of them that he sees the ship in the Bay, and knows that the garrisons and the peasantry are ready to obey the signal. What he has yet to learn is that the experienced Irish-American General who is to take command refuses to make a sign and recalls the expedition. The people are not fit for the great adventure. They are too wretched for effective revolt. Meanwhile the Castle has learned the secret, the disaffected regiments are packed off at a moment's notice, and KEN is soon in the hands of the police. There is another trial scene in an Irish Court, and the sentence is death. It is commuted to penal servitude for life, and the curtain falls on a ship steaming out into the darkness, with one more patriot on board, in his 'hideous felon's

jacket,' and on his way to an English convict station. Yet this, as the Author emphatically assures us, is 'not the end.' 'Irishmen have discovered a saner resource than the wild weapons of boyish insurrection, and Englishmen a more glorious revenge than a handcuffed wrist and a convict's brand. The issue between Humanity and Barbarism—between Love and Hate—is even at this moment trembling in the balance, and readers who shrink from the thought of a tale of youth and love ending with the sailing away of a dark-browed convict ship, and the heart-breaking cry upon the quay behind, will, in an approaching hour, be summoned to exercise the all but heavenly high prerogative of settling for themselves what shall really be the end.'

The volume is dedicated to 'John Dillon, in memory of anxious years and glorious hopes.'

The House of the Wolf: a Romance. By STANLEY J. WEYMAN. Crown 8vo. pp. 286, price 6s. [March 24, 1890.]

THIS story illustrates an incident related by DE THOU as occurring in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It narrates the adventures of three brothers who passed safely through the trials of that terrible time. Their cousin CATHERINE is beloved by a young Huguenot noble, but the unscrupulous VIDAME DE BEZERS, who is known as the Wolf, because of his ferocity, becomes a suitor for her hand. He is rejected, and vows vengeance against his rival. The three lads set forth for Paris to warn LOUIS DE PAVANNES of his danger, and experience many adventures by the way, and have some very narrow escapes from death during their short stay in the capital during the time of the massacre. In the end their friend is rescued, but they all owe their lives to the Vidame, who chokes this way of revenging himself. The story is supposed to be narrated by one of the three brothers many years after.

Life and its Author: an Essay in Verse. By ELLA HAGGARD. With a Memoir by H. RIDER HAGGARD, and Portrait. Crown 8vo. pp. 44, price 8s. 6d.

[May 17, 1890.]

THIS is the third edition of a poem published several years ago, and now reprinted with a short memoir of the Author by her son, H. RIDER HAGGARD.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'MICAH CLARKE.'

The Captain of the Polestar, and other Tales.

By A. CONAN DOYLE, Author of 'Micah Clarke' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 324, price 6s.
[March 6, 1890.]

SOME of these tales are reprinted by the courtesy of the proprietors of *Cornhill*, *Temple Bar*, *Belgravia*, *London Society*, *Cassell's*, and *The Boy's Own Paper*, but others appear here for the first time.

CONTENTS.

The Captain of the Polestar.	That Little Square Box.
J. Habakuk Jephson's Statement.	John Huxford's Hiatus.
The Great Keinplatz Experiment.	A Literary Mosaic.
The Man from Archangel.	John Barrington Cowles.
	The Parson of Jackman's Gulch.
	The Ring of Thoth.

A Smaller Commercial Geography. By GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies. Crown 8vo. pp. 216, price 2s. 6d.
[May 9, 1890.]

THIS text-book is in the main an abridgment of the author's *Handbook of Commercial Geography*. In making the abridgment he has endeavoured to retain as much as possible of the matter that seems fitted to present the leading facts of international commerce in such a way as to impress the memory. The description of countries is confined to features of importance in relation to commerce.

In place of the tables of imports and exports given in the larger book, paragraphs have been inserted in the text summarising the main facts to be learned from such tables. In these paragraphs attention is drawn to the principal features of the recent history of the commerce of all the more important commercial countries, the rise and fall in the trade in various commodities. Such particulars are mostly derived from the last issues of the *Statistical Abstracts* published by the Board of Trade, and relate to the periods embraced by these publications, ten or fifteen years, as the case may be. The comparisons are not made between the first and last years for which figures are given in the respective abstracts, but between groups of years, and always apply to quantities, unless values are expressly mentioned.

Like the larger book, this text-book is divided into paragraphs for the sake of making frequent cross-references. The references are made by printing the number of the paragraph

referred to in thick type in parenthesis, thus (245).

Names of towns containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are printed in capitals. Where Roman figures are added in parenthesis after the names of towns these figures express the population in thousands and in round numbers. When a town is not printed in capitals and has no number after it the population is under 50,000 or is quite uncertain. In the less populous parts of the world populations of towns with less than 50,000 inhabitants are sometimes given.

INDEX OF COMMODITIES.

Alkali.	Fruits, Tropical.	Pearls.
Amber.	Gambier.	Peruvian bark.
Animals, Domestic.	Gamboge.	Petroleum.
Arrowroot.	Glass.	Platinum.
Asphalt.	Gold.	Poppy-seed.
Barley.	Graphite.	Potatoes.
Beans.	Ground-nuts.	Precious stones.
Beet.	Guano.	Pulses.
Bones.	Gums.	Quicksilver.
Caoutchouc.	Gutta-percha.	Rape-seed.
Chicory.	Hemp.	Rattans.
China grass.	Henequen.	Resins.
Cinchona.	Hides.	Rice.
Coal.	Hops.	Rye.
Coal-tar dyes.	India-rubber.	Sago.
Cochineal.	Indigo.	Salt.
Cocoa.	Iron.	Sandarach.
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Coffee.	Jute.	Silk.
Coir.	Kauri gum.	Silver.
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Copal.	Lac.	Sponges.
Copper.	Lead.	Steel.
Copra.	Leather.	Sugar-beet.
Coral.	Linseed.	Sugar-cane.
Cork.	Locusts.	Sulphur.
Cotton.	Logwood.	Sumach.
Cotton-seed oil.	Madder.	Tanning materials.
Cutch.	Maize.	Tapioca.
Dammar.	Manganese.	Tea.
Dates.	Manilla hemp.	Textiles.
Divi-divi.	Meat.	Timber.
Dye-stuffs of vegetable origin.	Meerschaum.	Tin.
Earthenware.	Mercury.	Tobacco.
Esparto.	Myrobalanso.	Tortoise-shell.
Feathers.	Nitrate of soda.	Train-oil.
Fishery products.	Oats.	Turpentine.
Flax.	Oil-cake.	Valonia.
Flowers, Artificial.	Oil-seeds.	Wax.
Fruits of the Temperate Zone.	Oils, Vegetable.	Wheat.
	Olive-oil.	Wine.
	Opium.	Wood-fibre.
	Ozokerit.	Wool.
	Palm-oil.	Yellow berries.
	Paper.	Zinc.
	Paraffin-oil.	
	Pearls.	

ADVANCED SCIENCE MANUALS.

Advanced Physiography. By JOHN THORNTON, M.A. Head Master of Clarence Street Higher Grade School, Bolton, Author of 'Elementary Physiography.' With 6 Maps, 180 Illustrations, and Coloured Plate of Spectra. Crown 8vo. pp. 350, price 4s. 6d. [April 15, 1890.]

THIS work may be regarded as a continuation of the author's treatise on 'Elementary Physiography.' It carries the student into wider realms of nature, and treats of advanced physiography as defined by the syllabus of the Science and Art Department. Whether physiography be regarded as a separate science or not, it cannot be denied that, as thus set forth, it includes a fairly well-defined and well-ordered series of facts connected with the study of the universe. This is quite as much as can be said of what is included in most of the other 'sciences.'

As will be seen on looking over the contents of the book, many of the marvellous results achieved by what has been called the new astronomy belong to the course. This department of astronomy is that which has arisen during the last thirty years from the application to the telescope of the spectroscope and the sensitive plate of the photographer. It is concerned more with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies than with their exact positions and movements, as discussed in the older department of astronomy. This older branch, however, has not been entirely neglected.

In the preparation of the work the author has sought information and help from all available sources—from recent works bearing on the subject, from scientific journals, and from the proceedings of various learned societies. Many specific acknowledgments are made in different parts of the book. Some thirty illustrations have been specially prepared, while the rest have been obtained chiefly from Ball's 'Elements of Astronomy,' Ganot's 'Physics,' Proctor's 'Old and New Astronomy,' and Schellen's 'Spectrum Analysis.'

A series of questions selected from the Science and Art Department examination papers is given at the end of the book.

Longmans' Elementary Trigonometry. By the Rev. FREDERICK SPARKS, B.A. Instructor in Mathematics, Manor House, Lee, S.E. late Lecturer, Worcester College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 192, price 2s. 6d. [May 9, 1890.]

THIS book is designed primarily to meet the requirements of such examinations as Stage 2, Mathematics, South Kensington. It covers the whole of the subject as far as the end of the 'Solution of Triangles,' and contains geometrical and analytical proofs of the usual propositions treated in a way comprehensible to the beginner. Within its limits it will, it is hoped, prove useful to all students reading for the Army, Civil Service, or the University. The Examples are varied and numerous, many of them being selected from recent Examination Papers set by the Science and Art Department, the Civil Service Commissioners, and also from those set for Entrance Scholarships and Honours at Oxford and Cambridge. Special stress, in the text and Examples, has been laid on the most practical branch of the subject—viz., the solution of triangles and measurement of heights and distances, both with and without the 'use of tables.'

Answers to the Examples are given at the end of the book.

Longmans' Junior School Algebra. To meet the requirements of the Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations, the College of Preceptors, &c. By WILLIAM S. BEARD, F.R.G.S. Assistant Master in Christ's Hospital. Crown 8vo. pp. 172, price 1s. 6d. With Answers, price 2s. [May 9, 1890.]

THIS book will be found to cover the syllabus of instruction in algebra prescribed by the Education Department for elementary schools and pupil teachers, and fulfil the requirements of the Oxford and Cambridge junior local, the College of Preceptors, and other examinations in which an elementary knowledge of algebra is required.

Great care has been taken to graduate the exercises from the first pages, dealing with signs and symbols, onwards. It has been thought unnecessary to set complex sums in numerical substitutions. Evaluations requiring a knowledge of evolution are not given until a late period of the course, and then as introductory to the exercises on square root.

Every rule is dealt with in easy steps, and problems with symbolical expressions are intro-

duced in the earliest chapters. Easy equations follow the first four rules. In all stages problematic equations are carefully grouped so as to give the pupil as much assistance as possible. A fair amount of space is given to the important study of factors and their application to fractions.

Sufficient examples have been worked to illustrate the various rules and to serve as models of 'setting out' answers. Explanations and definitions have been made as concise as possible, and theoretical demonstrations entirely omitted, as it is felt that teachers would prefer to supplement a book for young scholars with oral explanations and blackboard illustrations. The main object has been to give numerous exercises and problems. Some mental exercises have been inserted, and tests for revision and examination given in all parts of the book.

Specimen papers set at various junior examinations are given at the end, and throughout the course *bond fide* examination questions have been adopted, after having been tested as to their suitability for a junior school algebra.

Longmans' Handbook of English Literature.

By R. MCWILLIAM, B.A. Inspector to the School Board for London. Part IV. From Swift to Cowper. Crown 8vo. pp. 182, price 1s. [April 3, 1890.]

THE present little volume treats of the eighteenth century, and this period is one of the most interesting in our literature.

It is a period sufficiently remote to gain the charm of distance, and the 'Spectator' and 'Tom Jones' carry us back into a world very different from our own. But it is sufficiently near to make us feel we are in living contact with it, and SWIFT and POPE and JOHNSON are far more real persons to us than SHAKESPEARE or BACON or MILTON can be.

The poetical language of the eighteenth century, the brilliant couplets of POPE and his followers, has passed away, and has been succeeded by simpler and more expressive verse; but the prose of the last century, the terse and easy flow of language of ADDISON and BERKELEY and GOLDSMITH, is that which we still use, or strive to use.

An attempt has been made in this volume to indicate the great characteristics of this period, to trace the progress of poetry from an artificial style to a simple and natural one, to describe the spiritual deadness and scepticism of the age, and to mark the upspringing of the prose romance.

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the tendencies of the last century have been modified by the French Revolution, and to give some account of the poets and novelists and historians and men of science of this age.

LONGMANS' SUPPLEMENTARY READERS.

Fairy Tale Books. Seven Books, with Illustrations by H. J. FORD and G. P. JACOMB HOOD. Fcp. 8vo. [April 15, 1890.]

THIS series consists of seven books based upon the tales in the 'Blue Fairy Book,' edited by ANDREW LANG. A number of additional illustrations have been specially drawn for the series by H. J. FORD.

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School Hygiene: including Simple Directions respecting Ventilation, Eyesight, Infectious Diseases, and First Aid in Injuries. For Schools and Families. By W. JENKINSON ABEL, B.A. Clerk to the Nottingham School Board. Crown 8vo. pp. 62, price 1s. [March 24, 1890.]

THIS manual, which seeks to direct teachers and others, in the briefest and plainest manner, *what to do and how to do it* in case of diseases, accidents, &c., coming under their notice, is an amplification of the author's small health pamphlet, ordered by the Nottingham

School Board to be placed in the hands of all its responsible teachers. It was prepared to meet the pressing need for a *Teacher's Vade Mecum* on practical hygiene, the information on these points previously available being generally either buried by theoretical matter—most valuable, indeed, for those who wish to understand principles, as all should seek to do, but

distracting to the tiro in the time of actual need—or presented in pamphlets dealing only with isolated portions of the subject.

The best authorities on the various subjects treated have been carefully consulted, but the author has depended largely upon notes diligently collected during years of study of actual cases in the hospital, home, and school.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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This biography of Lord Sherbrooke will embrace his entire public career, Australian as well as English, and has been written by Mr. Patchett Martin with the personal sanction of the distinguished statesman and his family.

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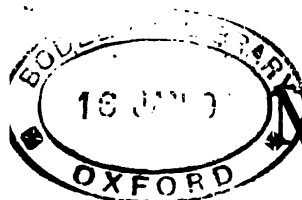
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No. CXLII.

AUGUST 30, 1890.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 327-329.

Church and State under the Tudors. By GILBERT W. CHILD, M.A. Exeter College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 450, price 15s.

[June 4, 1890.]

THE Author's object in this work is to describe—as far as possible from contemporary sources—the changes which were made in the relations of Church and State in England during the first half of the Reformation period. In order to do this intelligibly, he commences with two introductory chapters, one describing the early ecclesiastical courts and law taken mainly from the report of the recent commission upon their courts and the historical appendices thereto by the Bishop of Oxford; the other containing

a short *résumé* of the history of those relations in earlier times. Proceeding then with the proper subject of the book, he describes the ecclesiastical revolution effected by HENRY VIII. in his breach with Rome effected by the Supremacy Act, the submission of the clergy, the Act of Appeals and other such legal measures, as well as by the suppression of the monasteries and the changes in the services of the Church, and completed by the issue of the Articles and the two Prayer books by the Council of EDWARD VI. Thence he follows the history through the counter-revolution under MARY, and the revulsion of feeling produced throughout the country by her persecution, and the re-establishment and the Reformation under

ELIZABETH. This is shown to have been very complete, although modified in some degree by the influence of the Catholics on one side and the Puritans on the other, and still more by the personal inclinations and tastes of ELIZABETH herself and her inveterate dislike of the Puritan party and principles; and, further, how the supremacy of the State was maintained throughout.

There are two appendices, one consisting mainly of contemporary evidence in proof of statements made in the text in regard to collateral questions arising in the course of the history, such as the extent and character of the royal supremacy, the views of the earlier Anglican divines on the subject of orders, and the relation of the English to foreign Protestant Churches; and another consisting of a reprint of some of the most important ecclesiastical statutes of the period, cited here in order to show how far the State claimed for itself the position which the Author has assigned to it in the text.

CABINET EDITION OF WALPOLE'S ENGLAND.

A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815. By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'The Life of Lord John Russell.' Cheaper and Revised Edition. 6 vols. crown 8vo. price 6s. each.
[Vols. I. II. and III. now ready.]

THE history of England from 1815 to the present time may be conveniently grouped into distinct periods. The first of these periods dates from the Peace, and terminates soon after the accession of GEORGE IV. to the throne; the second commences with the reconstruction of the Liverpool Administration, by the appointment of PEARL to the Home Office and of CANNING to the Colonial Office, and ends soon after the passage of the Reform Act; the third comprises the history of the Whig Ministry from the passage of the Reform Act to the fall of MELBOURNE in 1841; the fourth, concerned with the gradual adoption of Free Trade under PEARL and RUSSELL, was inaugurated by the Budget of 1842, and was crowned by the repeal of the Navigation Acts in 1849. The first of these periods, during which Englishmen enjoyed less real liberty than at any time since the Revolution of 1688, was a period of Reaction; the second of them, memorable for five great revolutions in law, in commerce, in foreign policy, in religion, and in organic politics, was a period of Reform; the third, which deals not only with

the successes of the Whigs under GREY, but with their failures under MELBOURNE, is concerned with the decline and fall of the Whig Ministry; the fourth relates the triumph of Free Trade.

During the same time the foreign policy of the country was subjected to changes as remarkable as those which characterised its domestic policy. Under CASTLEREAGH, this country ranged itself on the side of Autocracy; under CANNING and under PALMERSTON, while GREY remained in power, it supported the cause of Constitutional Government; under ABERDEEN, it pursued a policy of Non-Intervention; under PALMERSTON, it adopted the cause of Nationalities, asserting at the same time its right to protect British interests, or interests which were supposed to be British, and by doing so entered on the drift which eventually involved it in the Crimean War.

A mere narrative of the domestic and foreign policy of a nation forms only a portion, and, as some people would say, an unimportant portion, of the history of a nation. During the present century the British people has doubled its numbers at home, and occupied and conquered vast territories abroad. In the present work, stress has been laid on the causes which have led to the moral and material development of the nation; and an attempt has been made to describe, in brief outline, the events which have brought India under the sovereignty of England, and have led to the introduction of autonomous institutions into the larger British Colonies.

In preparing the work for a new edition, the Author has not merely endeavoured to correct the few errors which he has himself detected, or which have been pointed out to him by his critics, but he has also in one or two instances rearranged portions of his narrative, and modified the language in which some of his judgments were expressed in earlier editions.

Nation Making: a Story of New Zealand. Savageism v. Civilisation. By J. C. FIRTH. Author of 'Our Kin Across the Sea.' Crown 8vo. pp. 410, price 6s.

[June 21, 1890.]

THE Maories—the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand—are passing away. Their vigour, humour, and valour show them to have been a remarkable race of savages in many ways—perhaps the most interesting of all the savage races with which England has come in

contact in her career of conquest and colonisation.

The Author considers that the Maories are a branch of the Aryan race, and in their language, customs, characteristics, and traditions he thinks that they possibly present better glimpses of our Aryan ancestors than any nation now in existence. However that may be, there is much about the Maories worth preserving.

Their story is full of picturesque incident and pathetic interest, and is not without historic value.

In this fair young land the stern lessons of the heroic struggles between the two races in the past are of romantic interest, and will not be without value in the making of the New Zealand nation. Nor will the treatment by colonists of the social and industrial problems affecting mankind be of less interest because they are largely unfettered by the old time precedent and practice natural to older countries.

Without attempting to write a history of the Maories, the Author has recorded some of the results of his own extensive observation of the Maori people, which may perhaps not be without value to some future historian, nor yet, he hopes, without interest to English, American, and colonial readers of the story.

The Story of Denmark. By CHARLOTTE S. SIDGWICK. With 6 Illustrations and Map. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 8s. 6d.
[August 16, 1890.]

IN this book is told the story of Denmark's history and of her great men from the earliest times to the present. It is primarily written for the use of children, and is in continuation of the following volumes published in the same series, price 3s. 6d. each:—

THE STORY OF NORWAY. By CHARLOTTE S. SIDGWICK.

THE STORY OF RUSSIA. By M. E. BENSON.

THE STORY OF SWITZERLAND. By THERESA MELVILLE LEE.

THE STORY OF ICELAND. By LETITIA M. MACCOLL.

THE STORY OF HOLLAND. By ISABEL DON.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero, arranged according to its Chronological Order; with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, and Introductory Essays. By ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, M.A. D.Lit. Q.Univ. LL.D. Edin. Fellow and Regius Professor of Greek, Trinity College, Dublin, Examiner in Latin to the University of London; and LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. Vol. III.—Cicero's Provincial Governorship. 8vo. pp. 362, price 12s.
[June 21, 1890.]

IN the preface to the second volume of 'CICERO'S Correspondence' the editors expressed a hope that the third volume should succeed the second after a much shorter interval than that which elapsed between the publication of the first two. They have succeeded in realising this anticipation, and hope to finish the whole work in two more volumes in the course of the next three or four years.

They will be satisfied if they succeed in presenting their readers with a text based on the best foundations now available for criticism, and in adequately explaining that text. That part of their duty will demand frequent comment on the latinity of this most interesting body of literature; but their comments must be mainly in the interests of interpretation, and they must refrain from those minute analyses of style and idiom which make some recent editions of parts of CICERO'S works so interesting and so instructive, but which the design of this work would put out of their power, even if they felt themselves competent to undertake such delicate speculations.

The editors have taken pains about the ascertainment of the order of the letters, and have felt bound sometimes to depart from the received order; but they have not done so unless the evidence seemed to be of a strong and positive kind.

The Steps of the Sun. Daily Readings of Prose. Selected by AGNES MASON. 16mo. pp. 386, price 3s. 6d.

[July 22, 1890.]

THIS book is uniform with the original edition of 'Five Minutes': Daily Readings of Poetry, by H. L. SIDNEY LEAR, and contains short selections from various authors, most of which are of a moral and didactic kind where they are not distinctly religious. The list of authors from

which selections were made is of a very varied character, and includes, among many others, NEWMAN, LIDDON, QUARLES, COBBETT, CIBBER, ASCHAM, SOUTHEY, HOOKER, EMERSON, LOWELL, TRENCH, G. MACDONALD, BAGEHOT, ADDISON, and FIELDING.

A NEW EDITION OF DANTE.

La Commedia di Dante. A New Text, carefully Revised with the aid of the most recent Editions and Collations. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 508, price 6s.

[July 11, 1890.]

* * Fifty copies (of which Forty-five are for Sale) have been printed on Japanese Paper. Price 21s.

IT is believed that no text of the 'Divina Commedia' has yet appeared in England. We have many translations of all degrees of merit, and some which involve a critical consideration of the text; but students requiring a text to work with, or readers wishing to have their Author free from a mass of more or less relevant comment, have been compelled to use either a book of the sixteenth century—and these are rare and costly—or else a modern Italian text. These last have not been prepared, as a rule, in so scholarly a manner as might be desired; and the 'Berlin' text of the late Herr WITTE, though the work of a great scholar, is avowedly based on four MSS. only, and does not, by its editor's admission, in all cases give the most probable reading. The present text is the result of a careful study of the readings adopted by Herr WITTE, Dr. E. MOORE, and other recent editors, as well as a collation of various MSS. No reading has been admitted that has not good authority; and it is hoped that the form in which the book appears will render it no less serviceable to the student than attractive to the general reader.

Tempting Dishes for Small Incomes. By Mrs. DE SALIS, Author of 'Savouries à la Mode,' 'Entrées à la Mode,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 96, price 1s. 6d. boards.

[August 12, 1890.]

THIS little work is not intended as a cookery book in the usual acceptance of the word; it is merely what the title indicates, viz. a few tempting and inexpensive recipes within the scope of everybody's cookery, and which Mrs. DE SALIS has been induced to collect from many requests to do so. The plainest of general ser-

vants should be able to manage any of these dishes, and so vary the meals of those families having small incomes, whose purses cannot afford entrées, entremets, and savouries, and who would be glad to have relishing dishes now and then; and there is no reason why they should be debarred from them, as so many can be made easily and inexpensively.

MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

(STONHURST SERIES.)

Psychology. By MICHAEL MAHER, S.J. Crown 8vo. pp. 586, price 6s. 6d.

[July 29, 1890.]

THIS manual of Psychology is intended both for special students and the general reader. It is written from the Spiritualist and Theistic standpoint, and covers the matter usually embraced by public examinations in this subject. The volume contains two books. The first deals with Phenomenal or Empirical Psychology; the second is devoted to Rational Psychology. Book I. opens with an exposition of the Scope of Psychology, both Empirical and Rational, distinguishing this science from Physiology, Logic, and other related branches of knowledge. *Sensation* is then attacked, and the several special senses are handled in detail. After a short chapter on *Psycho-physics*, the Author passes on to the problem of *External Perception*, and in connection with this subject a historical critical sketch of the leading theories is given. Separate chapters are devoted to *Imagination, Memory and Association, Appetite, and Feeling*, and the relation of the teaching of the schoolmen to the views of modern writers on these matters is exhibited. The ancient distinction between Intellect and Sense is next insisted on, and a second historical sketch, wherein the doctrines of Kant, Mill, Bain, and Sully are criticised, is added. The *Freedom of the Will* is argued at length; and another long chapter is allotted to the *Emotions*. The leading schemes of classifying these latter, as well as the chief theories of *Emotional Expression*, are here sketched and criticised. The second book attempts a philosophical investigation into the nature, origin, and future destiny of the human soul, and the most recent forms of Materialism and the Evolution Hypothesis are examined. The work is concluded by a supplementary chapter on *Animal Psychology*.

Snap: a Legend of the Lone Mountain.
By C. PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY, Author of
'Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus' &c.
With 18 Illustrations by H. G. WILLINK.
Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 6s.

[June 18, 1890.]

THIS is a story for boys, and deals first with the life of SNAP and two of his friends at a great Public School, and afterwards narrates

their adventures and misadventures as cowboys in America. There are firstly details of school-boy escapades and records of schoolboy prowess, in the cricket field, and afterwards some idea is given of the life which the 'tender foot' must always expect in the far West, and of the manifold hardships and adventures which specially befel SNAP and his friends before they were able to return to their English home.



Toxar: a Romance. By J. SHIELD NICHOLSON, Author of 'Thoth' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 294, price 6s. [June 18, 1890.]

READERS of 'Thoth' will remember that the weird story of the buried kings who came to life once in so many generations to hold a sort of family conference was told by one XENOPHILOS, a 'celebrated philosopher and physician' of Greece. In the present volume the same ancient sage is the narrator, and the story is told by him to his scholars, who thus find relief from their studies on the mysteries of life and the ignorance of man. As put before them, it was something in the

nature of a parable, and he allowed his hearers to name the personages of the drama. This is not, like 'Thoth,' a romance of ancient Egypt, but concerns the wondrous experiences of one ANTINOUS, a Greek of Peirene, who up to his thirtieth year had lived a life of luxury and debauchery. Then he became a philosopher, married a simple and lovely maiden, and went to found a colony in the north where he might pass the rest of his days in pure living and industrious working. For factotum he has TOXAR, a slave, who prides himself on being nothing but a living instrument—a 'man of means' to procure whatever end may be desired by his master. The colony at first prospers,

and then falls upon evil times. It is on the verge of destruction when it is saved by a discovery of silver by TOXAR, who offers his master the choice of death with virtue, or life with corruption and turmoil. ANTINOUS decides to use the silver in order to save his people. He makes the colony rich and prosperous, and then regains his old taste for display and dissipation. A strange Persian woman appears on the scene and displaces the loving wife, HERMIONE. Thereafter the descent is rapid, and ANTINOUS degenerates into a cruel, cowardly, selfish tyrant. A captive is brought to the city who carries in his forehead a living jewel which enables him to see into the hearts of men, and he does strange things. In the end, ANTINOUS is overthrown by the barbarians, and is slain by the hand of his own slave TOXAR, who by right of conquest became the slave of the victor, and, according to his strange creed, is bound to obey the every wish of his new master.

NEW BOOK BY MRS. MOLESWORTH.

The Story of a Spring Morning; and other Tales. By Mrs. MOLESWORTH, Author of 'Carrots,' 'The Palace in the Garden,' &c. With Illustrations by M. ELLEN EDWARDS. Crown 8vo. pp. 340, price 5s. [August 12, 1890.]

THIS book is intended for children from 8 to 14 years of age. It is the story of the adventures of a party of truants from the nursery early one April morning; adventures of which the results are lasting on the lives and characters of the children, one of whom is unjustly and undeservedly blamed and punished. The Author's wish is to convey, as well as entertainment and teaching to children themselves, some warning to parents of the danger of hasty judgment, though she has endeavoured so to convey this warning that it should in no way obtrude itself on the notice of her younger readers.

Nigel Browning: a Tale. By AGNES GIBERNE. Crown 8vo. pp. 444, price 5s. [August 9, 1890.]

THIS is a tale of character rather than of romance. The BROWNINGs are modern, every-day people, and NIGEL BROWNING is not a paragon. He is a good-looking, gentlemanly young fellow, of high principles, frank and honourable, warm-hearted and lovable. His love affair has, at first sight, nothing about it different from a hundred other love affairs going on every day, except that he knows his own mind, and sticks to it, which some young men do not.

Why he should love ETHEL ELVEY, and not FULVIA ROLFE, who shall say? ETHEL's is the more simple and transparent nature, the more straightforward, dependable, and self-sacrificing. But FULVIA, too, is capable of self-sacrifice; and hers is the more complex and passionate character, but less well balanced than that of her rival.

Up to a certain date life promises to be a smooth and easy matter with NIGEL. But perplexing elements come in, not alone in the loss of wealth, but also in the family debt to FULVIA, and in the dying words of NIGEL's father; words which, undeniably, he had no right to speak.

Then arises the question, How is NIGEL to act? Is he bound to follow his father's dying wish, to make up to FULVIA, in the only way in his power, for the losses she has sustained, and to shield his father's name from disgrace? or is he free to hold still to the girl whom he loves, and by whom he believes himself to be loved?

Opinions may differ as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the decision to which NIGEL comes. Perhaps the gist of it rests, not so much on what NIGEL actually did, one way or the other, as on the condition of mind and will which brought him to that doing. The moral which the Author apparently intends to be drawn from his decision is, that if a man heartily wills to take the right path he is likely sooner or later to find it.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Longmans' School Atlas: Physical and Political. Consisting of 85 Maps besides Insets. Engraved and Lithographed by F. S. WELLER, F.R.G.S. Large fcp. 4to. price 2s. 6d. [July 29, 1890.]

THIS atlas has been specially prepared to meet the demand for a new and cheap atlas

which shall combine with the most scientific methods of delineating physical features only such names of places as are necessary for the pupil to learn and remember. It is the outcome of the demand for improved teaching of geography, and it is hoped that it will be of special use to all who are teaching by the best methods.

The chief features are :

1. The maps are *uncrowded*, and contain only such names as the pupil may be expected to learn ; and to aid the eye in picking out and remembering the positions of places, all names are printed in bold, clear type.
2. Though the maps are uncrowded, they contain all the names mentioned in such text-books as 'Longmans' School Geography,' 'Cornwell's Geography,' &c.
3. The maps are coloured to show both physical features and political divisions, so that the pupil may be able to see at a glance how far physical features have determined the boundaries of countries and provinces, the situation of towns and cities, &c. &c.
4. Special attention is paid to Commercial Geography; Products, Railways, Canals, Steamship Routes, and the limits of Navigation of Rivers having a prominent place.
5. Great care has been taken to bring the maps into accordance with the latest geographical discoveries, and to insure that all the information supplied shall be of the most recent kind.
6. A complete Index and Gazetteer is given of all places named in the maps.

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Longmans' Junior School Atlas: Physical and Political. Consisting of 17 Maps besides Insets. Engraved and Lithographed by F. S. WELLER, F.R.G.S. Large fcp. 4to. price 1s. [July 22, 1890.]

THIS atlas contains a selection of the maps from 'Longmans' New School Atlas,' and is suitable for use in the lower forms of schools. The chief motive for its preparation has been to supply a new and cheap atlas which shall combine with the most scientific methods of delineating physical features only such names of places as are necessary for the pupils to learn and remember.

The chief features are :—

1. The maps are *uncrowded*, and contain only such names as the pupil may be expected to learn ; and to aid the eye in picking out and remembering the positions of places, all names are printed in bold, clear type.
2. Though the maps are uncrowded, they contain all the names given in the text-books in most common use, and are sufficient for the Oxford and Cambridge Junior Examinations, the College of Preceptors, &c.
3. The maps are coloured to show both physical features and political divisions, so that the pupil may be able to see at a glance how far physical features have determined the boundaries of countries and provinces, the situation of towns and cities, &c. &c.
4. Special attention is paid to Commercial Geography ; Products, Railways, Canals, Steamship Routes, and the limits of Navigation of Rivers having a prominent place.

5. Great care has been taken to bring the maps into accordance with the latest geographical discoveries, and to insure that all the information supplied shall be of the most recent kind.

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Longmans' New Five-Shilling Atlas, for use in Schools: being a Selection of 82 Maps from 'Longmans' New Atlas.' Edited by GEO. G. CHISHOLM, M.A. B.Sc. Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies. Royal 8vo. price 5s.

[August 18, 1890.]

THE atlas comprises all the political maps in 'Longmans' New Atlas,' the chief features of which are described in the following extracts from the Editor's introduction:—

"'Longmans' New Atlas' is designed primarily as an atlas for use in schools. With this view three things have been aimed at as of chief importance: first, the adequate representation of the physical features; second, the careful and somewhat exclusive selection of names; third, the facilitating of comparison as to size between the countries and regions included in the different maps.

'With regard to the representation of the physical features I have had to choose between two plans: one is to represent physical features and political outlines with other data on the same map; the other to have separate maps on the same scale for these different purposes. The latter plan would obviously necessitate a great enlargement of the atlas, or the reduction of the number of the areas represented; but it was an educational reason that weighed with me in preferring the former plan, the adoption of which, indeed, seemed to me to be imperatively demanded. In many cases political divisions cannot be rightly understood unless the physical features that characterise them are seen in a much more exact manner than can be done by superimposing one map on another in the mind's eye.

'On all the maps which are political as well

as physical the area below a thousand feet above sea-level is distinguished by a separate colour. In most parts of the world, except some regions within and near the tropics, the areas below that elevation comprise the principal seats of population and production, and contain the greatest number of considerable towns, and it is hence of importance to give special prominence to their situation and mutual relations. In the case of the British Isles three different areas bounded by contour lines of elevation—namely, the area below 500 feet, that between 500 and 1,000 feet, and that above 1,000 feet, are distinguished by colour.

'In the selection of names the chief aim has been to insert no more than is necessary, and this aim has been kept in view not merely with the intention of rendering it possible to engrave all the names clearly in fairly large letters. The importance of doing so has, indeed, been the reason for omitting some minor names which might, perhaps, have been inserted on historical or other grounds. But even when there was no such reason for omitting names, the map has in many cases been left comparatively bare in this regard, simply because every superfluous name tends to reduce the utility of a map for educational purposes. . . .'

In this atlas a considerable number of names have been added on the maps of England and Wales, Scotland, and Canada Proper with the north-east of the United States. Over-crowding has, however, been carefully avoided, and on the first two of the maps mentioned many of the new names are written in hair-line letters so as to allow of the others standing out with sufficient distinctness. The index contains a great many more names than are to be found marked on the atlas. The latitude and longitude of the places to which these names belong, being given their position, can easily be found. The identification of these places has been made still easier by marking their position wherever practicable with a cross.

'To facilitate comparison as to size the maps have been drawn on one scale, or simple fractions of one scale, and so far as possible the same scale has been adopted for those parts of the world which it is of most interest to compare together.

'A few railways have been marked in such a manner as not to bring them into undue prominence, and yet to allow of their routes being followed when they are looked for.

'The names of important minerals and a few other products are engraved on certain maps where other names are not too numerous to allow of it.

'On all maps the sea is tinted in at least

two colours, to show the area less than, and the area exceeding, 100 fathoms in depth.' On the maps of the World, Europe, and the West Indies other contours of depth are also shown.

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The World in Hemispheres.	India.
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Longmans' French Course. By T. H. BERTENSHAW, B.A. Mus. Bac. Assistant Master in the City of London School. Part 1. Up to and including Regular Verbs, with copious Exercises and Vocabularies, &c. price 1s.

Part 2. Including Pronouns, Adverbs, Irregular Verbs, Subjunctive Mood, Infinitive, and Participles, with Vocabularies, &c. price 1s.

Parts 1 and 2 as above, complete in 1 vol. price 2s. [August 12, 1890.]

THIS series of French Lessons has been drawn up with special reference to an English boy's difficulties. Pronunciation is dealt with on a new plan, and very great care has been used in the selection of the vocabularies, and in an attempt to render the exercises more than usually interesting. Wherever possible, a *viâ voce* exercise embodying any new principle is given before proceeding to the more difficult exercise. Grammar is taught systematically, but all matter of secondary importance to beginners is put in an appendix.

PART 1 comprises the partitive article, adjectives, nouns, numerals (with chapters on age, time, measurements, &c.), the use of geographical names, and a systematic treatment of the regular verb. The uses of the different tenses are carefully explained and illustrated.

APPENDICES (including one on parsing), NOTES FOR TEACHERS, verb forms (for rapid *viâ voce* practice), and complete vocabularies conclude the volume.

PART 2 treats the pronouns with unusual fulness. The translation of the English passive voice is carefully explained. All irregular verbs which present difficulties of construction are dealt with in detail, and the main rules of the subjunctive receive ample illustration. It is thought that the treatment of the infinitive, the translation of the English verbal noun and the participle will present these difficult subjects in a new light.

A chapter on the use of negatives is followed by copious appendices, notes for teachers, and complete vocabularies.

The Prelude to Modern History: being a Brief Sketch of the World's History from the Third to the Ninth Century. By J. E. SYMES, M.A. University College, Nottingham. With Five Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 148, price 2s. 6d.

[July 22, 1890.]

THIS book contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered last year at University College, Nottingham. It deals chiefly with the three great movements that connect 'Ancient' with 'Modern' History—viz.:

- (1) The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.
- (2) The Rise and Spread of Christianity.
- (3) The gradual Formation of the new European Nations.

To these might be added (4) The Rise and Spread of Mohammedanism; but this is treated rather as an exciting episode than as a main part of the story.

This period seldom forms part of a school or college curriculum. Yet it is plain that every moderately educated person should know something of the forces which contributed to build up modern Europe, and of the way in which the civilised world was converted to Christianity. The Author hopes, therefore, that this book may find readers amongst those who have not time or inclination to study larger works on the subject.

MAPS.

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Swiss Travel: being Chapters from DUMAS' 'Impressions de Voyage.' Edited, with Notes, by C. H. PARRY, M.A. Assistant Master at Charterhouse. Crown 8vo. pp. 262, price 2s. 6d. [July 29, 1890.]

THE selections printed in this volume are taken from DUMAS' 'Impressions de Voyage,' of which he published several series. The Swiss 'Impressions' are full of life and interest, written in the form of a diary of travel and adventure interspersed with tales and historical sketches, and well repaid perusal in their entirety; indeed, the Editor's chief difficulty has been what to select where so much is good. It is impossible to read them without liking the writer, and feeling that he was a generous and genial soul as well as an admirable *raconteur*.

In his day Switzerland was still almost a *terra incognita*, and ascents of the great mountains were rare, and brought great glory to the climber, but there are other ways of enjoying a foreign land besides scaling its highest points; and since DUMAS, by his own confession, was entirely devoid of 'head,' he wisely studied the peaks from below, walked and talked with the people, learnt their ways, heard and retold their stories, and put their history into a popular shape.

French Passages for Unseen Translation.

HIGHER COURSE. Prose and Verse. Selected and Arranged by C. H. PARRY, M.A. Assistant Master at Charterhouse. Crown 8vo. pp. 186, price 8s.

[July 11, 1890.]

THIS book is intended to form a sequel to 'French Passages for Unseen Translation' by the same Editor. He hopes to find his justification in the terrible array of examinations, each more exacting than the last, confronting the boys and young men of to-day. This selection is one of far greater difficulty than the former, and, containing a number of verse passages, will give plenty of practice to those who are working for the higher examinations, at which both prose and verse are often set. The passages have been arranged with a view chiefly to variety of subject and style, more than with respect to their difficulty. As a rule, however, the earlier passages will be found easier than the later, in both divisions of the book; and the Editor has aimed at making difficulties of construction and expression predominate alternately in successive pieces with those presented by vocabulary.

Ruy Blas. By VICTOR HUGO. Edited, with Notes, by HAROLD ARTHUR PERRY, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 166, price 2s. 6d.

[August 12, 1890.]

THIS is uniform with the edition of HERNANI, issued in 1888 by the same Editor. The greater literary value of 'Ruy Blas,' and the numerous historical facts connected with its action, have called for notes of some length, but the Editor has endeavoured rather to direct the student's efforts than to render effort unnecessary. The text of the play is preceded by a Life of the Author and a history of the play; historical notes on the character of the play and the position of the Spanish Monarchy, 1695-1700; and a short essay on the Alexandrian Metre. The explanatory notes follow the text.

ADVANCED SCIENCE MANUALS.

Inorganic Chemistry: Theoretical and Practical. A Manual for Students in Advanced Classes of the Science and Art Department. By WILLIAM JAGO, F.C.S. F.I.C. With Plate of Spectra and 78 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. pp. 470, price 4s. 6d.

[August 12, 1890.]

AS its name implies, the present work is the result of an endeavour to meet the requirements of students in the Science and Art Department's 'Advanced' Chemistry Classes. There are two ways in which such a text-book may be prepared; it may either be simply an examination cram-book, or it may aim at supplying the materials for such a *bond-fide* course of study as that the skeleton of which is given in the syllabus of the Department. It is respectfully submitted that a work may be so shaped as to fulfil these conditions and still be a genuine text-book of chemistry. On the principle that 'the greater includes the less,' a text-book satisfying the requirements of the syllabus will also satisfy those of the examination.

The planning of this work has been a matter of some little difficulty, because such students as those for whom it is especially prepared have already some knowledge of chemistry. In the elementary classes they will have acquired a familiarity with certain elements, and a few of their more important compounds. In the advanced classes not only must a greater number of elements be treated, but also those previously studied must be dealt with more completely, and the general laws of chemistry more fully and

exhaustively examined. For the sake of continuity this work has been begun at the commencement of the science, but throughout it is assumed that the reader has such knowledge as is conveyed by the Author's *Elementary Text-Book* on the same subject. Therefore, such matters as are explained very fully in the elementary book are here treated more scantily, and instead, other information concerning the same elements is given. For example, the experimental modes of preparing and testing the various elements (dealt with very fully in the elementary work) are here largely replaced by descriptions of their manufacture and industrial applications.

Certain portions of the *Elementary Text-Book* have so recently been re-written that they have been adopted in this work almost without change.

Principles of General Organic Chemistry.

By Prof. E. HJELT, Helsingfors. Translated from the German by J. BISHOP TINGLE, Ph.D. Assistant in the Laboratory of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. pp. 280, price 6s. 6d.

July 8, 1890.

MANY new compounds and reactions have been discovered during the past few years in the domain of organic chemistry. In systematic text-books these must all be noticed, even if they possess no important bearing upon the general and theoretical progress of the science. The enumeration and description of separate compounds, their preparation, composition, and properties, occupy a large amount of space in the ordinary text-books. It naturally follows, therefore, that by the use of such books students frequently overlook much of general importance in order to overload their memories with particulars of the properties and reactions of single substances. The object of the present work is to give in a short and clear form the most important points of general and theoretical organic chemistry. The book is intended as a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, ordinary text-books.

The description of the chemical behaviour of organic compounds is arranged according to the result of the reaction, and not according to the action of the reagent. Though difficulties are met with in such a classification, it is, in the Author's opinion, the best.

No pains have been spared in order to bring the work into harmony with the latest researches, though of course from the very nature of the case all controversial matter has been excluded.

It is believed that no similar work exists in English, and it is hoped that the present edition may obtain as favourable a reception as the foreign ones have done.

Elementary Science Lessons: being a Systematic Course of Practical Object Lessons. Illustrated by Simple Experiments. By W. HEWITT, B.Sc. Science Demonstrator for the Liverpool School Board. (In Four Parts.) Standard I. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 124, price 1s. 6d. [July 18, 1890.]

THIS volume consists essentially of a systematic course of Practical Object Lessons, designed and arranged specially for the purpose of developing and training the minds of young children. As such, it might stand by itself, or be combined with any other course of lessons, being general and fundamental in its character.

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5. Comparison of Sheets of Paper, Glass, Wood, and Slate.	16. Sandstone.
6. Position.	17. A Cube.
7. Position on a Surface.	18. Division of Cube and Sphere.
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30. Lead and Iron.	36. The Air.
31. Light and Shadow.	

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By R. McWILLIAM, B.A. Inspector to the School Board for London. Part V. From Burke to the Present Time. Crown 8vo. pp. 162, price 1s. [August 30, 1890.]

IN this final volume the Author passes in review our own century, which is interesting not only because it is ours, but because of the intrinsic excellence of so many of its writers. Few centuries can show such a roll of names as WORDSWORTH, BYRON, BROWNING, SCOTT, CARLYLE, THACKERAY, and RUSKIN, to mention only some typical writers; and though posterity sometimes reverses judgments very decisively, it is hard to believe that these names will soon be forgotten.

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NOVEMBER 29, 1890.

VOL. VII.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * * Copies of Notes on Books are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C., or 15 East 16th Street, New York, for this purpose.

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The First Crossing of Greenland. By FRIDTJOF NANSEN. Translated from the Norwegian by HUBERT MAJENDIE GEPP, B.A. Lecturer at the University of Upsala. With 5 Maps, 12 Full-page Plates, and 157 Illustrations in the Text. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1068, price 86s.

[December 4, 1890.]

DR. NANSEN commences his book with a recapitulation of what has already been done in the way of exploration in Greenland. He then proceeds to describe the circumstances under which he set out upon the expedition;

how he engaged a 'sealer' to take him from Iceland; how he shot seals under the most exciting conditions upon the ice; and how, finally, he was landed, together with his five companions, upon one of the ice-floes which line the eastern coast of Greenland, and which had hitherto prevented explorers from entering the country.

Planted upon the ice, the party drifted along for nearly a month. All this time they were in imminent danger of death; and among the most interesting chapters of the book are those in which the journey down the coast is described. At last they landed; and, leaving the shore,

they made for the heart of the country, and were soon in the region of eternal ice and snow. The ground rose higher and higher, until eventually they found themselves some 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. At such a height and in such a latitude the cold was naturally most extreme. At night the thermometer occasionally registered a temperature of fifty degrees below freezing-point.

The company travelled in *ski*—Norwegian snow-shoes—which Dr. NANSEN had long previously decided upon as the only method of locomotion suitable to such an expedition. There were ice plateaux in abundance, but the ice was often very treacherous. Dr. NANSEN did most of the work of exploration himself—going ahead from time to time to find out the best course and the most steady ground—and he had more than one narrow escape from death. Upon one occasion it was only the pole he carried which saved him from falling to the bottom of an immense crevasse. At last—after many days of weary wandering in the ice and snow—a favourable wind sprang up, and, lashing together the sledges which they had hitherto

been compelled to drag after them, the explorers hoisted some sails and sped along rapidly in front of the breeze.

Dr. NANSEN at one time thought of taking dogs with him, and of killing them when necessary for the purposes of food; but he subsequently changed his mind, and took nothing beyond the *ski* and the sledges. With these he managed to reach the west coast—too late, however, to catch the latest homeward-bound ship. The winter, therefore, had to be spent on the west coast of Greenland, and a considerable portion of the second volume of Dr. NANSEN's book is devoted to his adventures there and to an account of the Eskimos, among whom he and his companions were for a time compelled to live.

Dr. NANSEN's companions were three Norwegians and two Lapps, and he dedicates his book to 'My five comrades, in token of gratitude and good-fellowship.' One of the Lapps kept a diary, some extracts from which are given. The illustrations are reproduced from original sketches made by the author, and from a large number of photographs taken by him.



OBSERVATION-TAKING AND DINNER ON THE 'INLAND ICE.'

LIST OF PLATES.

VOL. I.

- Fridtjof Nansen.
 Otto Sverdrup.
 Oluf Christian Dietrichson.
 My First Meeting with the Polar Ice (1882). By Th. Holmboe.
 Seal-skinning on the Floes. By E. Werenskiold, from a photograph.
 Sverdrup's Watch on the Floe (July 20). By E. Nielsen, from a photograph.
 An Eskimo 'At Home.' By E. Nielsen, after a sketch by the Author.

VOL. II.

- Augustin Gamél.
 Observation-taking, and Dinner on the 'Inland Ice.' By E. Nielsen, from a photograph.
 'In one case we had to pass through a narrow cleft.' By E. Nielsen, from a photograph.
 Ane and Lars Heilman. A good Seal-catcher and his Wife, from Godthaab (of hybrid race). From a photograph by C. Ryberg.
 Ane Cornelia and Joel. A poor Seal-catcher and his Wife, from Ny Herrnhut (Eskimo of purer race). From a photograph by C. Ryberg.

COMPLETION OF MR. LECKY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By W. E. H. LECKY. Vols. VII. and VIII. 1793-1800. With Index to the Complete Work. 8vo. pp. 1148, price 36s. [October 15, 1890.

* * Vols. I. and II. 1700-1760, 36s. Vols. III. and IV. 1760-1784, 36s. Vols. V. and VI. 1784-1793, 36s.

THE year 1793 closes a definite period in English history, but not so in Irish. Before the historian can lay down his pen, he must carry on the story through the Rebellion to the Union. This is what Mr. LECKY has done in these two volumes, which are devoted entirely to Ireland. The story of these disastrous years from 1793 to 1800 has never yet been written but in a spirit of furious partisanship. Crimes and errors, as Mr. LECKY remarks, were so numerous on both sides that it is not difficult by a judicious selection to make a very effective party narrative. This is the method which has been hitherto pursued, and which it has been Mr. LECKY's endeavour to avoid.

These volumes open with an account of the condition of Ulster in 1793, where the United Irishmen, a body then deriving its main strength from the Presbyterians, was endeavouring to stir up a rebellion and establish a republic in sympathy with the ideas of the French Revolution. Another part of Ulster was at the same time disturbed by a local religious war, between the Defenders, who were drawn from the lower order of Catholics, and the Protestants. So far, though ultimately destined to coalesce, the United Irishmen and the Defenders were engaged in almost antagonistic movements. The rest of Ireland was not actively disaffected. This was the state of things in 1794, when Lord FITZWILLIAM came over as Viceroy on a mission of conciliation, and showed himself openly in favour of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. But before he could give effect to his

policy he was recalled, and a Viceroy sent over pledged to oppose both Emancipation and Reform.

In September, 1795, came the foundation of the Orange Society in Armagh, which, though at first provoked by the outrages of the Defenders on Protestants, soon developed into a persecution of the Catholics, and sent thousands of exiles carrying into the southern counties the stories of their wrongs.

In February, 1798, the United Irishmen computed that half a million persons had been sworn into their society, and that the number of armed men enlisted amounted to 279,000.

Martial law and free quarters were proclaimed, and, in Mr. LECKY's words, the proclamation opened a scene of horrors hardly surpassed in the modern history of Europe. The atrocities perpetrated under the influence of panic for the purpose of repressing the rebellion were, in Mr. LECKY's judgment, the proximate cause of its breaking out.

In telling the story of the rebellion Mr. LECKY has had access to all the Castle papers, including the letters of informers, the papers found in the possession of rebels, and the reports of the magistrates and officers, and some very valuable private correspondence has been placed at his disposal.

Readers of Mr. LECKY's early essay on GRATTAN will find that he has modified some of his conclusions, but his verdict as to the means by which the Union was carried is very much the same as before. He no longer writes of PITT that the steady object of his later Irish policy was to corrupt and to degrade in order that he ultimately might destroy the Legislature of the country. Mr. LECKY is now inclined to make greater allowances for PITT, and blames him more for what he failed to do after the Union than for the means by which it was carried. 'PITT's conduct in the former respect,' he writes, 'leaves a deep stain upon his character both as a statesman and a man.'

As to the means by which the Union was, in

fact, carried, Mr. LECKY speaks with no hesitating voice. After the Irish Parliament had rejected the measure, in 1799, 'a shameless traffic in votes began, and many men of great name and position in the world were bought as literally as cattle in the cattle market.' The whole engine of Government patronage was used to support the measure, and every placeman who opposed it was deprived of his place. Mr. LECKY prints several letters showing how men whose influence was worth having were corrupted by appeals to their private interest, by promises of personal favours, such as an appointment under Government or a commission in the army for a son.

The Union, Mr. LECKY sums up, was carried in opposition to the majority of the free constituencies and the great preponderance of the unbribed intellect of Ireland. It has not made Ireland either a loyal or an united country. English statesmen remain confronted with one of the gravest and most difficult problems—that of creating, by a wide diffusion and rearrangement of landed property, a new social type, a new conservative basis in a disaffected and disorganised nation.

The Reformed Church of Ireland (1587–1889). By the Right Hon. J. T. BALL, LL.D. D.C.L. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. pp. 396, price 7s. 6d. [November 12, 1890.]

THIS edition is not only revised, but enlarged with much new matter. Yet the size is only a little increased, for a portion of the former edition, which related to the Irish Parliament, has been withdrawn, in consequence (as is explained) of the subject having, subsequently to the first edition, been treated by Dr. BALL more fully in another treatise entitled 'An Historical Review of Irish Legislative Systems' (Longmans).

The new matter relates to the following important subjects. The statistical account of the financial condition of the Irish Church, which in the former edition was taken at the date of 1835, is now brought down to the close of 1889. As of the same date, there is introduced a statement of the mode in which the surplus of the property of the Irish Church, remaining after answering the payments to be made under the provisions of the Church Act of 1869, has been dealt with by the Imperial Parliament: in which will be found an account of what remains of this property unconverted into money, and the charges for education, relief of distress, &c., which have been imposed upon it. In the former edition the questions connected with the Epis-

copal succession from the accession of Queen ELIZABETH to the throne were examined, so far as they concerned the conduct of Queen MARY's Bishops; but the equally important subject of the succession to these Bishops was only imperfectly alluded to. This defect has been supplied by exhibiting the two lines of Bishops which existed in this reign, one line nominated by the Queen, and the other line nominated by the Popes. The names of all these Bishops are given, together with the dates of their appointments. Of course, in the case of the Bishops nominated by the Popes, the authority for what is told is to be found in records at Rome, for which Dr. BALL adopts the transcripts made by Dr. MAZIERE BRADY in his work on Episcopal Succession, published at Rome in 1876. Another subject discussed at much greater length than was the case before is the hindrance which the state of the country and the ill-advised policy pursued placed in the way of the Reformation among the native Irish. Also notes have been added in the appendix on the position of Convocation in Ireland regarded from a legal aspect, and on the questions in reference to the Prayer-Book raised in the General Synod when its revision was in progress.

Dr. BALL's connection with the Irish Church as it appears in this edition explains his knowledge of various incidents of later date. In 1862 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Province of Armagh by the late Primate BRADFORD, with whom he continued in confidential relations until his death in 1886—relations not interrupted by Dr. BALL having filled the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland from 1875 to 1880. In 1867 Dr. BALL was appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Irish Church; and he appears in 1869 to have acted as Assessor to the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral at the Convocation held after disestablishment, when the Dean was Prolocutor of the Lower House, and the foundation of the subsequent constitution of the Church was laid.

Sir Richard Church, K.C.H. C.B. Commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the War of Independence. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE, Author of 'The Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.' With 2 Plates. 8vo. pp. 80, price 5s. [October 7, 1890.]

THIS biography might be called 'The Adventures of a Soldier of Fortune' but for the fact that CHURCH's services were never mercenary. Few careers have been more varied and exciting. CHURCH served under ABERCROMBY in Egypt in

1801, fought under STUART at the Battle of Maida in 1805, held Ana Capri for two years against threatened French invasions, took a conspicuous part in the conquest of the Ionian Islands, and displayed singular powers of organisation in the raising of regiments of Greek recruits. He was present at the Congress of Vienna, and subsequently accompanied the Austrian armies in their pursuit of MURAT through Italy and their later advance upon Provence. His next and most difficult task was the suppression of secret societies and brigandage in Apulia, in which he was entirely successful. In 1827 his old followers among the Greeks persuaded him to accept the post of commander-in-chief of the Hellenic forces; and, though defeated by the Turks at first, he succeeded in driving them out of Western Greece, and thereby materially enlarged the boundaries of the new kingdom. From first to last his career was full of adventure, encountered with cool daring.

The Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G.

By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. Popular Edition. With 8 Portraits. Crown 8vo. pp. 398, price 7s. 6d.

[September 22, 1890.]

THIS edition is condensed from the library edition, published in two volumes in 1888, chiefly by the omission of the longer dispatches and memoranda. While nothing of general interest has been sacrificed, reference must be made to the larger work for such detailed explanations and authenticating references as are necessarily excluded from a volume of this scope.

The System of the Stars. By AGNES M. CLERKE, Author of 'A Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century.' With 6 Plates and 50 Woodcuts in the Text. 8vo. pp. 444, price 21s.

[November 5, 1890.]

SIDEREAL science has a great future before it. The prospects of its advance are incalculable; the possibilities of its development virtually infinite. No other branch of knowledge attracts efforts for its promotion at once so widespread, so varied, and so enthusiastic; and in no other is anticipation so continually outrun by the brilliant significance of the results achieved.

For the due appreciation, however, of these results some preliminary knowledge is required,

and is possessed by few. To bring it within the reach of many is the object aimed at in the publication of the present volume. Astronomy is essentially a popular science. The general public has an indefeasible right of access to its lofty halls, which it is the more important to keep cleared of unnecessary technical impediments, since the natural tendency of all sciences is to become specialised as they advance. But literary treatment is the foe of specialisation, and helps to secure, accordingly, the topics it is applied to, against being secluded from the interest and understanding of ordinarily educated men and women. Now, in the whole astonishing history of the human intellect, there is no more astonishing chapter than that concerned with the sidereal researches of the last quarter of a century.

This work embodies an attempt to combine, in a general survey, some definite particulars of knowledge regarding our sidereal surroundings. The plan pursued has been to instruct by illustrative examples, to select typical instances from each class of phenomena, dwelling upon them with sufficient detail to awaken interest and assist realisation, while avoiding the tediousness inseparable from exhaustive treatment. The statement of facts has been kept primarily in view; but the more important efforts to interpret them have been noticed, and the difficulties attending rival theories impartially pointed out. In developing the subject it seemed best to proceed from the particular to the general; to start with describing the physical constitution of individual bodies, and, ascending by degrees through continually added complexities of mutual relationships, reach at last the crowning problem of the Construction of the Heavens.

Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology.

Edited, with a Revised Text, Introduction, Translation, and Notes, by J. W. MACKAIL, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 416, price 16s.

[October 22, 1890.]

THE purpose of this book is to present a complete collection, subject to certain definitions and exceptions which will be mentioned later, of all the best extant Greek Epigrams. Although many epigrams not given here have in different ways a special interest of their own, none, it is hoped, have been excluded which are of the first excellence in any style. But, while it would be easy to agree on three-fourths of the matter to be included in such a scope, perhaps hardly any two persons would

be in exact accordance with regard to the rest ; with many pieces which lie on the border line of excellence, the decision must be made on a balance of very slight considerations, and becomes in the end one rather of personal taste than of any fixed principle.

For the Greek Anthology proper, use has chiefly been made of the two great works of JACOBS, which have not yet been superseded by any more definitive edition : *Anthologia Graeca sive Poetarum Graecorum lusius ex recensione Brunckii ; indices et commentarium adiecit Friedericus Jacobs* (Leipzig, 1794-1814 : four volumes of text and nine of indices, prolegomena, commentary and appendices), and *Anthologia Graeca ad fidem codicis olim Palatini nunc Parisini ex apographo Gothano edita ; curavit epigrammata in Codice Palatino desiderata et annotationem criticam adiecit Friedericus Jacobs* (Leipzig, 1813-1817 : two volumes of text and two of critical notes). An appendix to the latter contains PAULSEN's fresh collation of the Palatine MS. The most convenient edition of the Anthology for ordinary reference is that of F. DÜBNER in DIDOT's *Bibliothèque Grecque* (Paris, 1864), in two volumes, with a revised text, a Latin translation, and additional notes by various hands. The epigrams recovered from inscriptions have been collected and edited by G. KAIBEL in his *Epigrammata Graeca exapidibus collecta* (Berlin, 1878). As this book was going through the press, a third volume of the DIDOT Anthology has appeared, edited by M. ED. COUGNY, under the title of *Appendix nova epigrammatum veterum ex libris et marmoribus ductorum*, containing what purports to be a complete collection, now made for the first time, of all extant epigrams not in the Anthology.

All important deviations from the received text of the Anthology are noted, and referred to their author in each case ; but, as this is not a critical edition, the received text, when retained, is as a rule printed without comment where it differs from that of the MSS. or other originals.

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Introduction.	VIII. Beauty.
Select Epigrams—	IX. Fate and Change.
I. Love.	X. The Human Comedy.
II. Prayers and Dedications.	XI. Death.
III. Epitaphs.	XII. Life.
IV. Literature and Art.	Biographical Index of Epigrammatists.
V. Religion.	Notes.
VI. Nature.	Indices.
VII. The Family.	

The Intermediate State between Death and Judgment: being a sequel to 'After Death.' By HERBERT MORTIMER LUCKOCK, D.D. Canon of Ely, sometime Principal of Ely Theological College, and Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 274, price 6s. [November 24, 1890.

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the publication of the author's 'After Death.' That work embodied the results of a patient investigation upon three important questions connected with the Intermediate State, viz., (1) the lawfulness of praying in any way for the dead ; (2) the grounds for believing in the intercessions of the dead on our behalf ; and (3), as a consequence of this belief, the legitimacy of the practice of addressing appeals to the dead for their help or intercession.

As may well be supposed, the publication of the book led to a large correspondence of the author both with friends and strangers. In their letters many kindred questions were opened up. It is with these that he has attempted to deal in the work now published. Unlike the former book, the present is in part speculative. In that, there was ample evidence to appeal to ; in this, at times, there is little of a direct nature, and one is obliged to be satisfied with that which is only inferential. Whenever there was reason to believe that the subjects were dealt with in the Primitive Church, the author has had recourse to its authority, and rested upon it.

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I. The State after Death a legitimate Subject of Inquiry.	VII. The Purification of the Soul.
II. An Intermediate State between Death and Judgment taught by Scripture and the Fathers.	VIII. The Doctrine of Purgatory in the Latin Church.
III. Jewish Conceptions of the State after Death.	IX. The Soul in Peace and Security.
IV. Different Conditions expressed by the different Designations.	X. The Special Ministries of the Souls of the Faithful.
V. The Disembodied Soul in a State of Consciousness.	XI. Mutual Recognition and renewed Companionship.
VI. Mental and Intellectual Development in the Spiritual State.	XII. Difficulties created by the Belief in Future Recognition.
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| XV. The Deliverance of Souls from the Limbus Patrum. | tent with Scripture. |
| XVI. The Constitution of the Invisible Church. | XX. The Legitimacy of Praying for the Dead. |
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| XVIII. Possibilities for others who have had no Probation in this Life. | XXII. The Communion of Saints. |
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ture. | XXIII. Specific Ways in which Communion may be realised. |
| | Passages of Scripture explained or quoted. |
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Tohu-va-Vohu ('Without Form and Void'): a Collection of Fragmentary Thoughts and Criticisms. By ALFRED EDERSHEIM, M.A. Oxon. D.D. Ph.D. sometime Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint in the University of Oxford. Edited, with a Memoir, by ELLA EDERSHEIM. With Portrait. Square crown 8vo. pp. 184, price 6s. [November 20, 1890.]

THIS book, begun about the year 1872, may be described as in great measure a diary—unfortunately too spasmodically kept—recording the inward impressions prominent at the moment, and which in turn were the product not only of outward circumstances, but of the writer's mental and spiritual development. In it also may be found the gist of his thinking on certain difficult objects, here tersely noted down, and often to be found more fully developed in the writings which had first raised the train of thought.

A full index to the subjects is appended to the book.

The Golden Censer: being a Selection from the Prayers of the Saints, A.D. 69-1890. With Notes and Indices by MRS. EDWARD LIDDELL. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 158, price 3s. 6d. [November 19, 1890.]

FROM this selection, Collects, except so far as they are interwoven with private prayers, have been excluded. The Book of Common Prayer, and such manuals as the 'Ancient Collects' of Canon BRIGHT, have given us these once for all.

As there are also countless Manuals on the subject of Holy Communion, prayers bearing exclusively on this highest act of worship have been omitted here.

Whenever it has been possible, prayers in prose have been chosen, for the reason that those in metre more properly find their place in collections of hymns. But when a religious mind has transmitted to us its communings with God only in the language of poetry, the compiler has reserved the right to admit them. The prayers of MICHAEL ANGELO, of ROBERT HERRICK, and of ROBERT and ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING are instances of this, and it is hoped that they may be their own best apology.

A full index of subjects and authors is appended.

The Weighty Charge, and other Ordination Addresses. By the Rev. GEORGE J. BLORE, D.D. Honorary Canon of Canterbury, formerly Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury, and some time Senior Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 133, price 3s. 6d. [November 20, 1890.]

THESE Addresses were delivered by the invitation of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, during the week preceding the Trinity Ordination of 1890. For the sake of completeness, the author has added the sermon preached by him in Canterbury Cathedral on the Ordination Day, and two appendices—one, an extract from a paper read before the Faversham Clerical Society, on the right attitude towards modern Biblical criticism, which is more fully treated than was possible in the course of the Addresses; the other, a paper on the Apostolical Succession, read before the Canterbury Clerical Society.

The Addresses are based on the three great manuals of Pastoral Instruction, St. GREGORY NAZIANZEN'S 'Oratio Apologetica,' St. CHRYSOSTOM 'On the Priesthood,' and St. GREGORY the Great's 'Pastoral Rule,' and on St. CHRYSOSTOM'S 'Homilies on the Pastoral Epistles.' But the author acknowledges his great indebtedness also to recent works, such as Bishop WOODFORD'S 'Great Commission'; Dean CHURCH'S 'Ordination Sermons,' appended to 'Human Life and its Conditions'; and the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS' 'Lectures on Preaching.'

Lessons from the Lives of Three Great Fathers. With Appendices. By WILLIAM BRIGHT, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. Crown 8vo. pp. 346, price 6s. [November 20, 1890.]

THIS book contains, in the first place, an enlarged form of addresses on the lives of St. ATHANASIUS, St. CHRYSOSTOM, and St. AUGUSTINE, which were delivered in the Cathedral at Oxford, on some week-day evenings during an Advent.

It was not then to the purpose, nor has it been now attempted, to produce anything like complete biographies, but rather to dwell on such leading features of life and character as might be found peculiarly interesting and suggestive. A fuller account of the career of ATHANASIUS will be found in the 'Introductions' to his 'Orations against the Arians,' and his 'Historical Writings,' as reprinted at the Clarendon Press in 1873 and 1881.

The Appendices are intended to illustrate—but only by way of help to further study—some features of the 'Lives,' or important points connected with them, which required fuller treatment than could be given in the text or in foot-notes.

In the Preface to this book Dr. BRIGHT deals at some length with Cardinal NEWMAN's repeated statement, that it was 'the study of the Fathers' which led him—just forty-five years since—to abandon the Church of England for that of Rome.

Lyra Consolationis, from the Poets of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. Selected and arranged by CLAUDIA FRANCES HERNAMAN. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 240, price 6s.

[September 18, 1890.]

THE selection of verse in this volume is designed to comfort mourners from the first hours of their bereavement, and is based on those clauses of the Apostles' Creed in which the Church confesses her belief in her Lord's crucifixion, death, and burial; in His resurrection, ascension, and coming again.

In order to follow out this plan, it has not always been possible to select verses of the highest literary merit, as, above all things, the sequence of ideas had to be carried on. Poets for the last three centuries have been laid under contribution, but only where their writings fell in with the design of the book; and the com-

piler earnestly begs those who may be called upon to criticise her work, to bear this in mind when they are inclined to take exception either to insertions or omissions which may appear to them undesirable.

The somewhat unusual course of inserting a very few French and German pieces in the original will perhaps commend itself to persons who can appreciate their beauty. 'Wohlauf, wohlan,' entitled 'The Last Journey,' is a hymn intended to be sung as the body is borne to its last resting-place, and no translation is able adequately to render the force and charm of the original German.

CONTENTS.

Death :	Children.
Death and Burial.	Words of Cheer.
Communion of Saints.	Resurrection.
Near the End of Life's Journey.	Ascension.
	Second Coming.

On Severe Vomiting during Pregnancy : a Collection and Analysis of Cases, with Remarks on Treatment. By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D.Lond. F.R.C.P. F.R.S.Ed. Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine, University College, Consulting Obstetric Physician to University College Hospital, &c. &c. 8vo. price 6s.

[December 2, 1890.]

THE difficulty in explaining the occurrence of that severe form of vomiting liable to be associated with pregnancy has hitherto proved to be considerable. Yet the solution of the difficulty must be considered as one of great importance in view of the facts that:—(1) The malady is not seldom grievous in its effects, interfering with the proper nutrition of the body by cutting off the due supply of food, and giving rise to discomforts and disabilities of various kinds; (2) That it is, sometimes, even fatal to the patient; (3) That it occasionally renders it necessary to put an end to the life of the unborn child in order to save the life of the mother; (4) That this latter object is not always, even then, attained, the operation for destruction and removal of the child being by no means free from danger to the mother; (5) That even when the pregnancy is brought to an end, and the immediate effects of the operation recovered from, the patient is liable to fall a victim to disease, presumably engendered by the protracted starvation and feebleness, results of the long-continued vomiting.

The basis of this essay was a paper submitted by the Author two years ago to the American Gynecological Society. It contains

a collection, mostly in abstract, of authenticated cases of severe vomiting during pregnancy which have been recorded by various authorities during the last twenty or five-and-twenty years, the object being to arrange the data and cases available in such a form as to facilitate sound deductions in reference to the nature and treatment of the affection. As regards the cases given in abstract, great care has been taken to offer an accurate and unprejudiced account of them. Cases in which the condition of the uterus was not observed or not described are, as a rule, omitted.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Sheep: being a Manual of Ovine Pathology especially adapted for the use of Veterinary Practitioners and Students. With Coloured Plate and 99 Woodcuts. Illustrated. By JOHN HENRY STEEL, F.R.C.V.S. F.Z.S. A.V.D. Fellow of the University of Bombay; Professor of Veterinary Science and Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, Author of 'Diseases of the Ox,' 'Diseases of the Dog,' &c. 8vo. pp. 382, price 12s. [September 13, 1890.]

IN this book the knowledge concerning diseases of sheep which has been acquired by the veterinary profession is collected and systematically arranged with a view to practical requirements, numerous illustrations being incorporated for elucidation of the text. Conciseness, in so far as it is compatible with thoroughness, is specially aimed at. Recent researches on the more important of the diseases of sheep have rendered most of the works specially devoted to this branch of pathology somewhat behind the times; it has, therefore, been the author's aim to present to readers interested in sheep views and facts which have hitherto not been accessible in a connected form, but scattered through general works on agriculture and veterinary science, and in current periodicals.

Evidences of the Communicability of Consumption. By G. A. HERON, M.D. (Glas.) Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. 8vo. pp. 174, price 7s. 6d. [November 24, 1890.]

LAST winter, at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the author of this book gave two lectures entitled 'The

Question of the Communicability of Consumption.' It was not then his intention to publish the lectures, because what there may have been of interest in them was, of necessity, a *résumé* of the evidence relating to that question, and had already been laid before the medical profession.

About a month before the lectures were delivered the author wrote to Prof. KOCH, and asked him if he could send some references to recent contributions made by him to medical literature. To Dr. HERON's surprise, he sent him what now forms the Appendix to this book, being a list of seventy-seven references to, and a synopsis of, current literature on the subject. Unfortunately, his very kind and valuable assistance was not available for the lectures. The record of cases given in the Appendix was made, at Prof. KOCH's request, by Dr. FROSCH, of Berlin.

Voces Populi. Reprinted from *Punch*. By F. ANSTEY, Author of 'Vice Versâ' &c. With 20 Illustrations by J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE. Fcp. 4to. pp. 144, price 5s. [October 1, 1890.]

CONTENTS.

A Pastoral Play.	A Game of Billiards.
Third Class — Parliamentary.	Sunday Afternoon in Hyde Park.
At a Dinner Party.	At a French Play.
An East-end Poultry Show.	At a Highland Table d'Hôte.
Picture Sunday.	On a Trip to Staffa and Iona.
A Show Place.	At some Highland Sports.
At a Turkish Bath.	At a North British Hydropathic.
Trafalgar Square.	Doing Edinburgh Castle.
At a Hunt Steeple-chase.	At the Lord Mayor's Show.
At a Wedding.	In an Italian Restaurant.
At a Bond Street Gallery.	Choosing Christmas Cards.
At a Legal Luncheon-Bar.	At the Pantomime.
At a Water-Picnic.	
The Musical Prodigy.	
The Cadi of the Kerbstone.	

ILLUSTRATIONS.

'My dear Child, what on Earth have you got on your Feet?'	'The Man in the Flannel Shirt.'
'You're a Toff.'	'The Tapestry along the Walls is Gobling.'
'I believe I'm to take you in.'	'Ow are yer? Pretty Bobbish, eh?'
'What a Picture!'	'And the Starter will tell you the rest.'

ILLUSTRATIONS—continued.

It's not the first time I've undertaken such a Job—not by a very long way.'	'I needn't ask if you're going to row?'	'Quoi? Ma Femme!— Ici!'	Moofins, nor Tea- Cäak.'
'Gesticulates elaborately with Shilling.'	'I am only a Woman with these Defence- less Children.'	'Très égayante, la Pièce, n'est ce pas?'	'Altro! Sul Campo Della Gloria Vermi- celli!'
'You've brought the Sunshine in with you.'	'Te-hee! Too much Side on!'	'Oh, pas du tout.'	'Oh dear no, Sir, you won't find that Class of Goods at any respectable Shop.'
	'Would ye call that Civilisation?'	'Ah moons't eät Brëad, an' ah moons't eät Potëatoes, nor yet	

A COMPANION TO 'THE BLUE FAIRY BOOK'

The Red Fairy Book. Edited by ANDREW LANG. With 4 Plates and 96 Illustrations in the Text by H. J. FORD and LANCELOT SPEED. Crown 8vo. pp. 380, price 6s. gilt edges. [October 30, 1890.]

IN this second gleaning of the fields of Fairy Land readers cannot expect to find a second PERRAULT. But there are good stories enough

left, and it is hoped that some in the 'Red Fairy Book' may have the attraction of being less familiar than many of the old friends. The tales have been translated, or, in the case of those from Madame d'AULNOY's long stories, adapted, by Mrs. HUNT from the Norse, by Miss MINNIE WRIGHT from Madame d'AULNOY, by Mrs. LANG and Miss BRUCE from other French sources, by Miss MAY SELLAR, Miss FARQUHARSON, and Miss BLACKLEY from the German, while the story of 'Sigurd' is con-

SPECIMEN OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



densed by the Editor from Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS's prose version of the 'Volsunga Saga.' The Editor has to thank his friend, M. CHARLES MARELLES, for permission to reproduce his versions of the 'Pied Piper,' of 'Drakestall,' and of 'Little Goldenhood' from the French, and M. HENRI CARNOY for the same privilege

in regard to 'The Six Sillies' from 'La Tradition.'

Lady FRANCES BALFOUR has kindly copied an old version of 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' and Messrs. SMITH and ELDER have permitted the publication of two of Mr. RALSTON's versions from the Russian.

CONTENTS.

The Twelve Dancing Princesses.	Princess Rosette.	Kari Woodengown.	The Nettle Spinner.
The Princess May-blossom.	The Enchanted Pig.	Drakestail.	Farmer Weatherbeard.
Soria Moria Castle.	The Norka.	The Ratcatcher.	Mother Holle.
The Death of Koschei the Deathless.	The Wonderful Birch.	The True History of Little Goldenhood.	Minnikin.
The Black Thief and Knight of the Glen.	Jack and the Beanstalk.	The Golden Branch.	Bushy Bride.
The Master Thief.	The Little Good Mouse.	The Three Dwarfs.	Snowdrop.
Brother and Sister.	Graciosa and Percinet.	Dapplegrim.	The Golden Goose.
	The Three Princesses of Whiteland.	The Enchanted Canary.	The Seven Foals.
	The Voice of Death.	The Twelve Brothers.	The Marvellous Musician.
	The Six Sillies.	Rapunzel.	The Story of Sigurd.

NEW NOVEL BY H. RIDER HAGGARD AND ANDREW LANG.

The World's Desire. By H. RIDER HAGGARD and ANDREW LANG. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 326, price 6s.

[November 5, 1890.]

COME with us, ye whose hearts are set
On this, the Present to forget;
Come read the things whereof ye know
They were not, and could not be so!
The murmur of the fallen creeds,
Like winds among wind-shaken reeds
Along the banks of holy Nile,
Shall echo in your ears the while;
The fables of the North and South
Shall mingle in a modern mouth;
The fancies of the West and East
Shall flock and flit about the feast
Like doves that cooled, with waving wing,
The banquets of the Cyprian king.
Old shapes of song that do not die
Shall haunt the halls of memory,
And though the Bow shall prelude clear
Shrill as the song of Gunnar's spear,
There answer sobe from lute and lyre
That murmured of *The World's Desire*.

There lives no man but he hath seen
The World's Desire, the fairy queen
None but hath seen her to his cost,
Not one but loves what he has lost.
None is there but hath heard her sing
Divinely through his wandering;
Not one but he hath followed far
The portent of the Bleeding Star;
Not one but he hath chanced to wake,
Dreamed of the Star and found the Snake.
Yet, through his dreams, a wandering fire,
Still, still she sits, *THE WORLD'S DESIRE!*

'*THE World's Desire*' is HELEN of Troy, the ever beautiful and ever young, the incarnation of the dawn, the embodiment of all that each man has ever loved and lost, or loved and failed to win.

The book opens with the return of ODYSSEUS to Ithaca, from his second terrible quest in unknown seas. He finds his wife and son dead, and the island home a wilderness. Amid the ruins of her temple APHERODITE appears to him, and in a vision he sees the one who through all the long years has ever been the most dear to him, HELEN of Troy. The goddess promises him her help, and gives him her counsel to aid him in the quest of his love, but in revenge

for his long neglect of her service there lay hid in her counsel a cunning snare into which long after ODYSSEUS fell, thereby losing the prize he had so long sought.

ODYSSEUS goes forth clad in the golden armour of PARIS and armed with the black bow of EURYTUS, which sings when war is near. After strange adventures the Wanderer arrives in Egypt at the moment when the Nile has reddened the sea with the blood of the first of the great plagues. He finds instant but perilous favour in the eyes of MERIAMUN, the wife of PHARAOH, who recognises in him the lover of her dreams.

A mysterious and divinely beautiful woman is at this time the centre of interest in Egypt. She draws all men to her, but hitherto all have paid for their love and temerity with their lives. Invisible swords guard the inner sanctum of her temple, and ODYSSEUS, possessed by the common frenzy, dares the combat and finds himself confronted with the ghosts of the dead heroes of Troy. He reaches the innermost sanctum, and there finds none other than the Golden HELEN, the dream of his youth and his heart's desire. HELEN consents to fly with him from Egypt, but their design is for a time frustrated by the magical arts of MERIAMUN, who by assuming HELEN's shape wins the hero to her arms.

The triumph of Queen MERIAMUN was but short, and, being openly scorned by her lover, she plans a swift revenge against him and her rival HELEN.

The first she betrays to her husband with a false accusation, and the other she attempts to burn in her shrine. Evil times have now come upon Egypt, and it is in sore need of the wisdom and valour of the subtle and mighty Wanderer. He is bribed by the queen with a promise of freedom if he will head the attack against the barbarians. PHARAOH is dead, poisoned by the queen, who is exulting in the idea of regaining her lover and placing him on the throne beside her. He goes forth to his last great battle, knowing that his doom is upon him, and that, as foretold by the ghost of TRESIAS long

before, his death shall come 'from the water.' By the river side, when the fight is almost done, he falls and sinks to rest, locked at last in the arms of the Golden HELEN, even as the vengeful APHRODITE had promised when she beguiled him to set out on his last great quest of 'The World's Desire.'

PALINODE.

Thou that of old didst blind Stesichorus,
If e'er, sweet Helen, such a thing befell,
We pray thee of thy grace, be good to us,
Though little in our tale accordeth well
With that thine ancient minstrel had to tell,
Who saw, with sightless eyes grown luminous,
These IlIan sorrows, and who heard the swell
Of ocean round the world ring thunderous,
And thy voice break when knightly Hector fell

And thou who all these many years hast borne
To see the great webs of thy weaving torn
By puny hands of dull, o'er-learned men,
Homer, forgive us that thy hero's star
Once more above sea waves and waves of war,
Must rise, must triumph, and must set again!

Chamber Comedies: a Collection of Plays and Monologues for the Drawing Room.
By MRS. HUGH BELL. Crown 8vo.
pp. 880, price 6s. [November 19, 1890.]

CONTENTS.

	Characters	
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¹ Reprinted from *Temple Bar*, by permission of Messrs. Bentley.

² Reprinted from *The Woman's World*, by permission of Messrs. Cassell.

Virginie: a Tale of a Hundred Years Ago.
By VAL PRINSEP, A.R.A. 3 vols. crown
8vo. pp. 1010, price 25s. 6d.

[November 19, 1890.]

THIS is the story of a family during the troubled times of the French Revolution. It is not by any means a history. It is only the chief actors in historical events that can discover all that is going on around. Like the general of an army, they direct and observe the whole field. The humble soldier is aware of only a small portion of the movements.

The people of Paris saw what happened in their neighbourhood. Of the rest they heard vaguely by the tongue of rumour. The story in 'Virginie' begins before the taking of the Bastille. It continues down to Napoleonic times. What one family alone saw and suffered is here described. From the position of the hero, one of the old noblesse, great dangers were gone through.

The history is as true as the author could make it. Beyond the history there is the story of the family itself to give a human interest to the work. The old innkeeper, the father of VIRGINIE; his Republican friend; the rough poacher, transformed into the faithful dependant; and, above all, VIRGINIE and her husband, the Comte DE LA BEAUCE, are studied with care from types of the French nation.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF
'JOHN WARD, PREACHER.'

Sidney. By MARGARET DELAND, Author
of 'John Ward, Preacher' &c. Crown 8vo.
pp. 484, price 6s. [October 11, 1890.]

MAJOR LEE, the father of SIDNEY, having early lost his wife, dedicates the rest of his life to the idea that, as death ends all life, it is reckless folly to accentuate inevitable loss by dedicating any part of life to love. He carefully educates his daughter in his peculiar ideas, the result being that she becomes—as was only natural—supremely selfish in little things as well as in great. One of SIDNEY's few acquaintances is ALAN CROSSAN, a young doctor, and though he is at first repelled by her outspoken selfishness, yet he succeeds at length in arousing in her strong feelings of regard which ripen into love. Her father's course of education has resulted in SIDNEY being a practical atheist, and the idea of the story is to show how with her newly-awakened love she also experiences the conscious birth of her soul.

The scene of the story is a provincial town in the United States.

A Living Epitaph: a Novel. By G. COLMORE, Author of 'A Conspiracy of Silence' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 282, price 6s. [November 5, 1890.]

THE principal character in this story is NICHOLAS ASHE, who after a youth of folly, culminating in an act of shameless treachery to a loving woman, devotes himself after her death to philanthropic work. His sin has only been fully known to one man, and NICHOLAS is doing what he can to wipe out the remembrance of it by active benevolence. Among the children he befriends and rescues is a girl who, unknown to him, is intimately connected with the story of his early life, her father being the man who alone knows the secret. NICHOLAS ASHE does not know this, and persuades the girl to promise to marry him, hoping to find a new happiness in her love. The nemesis of his sin, however, pursues him, and robs him of his bride, and for a time he relapses into his old life. His better nature reasserts itself, and at the last he is content to resign both life and love when fate has put it into his power to enjoy both.

The Beresford Prize. By L. T. MEADE, Author of 'Daddy's Boy' &c. With 7 Illustrations by M. ELLEN EDWARDS. Crown 8vo. pp. 864, price 5s.

[September 22, 1890.]

THIS is a story of school life, and is intended for girls from the ages of fourteen to twenty. The story contains a good deal of incident of an unusual nature. Events move quickly, the chief subject of interest being the great Prize, named after its founder, Mrs. JOHANNA BERESFORD, which is bestowed upon the noblest rather than upon the cleverest competitor. The competitors for the Beresford Prize are the heroines of the story. In this competition opportunity is given for the exercise of both noble and ignoble qualities. ALISON HILTON, the principal heroine, has to submit to a very fiery trial; CICELY BLUNT is exposed to a strong temptation; and ROSE MERRYWEATHER's daring manœuvres lead to many complications.

Poems. By NINA F. LAYARD. Crown 8vo. pp. 174, price 6s.

[November 22, 1890.]

OF these poems some have already been published—'A March Howl,' 'The Rout of the Rooks,' and 'For Life' in *Longman's*

Magazine; 'A Snow Sonnet' and 'A Legend of the Sky Watchers' in *Harper's Magazine*.

In the three poems 'An Artifice,' 'The Poppy King,' and 'God for god' the author has intentionally borrowed metres respectively adopted by BUCHANAN and DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. In any other cases she has done so unconsciously. 'Isadore' bears a certain resemblance to 'The Lady of the Lea,' though the metre is not the same.

CONTENTS.

Domine, probasti.	A Snow Sonnet.
The Dead Day.	Heart's Bitterness.
Whom the Strike Struck.	A Song of Tears.
The Sun Painter.	To Evelyn R. Garratt,
For Life.	on Her Birthday.
By the Shore.	Soul Discipline.
An Artifice.	A Secret.
Robert Browning.	Presentiment.
A Legend of the Sky	Harvest Song.
Watchers.	Gate of Death.
The Day of Love is	A March Howl.
Past.	Song.
The Incendiary.	The Poppy King.
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The Rout of the Rooks.	An Answer to Alfred
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The Sexton and the	The Sparrow's Defence.
Bride.	A Day Dream.
A Rain Sonnet.	Love and Pain.
After the Rain.	The Bee, the Lizard,
Out of My Sky I Lost a	and the Man.
Star.	The Warrior Lover.
Dead Pharaoh.	The Secret of the Lily
Weep and Sing.	Pool.
Knowledge only Tasted.	A Parting.
Out of the Town at Last.	Life Lore.
Love's Measure.	God for God.
Poppies Red.	Perseverando.
A Summer Sonnet.	

Poems. By V. (Mrs. ARCHER CLIVE), Author of 'Paul Ferroll.' Including the IX. Poems. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 216, price 6s. [November 19, 1890.]

V. (Mrs. ARCHER CLIVE) was daughter and coheirress of Mr. MEYSEY WIGLEY, of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire. She was born in 1801, and married in 1840 the Rev. ARCHER CLIVE, Rector of Solihull, Warwickshire, second son of BOLTON CLIVE, of Whitfield, Hereford-

shire, whose heir he became on the death of his elder brother, Colonel CLIVE, of the Grenadier Guards, in 1845.

Mrs. ARCHER CLIVE, from a severe illness when she was three years old, was lame, and though her strong mind and high spirit carried her happily through childhood and early life, as she grew up she felt sharply the loss of all the active pleasures enjoyed by others. She possessed great talents, and has been distinguished as a writer in prose and verse.

Her privations added strength to her charac-

ter, and her power of will overcame the difficulties consequent on her infirmity; nevertheless, the touching poem in 'Paul Ferroll' shows how deeply she felt her privations—as deeply as uncomplainingly. Her social qualities and great powers of sympathy with others were known and appreciated by a large circle of friends. She died in 1873 from the result of an accident.

This new edition of her poems is published at the request of many friends. It contains a reprint of the previous ones, and a few short poems not previously published.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

A Student's History of England from the Earliest Times to 1885. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, M.A. LL.D. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, &c.; Author of 'The History of England from the Accession of James I. to 1642,' 'History of the Great Civil War,' &c. Illustrated under the superintendence of ST. JOHN HOPE, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. Three Vols. Vol. I. B.C. 55 to A.D. 1509. With copious Index, 25 Genealogical Tables, and 178 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 410, price 4s.

[September 22, 1890.]

* * The remaining two Volumes will be published shortly. When complete, the Work will also be issued in a single Volume.

THIS book has been written for the use of the upper classes in schools, University Extension students, teachers, and others who wish to acquire a general knowledge of the history of their country. It commences at the earliest period, and reaches the year of the last Reform Act, 1885. The author's aim throughout has been to exhibit, as fully as is possible within the limits imposed on a work of this kind, the social and political development of the nation, letting the reader perceive how the England of the present has grown out of the England of the past. With this object he has carefully selected the facts which reveal the process of national development, pointing out their relation to those facts which have gone before, and rejecting such as would only serve to burden the memory without having any educational value.

Whilst this book is not intended for mere children, the author has endeavoured to write

in a plain and straightforward manner, so as to be comprehended by any intelligent and properly trained boy or girl in the senior classes of our schools. No previous knowledge of facts is presupposed, and no allusions to persons and events out of the field of the narrative allowed, whilst personal traits and characteristic anecdotes have been introduced.

The interest of the book for young persons has been increased by the introduction of numerous illustrations prepared under the direction of Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Many portraits have been given, as well as examples of the architecture, and of the military and social life of each period. From these illustrations the imaginary conceptions of modern artists are excluded, so as to bring before the reader's eye only scenes depicted by contemporaries, or articles or buildings which at present exist, and which can therefore be accurately reproduced.

The work will appear in three volumes (which will be sold separately) and also in a complete form in one volume. In due course it will be accompanied by an Atlas of English History, prepared by Mr. GARDINER, explanatory of the text.

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Essays on Educational Reformers. By R. H. QUICK, formerly Assistant-Master at Harrow, and Lecturer on the History of Education at Cambridge. New Edition, greatly enlarged and in part rewritten. Cr. 8vo. pp. 588, price 3s. 6d.

[October 22, 1890.]

THE object of this book as it first appeared (Longmans 1868) was to put before teachers some account of a few men who had greatly influenced education, and of the chief things they had thought and done. By the time the book went out of print the writer had become dissatisfied with it and declined to republish it. But in this matter the judgment of an American publisher differed from his, and the book is now issued by three different firms in the United States, the last reprint, which appeared quite recently, containing omissions and additions of which the writer was not previously informed. The only way to end the circulation of the old book seemed to be to supersede it by another based on it, and this the writer has now attempted to do. To give the book some completeness he has pointed out defects in the idea of education which was bequeathed by the scholars of the Renaissance, and has endeavoured to trace how their 'idols' have been, at least partially, demolished. So the subject of these essays may be described as the revolt of the followers of 'the New Education,' practically started by ROUSSEAU and carried forward by PESTALOZZI and FROEBEL, against the Old Educa-

tion, which was devoted to the study of Latin and Greek. Incidentally the writer gives and sometimes discusses a variety of leading thoughts brought before us by the Jesuits, RABELAIS, MONTAIGNE, the Port-Royalists, LOCKE, ROUSSEAU, PESTALOZZI, FROEBEL, JACOTOT, and HERBERT SPENCER.

Notes on Trigonometry and Logarithms.

By the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, Assistant-Master at the United Services College, Westward Ho. With Answers. Cr. 8vo. pp. 812, price 4s. 6d.

[September 22, 1890.]

THIS work has been compiled with the hope that it may be useful to all who are learning the elements of Trigonometry, and especially so to those who have not the guidance and assistance of a private tutor. To render the subject more intelligible, numerous questions bearing upon the book-work in each chapter are solved. An endeavour has been made (perhaps in some instances at the sacrifice of brevity) to set forth in the clearest light those propositions which usually present difficulty to the beginner. Considerable care has been taken to instruct the student in the use of Logarithms, and their practical application to the solution of triangles, &c. The greater part of the examples, which are very numerous, have been carefully selected from University and Civil Service Examination Papers.

Elementary Algebra. With numerous Examples. By W. A. POTTS, B.A. and W. L. SARGANT, B.A. late Assistant-Masters at Bilton Grange. With Answers. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 146, price 2s.

[September 22, 1890.]

THIS work is intended mainly for the use of those who are preparing for the Public Schools, and is therefore arranged so as to include those portions of the subject on which questions are set at the various Public School Entrance Examinations. With a view to this the authors hope the few entrance examination papers they are enabled, by kind permission, to publish, will be of use.

It will be noticed that the book-work is not made so full as is usual in works of this kind, and the authors wish it, therefore, to be understood that it is intended rather as an outline to be filled in than as a complete treatise.

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No. CXLIV.

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

VOL. VII.

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CARDINAL NEWMAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Letters and Correspondence of John Henry Newman during his Life in the English Church. With a brief Autobiography. Edited, at Cardinal NEWMAN'S request, by ANNE MOZLEY, Editor of the 'Letters of the Rev. J. B. Mozley, D.D.' With 2 Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1020, price 80s. net.

[January 15, 1891.]

THE materials for these two volumes were placed in the editor's hands towards the close of 1884. Cardinal NEWMAN selected

Miss MOZLEY to undertake the task on account of the satisfaction that he felt with the excellent manner in which she had prepared and issued the letters of the Rev. Dr. MOZLEY. Cardinal NEWMAN had a strong opinion as to the value of letters. In a letter to his sister in 1863 he said: 'Not only for the interest of a biography, but for arriving at the inside of things, the publication of letters is the true method. Biographers varnish, they assign motives, they conjecture feelings, they interpret Lord BURLEIGH'S nods, but contemporary letters are facts.' The Cardinal decided that the portion of his life spent in the Church of England ought to be treated by a Protestant. The remaining portion will afterwards be taken

up by another hand. To accompany the letters, Cardinal NEWMAN in 1874 wrote a brief memoir of his life up to 1833, and this sketch with the letters will, with the 'Apologia,' complete the period of his Protestant years. The autobiography is written in the third person, a form which the Cardinal selected as the more impersonal, and allowing greater freedom, besides being the true biographical and historical method. The task assigned to Miss MOZLEY was the arrangement of the letters, accompanied by an explanatory narrative.

Letters from Rome, on the occasion of the Ecumenical Council, 1869-1870. By the Rev. THOMAS MOZLEY, M.A. formerly Fellow of Oriel, Author of 'Reminiscences of Oriel College' &c. and Special Correspondent of the *Times*. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. pp. 904, price 18s.

[January 6, 1891.]

THESE Letters were the daily, present, and immediate record of a supreme effort made by the Church of Rome, and of a considerable event in the history of the world. Three centuries of incessant change and varying fortunes had passed since the last Council, and now Rome, as it were with the exclamation, *Semper ego auditor tantum*, entered the field in 1869 to arrest the encroachments of secular philosophy, and to defend her claims to the moral government of the world. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which these Letters were written, their general accuracy was never impugned, and Rome herself appreciated them as a valuable, if not wholly impartial, contribution to a grand history. For five months they were eagerly looked for and carefully read by the whole English-speaking population of the world, who generally had no other means of knowing what was going on within the council hall. The Franco-German war broke out immediately after the last open session, and from that time nothing else was thought of. When Rome next came to the front it was as a very mournful figure in the triumph of the Italian conqueror.

After the lapse of twenty-one years it has been found desirable to reproduce the epoch, and the situation of affairs, by many additional chapters, and by a copious selection of contemporary notices. Human philosophy and Papal Infallibility are not the only topics to be found in these volumes. In the original Letters there were numerous episodes, the interest of which has not diminished by lapse of years.

They present to us, in turn, Rome as it was in those days, before it became the Italian capital; the greater ceremonies of the Church performed on a scale surpassing all precedent, and not likely to be equalled; the noisy but harmless interruptions of order in the Council; the diverting eccentricities of provincial bishops; the Carnival, the Catholic Exposition; illuminations, fêtes, and fasts; the Roman artists at Cervara; and the almost continual disturbances arising from the mutual jealousies of the Oriental Churches and sections of Churches. The pathetic circumstances of MONTALEMBERT's death, in such harmony with his career, are related at length, and cannot fail to leave a monumental impression.

Among the personages who stand out from the narrative are the POPE, his SECRETARY OF STATE, his gossips, and his chief admirers; in a larger circle, PATRIZI, BILIO, and BARNABO, DUPANLOUP, DARBOY, STROSSMEYER, SCHWARZENBERG, HAYNALD, MANNING, MERMILLOD, RAUSCHER, SPALDING, and the newly-elected Irish primate; above all, the JESUITS. The chief objection to the ecumenical character of the Council—indeed to its being a Council of the Church—was the entire absence of the laity. The reply was that, under existing circumstances, their admission was not possible or necessary, and that their place was amply supplied by the continual public utterances of statesmen and legislatures. The notes inserted under their proper dates in these volumes give much information on this head. Count DARU, BANNEVILLE, OLLIVIER, BEUST, the FRENCH EMPEROR, and, it may be added, the EMPRESS, are also introduced as illustrative of this point. The more notable visitors of Rome during the Council have due honour, such as the EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA and the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

NEW POEM BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

The Light of the World; or, *The Great Consummation*. A Poem. By Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E. Author of 'The Light of Asia' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 7s. 6d. *net*. [February 16, 1891.]

THE first scene of Sir EDWIN ARNOLD's poem is laid in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem, in the up-country, where there were shepherds keeping watch over their sheep at night.

Then the appearance of the herald Angel, accompanied by the hosts of heaven, proclaiming the birth of CHRIST, which had taken place on that night in a cave of the Khan in the

town of Bethlehem, and the immediate departure of the wondering shepherds to see this thing which had come to pass.

Between this and the next part an interval of more than thirty-three years elapses, and the story opens again by the Lake of Galilee, at Magdala.

PILATE, and his wife CLAUDIA, with their retinue, are journeying northward, and intending to break the journey, and to rest for the night at Magdala, there is a question of where they may be suitably lodged, it being but a poor small fishing village, and the ordinary caravanserai offering no fit accommodation for such illustrious travellers. It is told that if she will receive them, there is a lady, the mistress of a large house, a rich and holy woman, who spends her life in works of charity and mercy, with whom they might be sure of fitting shelter and suitable hospitality.

And MARY, of Magdala, the Magdalen of the Gospels, gladly opens her doors, and gives ready welcome to the travellers, not knowing at first that her chief guest is PILATE, her CHRIST's judge and condemner.

Then comes a night of conscience-stricken musings and remorseful remembrances on PILATE's part, between the Roman and CLAUDIA, followed next day by a recognition of him by his hostess, and by long and earnest conversations on the life and work, and the condemnation and death, of CHRIST, and of PILATE's part in it.

PILATE, with his wife and their following, go forward on their journey, and later a Buddhist craves shelter at MARY's house, one of the three Magus who at CHRIST's birth were guided by the leading of a star, and offered Him their gifts and their homage.

He comes with a view of learning all he can of the life and teaching of CHRIST, and for many days this holy woman expounds to him the new doctrine of Divine love and pity, showing him the parables, and teaching him the fresh law of perfect charity and unselfishness.

A curious episode is the entrance and conversation of a pale, silent, large-eyed maiden who dwells with MARY, and who is that daughter of JAIRUS whom CHRIST raised from the dead.

The subsequent conversation between MARY and the Buddhist on the subject of the girl's revival to life, and the scarce conviction in the mind of the Buddhist as to whether this death might not have been apparent only, and of a trance-like character, leads MARY to tell him of the death and the restoration to life of her own brother LAZARUS four days after his decease.

The poem ends with the Nativity Song of

the Angels, the song of peace on earth and good will towards men.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD has dedicated 'The Light of the World' to Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Passiontide Sermons. By H. P. LIDDON, D.D. D.C.L. LL.D. late Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. Crown 8vo. pp. 312, price 5s. [February 9, 1891.]

AMONG the papers left by Dr. LIDDON was a collection of *Passiontide Sermons*, which he is known to have intended for publication. It has seemed to his literary executors that no time should be lost in carrying out his intention with regard to these Sermons. They have added to them two (4 and 14) also preached in *Passiontide*, two others (16 and 17) preached in Lent, and four short Sermons (18-21) on the first four Penitential Psalms, preached by Dr. LIDDON on Wednesdays in Lent, in his turn as Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Sermons are arranged according to their subjects, and it has been thought best to print them in their entirety, although some repetition of doctrinal statements is necessarily involved in this course.

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The Spirit of Discipline : Sermons preached by FRANCIS PAGET, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; sometime Vicar of Bromsgrove. Together with an Introductory Essay concerning Accidie. Crown 8vo. pp. 350, price 6s. 6d. [February 2, 1891.]

THE title of this book is meant to point towards a thought which, under various

aspects, enters into most of the sermons: the thought of the power which the grace of God confers on men to extend or strengthen, by dutiful self-discipline, the empire of the will. The reality of some such power is plainly suggested by the contrast between those lives in which more things seem possible year by year, and those in which more things continually seem impossible or intolerable; while if there be such power within reach, clearly a man's happiness and usefulness depend to a great extent on his seeking and exercising it. An especial task in which it may be exercised is described in the introductory Essay on *Accidia* which precedes the sermons.

'*Acedia*,' or '*Accidia*,' as described by CASSIAN and by St. THOMAS AQUINAS, may be called a weariness or distress of heart; 'it is akin to sadness; the homeless and solitary hermits, those who live in the desert, are especially assailed by it, and monks find it most troublesome about twelve o'clock: so that some of the aged have held it to be "the sickness that destroyeth in the noonday," the "*dæmonium meridianum*" of the ninety-first Psalm.'

Preparation for Worship. A Series of Five Short Addresses on the Last Answer in the Church Catechism. By F. E. CARTER, M.A. Canon Missioner of Truro Cathedral. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 72, price 2s. [February 18, 1891.]

THESE addresses were delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral at the mid-day service during a week of the Lent of 1889. The substance of them had also formed a course of Lenten Sermons at Truro Cathedral in 1887. Their publication may be perhaps justified by the fact that they seemed to be serviceable to some who heard them delivered, and to others who have read them since in manuscript. If they have any value, it lies probably in the attempt which is made in them to expand in broad outline the connected teaching of the answer in the Church Catechism on which they are based.

QUESTION: *What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?*

ANSWER: *To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death; and be in charity with all men.*

The writer is conscious, indeed, how slight and rough an outline they give of a very wide

field of teaching. But the limit of time allowed for their delivery was necessarily brief, and it seemed difficult to expand them further without entirely altering their character.

The School of Calvary; or, Laws of Christian Living Revealed from the Cross. A Course of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. GEORGE BODY, M.A. D.D. Canon Missioner of the Diocese of Durham, Vice-President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 170, price 8s. 6d. [January 27, 1891.]

THESE Lectures were delivered in substance in All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, during Lent. They have also been delivered on other occasions singly and as a whole. They have, however, been re-written in preparation for publication.

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The Practical Teaching of the Apocalypse. By G. V. GARLAND, M.A. Rector of Binstead, Isle of Wight. 8vo. pp. 508, price 16s. [January 17, 1891.]

THE object of this book is to suggest the possibility of an interpretation of the Apocalypse whereby may be shown the applicability of its contents to the current events of the age. It is difficult to conceive that the doctrine contained in any inspired writing should be limited to any definite period of time. Its contents, to be of value to mankind, must be intended to be the channel through which are revealed the principles which regulate the development of the world, and the guidance of the race in all periods of their history. To make the identification of NEBO or any individual tyrant with the symbol of the beast the basis of the interpretation of the writing is no less derogatory to the character of a divine revelation than intellectually puerile in the conception of the idea. To relegate the bearing of the matter of the prophecy to the far future by interpreting its contents as principally referring to the Second Advent and the final Judgment is equally unpractical and visionary; whilst the attempt

to show that the Beast, which is stated to be existent in the days of S. JOHN, is the same as a branch of the Christian Church, whose earliest claim to the secular power of the Papacy was not advanced until three hundred years after his death, is neither supported by history nor in accordance with the Scripture doctrine of the character of the Antichrist.

The theory of the writer is, that the Apocalypse is a prophetic history of the conflict between CHRIST and SATAN, in the interaction of the Church and State under the emblems of the Lamb and Beast. For the right prosecution of this the Church's Evangelists are instructed by seven Epistles, warned of danger by the Trumpets, and shewn the Plagues which accompany disobedience to their message. The afflictions of the Church from the worldly State, and her final victory, are revealed by the persecuted Woman and her marriage with the Lamb, symbolising the union of Church and State Governance after the downfall of the worldly State. The rise, growth, and fall of the corrupt Church, the worldly State, and the materialistic Senate are symbolised by the Harlot, the Beast, and the False Prophet, which are respectively destroyed by the legislative action of the State, and by a democratic revolution quelled by a satanically incarnated Imperial Despot, who together with his materialistic Senate perishes by the Vision of CHRIST at the Second Advent.

The Apocalypse concludes with a brief revelation of the character of the millennial age, and of the final Judgment, together with a more detailed description of the New Heaven and the New Earth, governed by the elect from the heavenly city, the New Jerusalem, the material though glorified nature of which as contrasted with the popular idea of a mere spiritualised condition of existence is strongly advocated, in accordance with the article of the Church's creed, 'I believe in the resurrection of the body.'

The Prymer; or, Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, in English dating about 1400 A.D. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, from the Manuscript (G 24) in St. John's College, Cambridge, by HENRY LITTLEHALES. Part I.—Text. Royal 8vo. pp. 180, price 5s. [January 6, 1891.]

THIS book has been printed from a transcript of one of the few remaining Prayer-Books in English in use by the lay people in the Middle Ages. The present volume, being a

first Part, contains but the text with a facsimile of one page of the MS.; Part II., containing the Introduction and Notes, may not be ready for some few years.

From the fact that early copies of the Prymer of various dates do not materially differ from one another, there is good ground for believing the present volume to faithfully represent the Prayer-Book in general use for several centuries before the approach of the Reformation.

In the present edition the aim has been to reproduce the original as closely as possible, not a single letter having been intentionally altered, even though obviously misplaced.

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Hours of the Blessed	mendation.
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The Seven Penitential	sion.
Psalms.	Certain Prayers inter-
The Fifteen Gradual	persed.
Psalms.	

The Christ the Son of God: a Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By the ABBÉ CONSTANT FOUARD. Translated from the Fifth Edition, with the Author's sanction, by GEORGE F. X. GRIFFITH. With an Introduction by Cardinal MANNING. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 862, price 14s. [January 6, 1891.]

THE fact that no Life of the SAVIOUR, from the stand-point of modern Catholic scholarship, has been published for English-speaking readers, is excuse enough, were one needed, for the present translation.

Canon FOUARD's work has more than an adventitious claim upon the religious world. Notwithstanding the recent date of its first appearance, the 'Life' has attained to the position of a standard book of reference, to be found in every complete Catholic library. The author's position at the head of the younger generation of French scholars is perhaps sufficient to account for a hearty reception of the original work; but several features in the book have combined to make it appeal strongly to the reading public. Its handiness as a book of reference on all subjects connected with the Gospel story makes it useful as a handbook for the clergyman, who can find both facts and authorities given here in

the tersest form. Its method conduces greatly toward its practical usefulness, and makes it interesting to very various dispositions. The system of confining all the disquisitions to the notes, leaving the beauty of the Divine Story unhampered and unclouded, is intended to make it a *popular* work. Its faithfulness to tradition and the Fathers of the Church will, it is hoped, be found a grateful feature to all who value solid ecclesiastical learning, whether Anglican or Agnostic; and its freedom from the controversial spirit will recommend it to those who deprecate aggressive partisanship in Gospel studies. Its arrangement will, it is hoped, adapt it for a help-mate both in meditation and in Scripture studies, and in this connection the maps, especially engraved for this new edition from the author's plans, will be found of service. The translation is made with the consent and good-will of the Author.

The Oracles of God: Nine Lectures on the Nature and Extent of Biblical Inspiration, and on the Special Significance of the Old Testament Scriptures at the Present Time. With 2 Appendices. By W. SANDAY, M.A. D.D. LL.D. Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis; Fellow of Exeter College. Crown 8vo. pp. 160, price 4s.

[January 9, 1891.]

OF these Lectures the first six were preached as a course at Whitehall on the mornings and afternoons of three successive Sundays. The Lectures were shortly afterwards repeated in Oxford to some of the students who came up in connection with the movement for University Extension: a few alterations were made to adapt them to this second purpose, and it was then that the notes were added. The subject of Lecture VII. had been originally dealt with in one of these notes, but it was felt that it required a fuller treatment. This, therefore, with Lecture VIII., may be taken as supplementary to the original series. Lecture IX. was delivered to a different audience from the University pulpit at St. Mary's. It should be said, perhaps, that in the case of all the earlier discourses the audience was of a very changing character; this involved a certain amount of repetition which it was attempted to reduce to as narrow limits as possible.

The Lectures contain partly what the Author wished to say and partly what he was compelled to say as the necessary set-off on the other side. Our age needs above all something positive—

not exactly, as it is sometimes urged, positive teaching, or dogma, for which it does not see the reasons, but positive *reasons*, few, simple, and fundamental, which it can apprehend for itself and on which it can take its stand. Such reasons, or some of them, it has been the Author's earnest desire to supply; and if in the course of stating them he has had to put forward the negative side of the question, it is only because he was bound in candour not to give the one without the other.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. The Present Disquietude.	8. Christ and the Scriptures.
2. The Human Element in the Bible.	9. The Special Value of the Old Testament at the Present Time.
3. The Divine Element generally considered.	Appendix.
4. The Divine Element in its Special Manifestations.	1. The Date of the Psalter.
5. The Blending of Human and Divine.	2. Some Extracts from Recent Criticism on the Defective Apprehension of the Old Testament in the Early Church.
6. Loss and Gain.	
7. True and False Inspiration.	

The Battle of Belief: a Review of the Present Aspects of the Conflict. By NEVISON LORAIN, Vicar of Grove Park West, London; Author of 'The Sceptic's Creed,' 'The Voice of the Prayer-Book,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 254, price 5s.

[February 12, 1891.]

THIS work is an examination in compact form of the Religious Question. It reviews the modern aspects of religious doubt, examines the current questions of sceptical inquiry, and criticises the attitude of 'advanced thought,' as represented by its most distinguished exponents, towards the foundational principles of revealed religion.

It is contended in this treatise that the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith 'hold the field,' and that they are, as shown by the remarkable concessions of hostile science and philosophy, advancing 'all along the line.' The disorder, discontent, and internal conflict in the ranks of unbelief are suggestively illustrated. It is contended that the latest known facts of physical science are not hostile to the Christian religion; and further, that physical

science occupies no infallible chair, but is itself upon its trial, and can establish no claim to adjudicate on the claims of religion and determine its authority; that, indeed, 'religion is no worse off than science in the matter of proof.' The methods proper to religious inquiry are discussed, and contrasted with those suitable to the researches of natural science. The doctrine of the Supernatural is examined in the light of modern inquiry, and the bearing of scientific evolution on religious belief. The Positivism of M. COMTE and Mr. F. HARRISON is examined with the assistance of Mr. H. SPENCER, Prof. HUXLEY, &c. Agnosticism and the doctrine of the Unknowable is reviewed with the aid of Mr. F. HARRISON; and the Sectarianism of Unbelief, its contradictions and conflicts, is illustrated.

The inadequacy of culture and ethics to satisfy the higher nature of man is shown to be conceded by the various schools of hostile criticism. It is contended that Christianity is the divine response to the innermost needs of life; that religion, like science, must be proved by experiment; and that none of the schemes devised and offered by the conflicting sects of unbelief can satisfy human aspiration; that neither in 'scientific ethics,' 'regenerated poetry,' nor the altruistic 'worship of humanity' can rest be found and ultimate content, but only in GOD, CHRIST, and Immortal Hope.

In addition to the argument contained in the text of the work, and the extensive quotations from representative authorities in the various schools of modern thought, the book is furnished with extensive foot notes to guide the inquirer to further sources of information, so that the work may be a trustworthy manual of easy reference for the student.

St. Christopher, and other Poems. By ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH, Author of 'Illustrations of the Creed,' 'Indoors and Out,' &c. and joint Author of 'The Life of Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln.' Crown 8vo. pp. 294, price 6s.

[December 17, 1890.]

THE story of St. CHRISTOPHER, which has always had a special attraction for the Author, not merely on its own account, but for family and personal reasons, will be found here, but very slightly altered, although accompanied by a kind of musical interlude, in which images drawn from the uses and functions of water in the natural world lead up to a higher spiritual

interpretation. It is surely not impossible that the position frequently occupied by figures of St. CHRISTOPHER near the church door, a place where the font is usually found, may be due to some more or less conscious association of his story with the thought of Holy Baptism, the time in the life of a Christian when the servitude of Evil is forsworn, and the sovereignty of CHRIST is acknowledged.

The 'King's Father' is an attempt to reproduce in a dramatic form the very interesting sketch of M. EMMANUEL DE BROGLIE, 'Le Fils de Louis Quinze,' which reminds us that even in an age and court proverbially corrupt there was at least one untainted household, and one lofty and unworldly nature.

The Children's Year. Verses for the Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year. By C. H. WOODRUFF, B.C.L. With an Introduction by the LORD BISHOP of SOUTHWELL. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

[March 2, 1891.]

THE verses contained in this book, for each Sunday and holy day of the Church's year for which an Epistle and Gospel are appointed in the Prayer-Book, are intended for the use of children and young persons at the age of, and during the years immediately following, confirmation. While collections of devotional poetry for young children are sufficiently numerous, the Author believes that the class to whom the present volume is addressed has been less amply provided for. To such he ventures to hope that these verses may be of help. His aim has been by clear language and simple metre, by adopting, as far as possible, the words and phrases of Holy Scripture, familiar from earliest childhood, to impress religious truths upon some whose interest poetry of far greater merit but of more obscure thought and more intricate composition might fail to awaken. The lines in every case are suggested by and founded upon the Gospel, in one or two instances the Epistle, for the day, with the exception that the texts selected from the Gospels for Wednesday and Thursday before Easter have been counterchanged. Originality of treatment or novelty of expression in a work of this character would only be attained, except by very few, at the expense of what is far more valuable. Nor will the theological precision of statement be looked for; but the Author trusts that these pages contain nothing contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church as they are expressed by the voice and teaching of the Church of England.

Essays, Reviews, and Addresses. By JAMES MARTINEAU, Hon. LL.D. Harv. S.T.D. Lugd. Bat. D.D. Edin. D.C.L. Oxon. Selected and Revised by the Author. 4 vols. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each.

Vol. I. Personal: Political.
[December 17, 1890.]

Vol. II. Ecclesiastical: Historical.
Vol. III. Theological: Philosophical.
Vol. IV. Academical: Religious.

* * Vol. I. is now ready. The other Volumes will appear at intervals of three months each.

THIS collection of papers is divided into volumes according to subject, and, within each volume, disposed in the order of time; the former, to facilitate reference; the latter, to preserve the clue of literary history. They thus form, as a whole, an autobiographical commentary on the larger systematic writings for which they have gradually prepared the way. Running as they do through the changes of three score years, they can lay no claim to logical consistency. The Author can only hope that beneath the varying complexion of their thought some intelligible moral continuity may be traced, leading in the end to a view of life more coherent and less defective than was presented at the beginning. Most of the papers being strictly occasional—that is, relative to the events and ideas of their time—have interest, if at all, as reproducing some vanished aspect of public sentiment or social movement. They are left, therefore, to speak the feeling of their day, without any attempt, by softening its ignorances or removing its misjudgments, to correct it to the standard of the present intellectual latitude. A few very early essays have been excluded, as too pervasively steeped in the spirit of a discarded philosophy; but else, papers have been marked for rejection only where the interest was obsolete, or not desirable to revive.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

Personal Sketches.

John Priestley: Life and Works.
Thomas Arnold: Life and Correspondence.
William Ellery Channing: Memoir and Papers.
Theodore Parker: Discourse of Religion.
Gotthold Ephraim Lessing: Theology and Times.
Personal Influences on Present Theology: J. H. Newman, S. T. Coleridge, T. Carlyle.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.—continued.

Friedrich Schleiermacher: Life and Times.
Auguste Comte: Life and Philosophy.
John James Tayler: In Memoriam.
John Kenrick: In Memoriam.

Political Essays.

International Duties and the Present Crisis.
Foreign Policy for 1856.
The Slave Empire of the West.

Physical Religion. The Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1890. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. Foreign Member of the French Institute. Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price 10s. 6d.
[January 27, 1891.]

THIS volume contains the Author's second course of Gifford Lectures, as they were delivered before the University of Glasgow in the beginning of this year, with a few additions, mostly printed at the end of the volume.

In lecturing before an academic audience, the Author felt in duty bound to make his meaning as clear as possible, even at the risk of becoming tedious in driving the nail home more than once.

Nor could he avoid repeating here and there what he had written elsewhere, if he wished to place the subject before his hearers in a complete and systematic form.

CONTENTS.

- | Preface. | Lect. |
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| Lect. | 9. The Usefulness of the Vedic Religion for a Comparative Study of other Religions. |
| 1. How to study Physical Religion. | 10. Fire as Conceived in other Religions. |
| 2. The Veda and the Testimonies to its early existence. | 11. The Mythological Development of Agni. |
| 3. The Veda as studied by European Scholars. | 12. Religion, Myth, and Custom. |
| 4. Survey of Vedic Literature. | 13. Other Gods of Nature. |
| 5. Age of the Veda. | 14. What does it lead to? Appendices. |
| 6. Physical Religion. | |
| 7. The Biography of Agni. | |
| 8. Agni, as divested of his Material Character. | |

The Correspondence of William Augustus Miles on the French Revolution, 1789-1817. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES POPHAM MILES, M.A. F.L.S. Honorary Canon of Durham, Membre de la Société d'Histoire Diplomatique. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 912, price 92s. [December 5, 1890.]

IT is not a little curious, as Canon MILES remarks in his preface, that, writing in 1890, he should be able to speak of his father as having been, 112 years ago, in communication with well-known people like DAVID GARRICK; and that his own half-sister should have been at the Paris convent of Port Royal three years before the fall of the Bastille. Such, however, is the fact. His ministerial labours for a long time prevented the venerable Canon from undertaking the task of editing his father's papers, which he has now accomplished in his retirement.

The name of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MILES occurs twice in Mr. LECKY's History of England, but had been well-nigh forgotten until the appearance of these volumes. Owing to his knowledge of the Continent, he was entrusted by PITT with a secret mission to Paris in 1790, designed to detach France from the Family Compact, and draw closer the relations between France and England. The mission did not prove successful, but MILES's residence in Paris brought him into contact with the leading men in France—he was even for some time a member of the Jacobin Club; and later, after the deposition of Louis XVI., the members of the Revolutionary Government were glad to avail themselves of his services as a medium of communication with PITT and GRENVILLE in the final abortive efforts that were made to prevent the outbreak of war. He was thus fully behind the scenes, and his correspondence enables us to trace the exact course of the negotiations between the deposition of Louis in August and the declaration of war, after his execution in the following January; and the letters also form an interesting contribution to the history of the various diplomatic and political events up to the time of the writer's death in 1817.

The Editor has contributed a lengthy Introduction to these letters, giving an account of the circumstances under which they were written, and has also added numerous notes, giving reference to standard authorities bearing on the text.

EPOCHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. *The Colonies, 1492-1750.* By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Author of 'Historic Waterways' &c. With 4 coloured Maps. Fep. 8vo. pp. 320, price 3s. 6d. [February 28, 1891.]
2. *Formation of the Union, 1750-1829.* By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, A.B. Ph.D. the Editor of the Series. [In preparation.]
3. *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889.* By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D. LL.D. Author of 'Congressional Government,' 'The State.—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics,' &c. [In preparation.]

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. have made arrangements to supplement their series, *Epochs of Modern History*, by a short series of books treating of the history of America, which will be published under the general title *Epochs of American History*. The series will be under the editorship of Dr. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Assistant Professor of History in Harvard College. Each volume will contain not less than 250 pages, similar in size and style to the page of the volumes in the *Epochs of History* series, with full marginal analysis, working bibliographies, maps, and index. The volumes will be issued separately, and each will be complete in itself. Those already arranged for will, it is hoped, provide a continuous history of the United States from the foundation of the colonies to the present time, which shall be suited to class use as well as for general reading and reference.

In offering to the public a new 'History of the United States'—for such the three volumes of the *Epochs of American History*, taken together, are designed to form—the aim is not to assemble all the important facts, or to discuss all the important questions that have arisen. There seems to be a place for a series of brief works which shall show the main causes for the foundation of the colonies, for the formation of the Union, and for the triumph of that Union over disintegrating tendencies. To make clear the development of ideas and institutions from epoch to epoch—this is the aim of the Authors and the Editor.

Detail has, therefore, been sacrificed to a more thorough treatment of the broad outlines: events are considered as evidences of tendencies and principles. Recognising the fact that many readers will wish to go more carefully into

narrative and social history, each chapter throughout the series will be provided with a bibliography, intended to lead, first to the more common and easily accessible books, afterward, through the lists of bibliographies by other hands, to special works and monographs.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Edited by E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and the
Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

New York. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Author of 'The Winning of the West' &c.
With 8 Maps. Crown 8vo. pp. 250, price
8s. 6d. [February 10, 1891.

IT has been the aim of the Author of this book less to collect new facts than to draw from the immense storehouse of facts already collected those which were of real importance in New York history, and to show their true meaning, and their relations to one another; to sketch the workings of the town's life, social, commercial, and political, at successive periods, with their sharp transformations and contrasts; and to trace the causes which gradually changed a little Dutch trading-hamlet into a huge American city. He has also striven to make clear the logical sequence and continuity of these events; to outline the steps by which the city gradually obtained a free political life; and to give proper prominence to the remarkable and ever-recurring revolutions in the ethnic make-up of its mixed population—a population which from the beginning has been composed of many different race-elements, and which has owed its marvellous growth more to immigration than to natural increase.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. Discovery and First Settlement. 1609–1626.	5. New York under the Stuarts. 1674–1688.
2. The Dutch Town under the First Three Directors. 1626–1647.	6. The Usurpation of Leisler. 1689–1691.
3. Stuyvesant and the End of Dutch Rule. 1647–1664.	7. The Growth of the Colonial Seaport. 1691–1720.
4. New Amsterdam becomes New York. The Beginning of English Rule. 1664–1674.	8. The Close of the Colonial Period. 1720–1764.
	9. The Unrest before the Revolution. 1764–1774.

CONTENTS—continued.

Chap.	Chap.
10. The Revolutionary War. 1775–1783.	13. The Growth of the Commercial and Democratic City. 1821–1860.
11. The Federalist City. 1783–1800.	14. Recent History. 1860–1890.
12. The Beginning of Democratic Rule. 1801–1821.	

MAPS.

The Towne of New York. 1664–1668.	New York City. 1767.
	New York City. 1890.

Racing Reminiscences and Experiences of the Turf. By Sir GEORGE CHETWYND, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 706, price 21s.
[February 2, 1891.

THE first volume of this work is devoted to the Author's racing reminiscences between 1869 and 1890, whilst the second contains his experiences of the turf. In a brief preface Sir GEORGE CHETWYND explains that his object is to supply those details of great events which are absent from the 'Racing Calendar,' and also to give the reader the benefit of the experience for which he has sometimes paid dearly. A third object which he has in view is to preserve a record of the action brought by him against a nobleman who had traduced his character, and hence the appendix.

A considerable portion of the first volume is devoted to the chronicling of different race meetings in the order in which they were held, the record being interspersed with many anecdotes of sporting men.

The second volume opens with hints to backers and young owners. The Author remarks 'That the practice of betting is in many ways mischievous and calculated to do harm, is a truism which need not be disputed; but men always have betted, and, doubtless, always will bet, and it would be affectation and senseless prudery to exclude the subject from a book on the turf. Newspapers condemn the custom in one column and publish the latest odds in the next. Solemn dignitaries denounce it and sit down to play whist for sixpenny points, which is practically the same thing.' The Author goes on to say that he sets his face against heavy gambling. If a young man asked him if he would advise him to go on the turf he should without hesitation reply 'No.' 'Plunging' is condemned, as also are selling handicaps. Racing men may find some useful hints in the chapters on settling. On the subject of defaulters, Sir GEORGE CHETWYND speaks with emphasis. Per-

sonally, he says, he has no pity for bookmakers who do not post a man for owing them money after they have given him a reasonable time for payment. With respect to systems in betting, he declares them fallacious. Bookmakers have always behaved well to him, and he wishes to speak of people as he finds them. Bookmakers, he asserts, always trust a man till he acts unfairly. In a chapter on racegoers and the ring, the Author says he has never been able to understand why ready money betting is so sternly frowned upon by the Legislature, which permits, or at any rate winks at, betting on a larger scale. Men, he says, will bet, and do so in every quarter of the globe, though no doubt there are powerful arguments to be used against its practice. Speaking of the sporting Press, the Author is of opinion that, taking it as a whole, it is to be commended for its integrity and its wish to study the interests of the racing community, though there are one or two black sheep amongst such newspapers. Many pages are devoted to handicapping. Breeding and training form the subject of a whole chapter in themselves, after which Sir GEORGE goes on to speak of the rules of racing.

In conclusion the Author devotes a chapter to his action against Lord DURHAM, which is followed by an appendix giving a verbatim report of the arbitration proceedings between them.

Letters to Young Shooters. (First Series.) On the Choice and Use of a Gun. By Sir RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, Bart. With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 274, price 7s. 6d.

[December 17, 1890.]

THE Author has not designed these Letters for the purpose of instructing old or experienced sportsmen. He does not, however, hesitate to place them in the hands of the rising generation of shooters, in the hope that they may be of some service to them, or, indeed, to any who confess inexperience in the use of the gun.

The Author has carefully confined himself to practical instruction, and has not devoted any space to picturesque description or long anecdotes. What is now laid before young sportsmen is the outcome of years of actual personal experience and careful observation; and if this series of Letters meets with approbation, the Author hopes shortly to complete the subject by publishing a volume on 'Game and Wildfowl Shooting.'

The Letters in this volume originally appeared in the *Field*.

CONTENTS.

Letter

1. Remarks on Guns Old and New.
2. On the Quality, Manufacture, and Cost, of Modern Guns.
3. Hammer, Hammerless, and Ejector Guns.
4. On the Fit and Choice of a Gun, and the Best Gun to Use as Adapted to Different Shooters.
5. The Choice of Guns (*continued*), with Remarks on their Fastenings, the Merits of Steel and Damascus, and the Length of Gun-Barrels.
6. The Merits of Chokes and Cylinders, as Applied to their Effect on Game and Suitability to the Shooter.
7. The Merits of Chokes and Cylinders (*continued*).
8. How to Shoot Safely, with Remarks on Loaders and the Safe Handling of a Gun in the Field.
9. On Killing Game, and Shooting generally, in a Sportsmanlike manner.
10. On Correct Aiming—Practical.
11. On Correct Aiming—Practical (*continued*).
12. Correct Aiming (*continued*)—Theoretical.
13. Some Remarks on Correct Aiming, in regard to the Eyes.
14. On the Care and Cleaning of Guns (their liability to damage, and general supervision).
15. The Care and Cleaning of Guns (*continued*).
16. On the Loading of Game-Guns—Powder.
17. On the Loading of Guns—Shot.
18. A few Simple Directions in Target Experiments, such as may be of use in testing the Excellence, or the Reverse, of a Gun's Shooting.
19. Cartridges, Cartridge-Magazine, Cartridge-Bag, Sleevelets for Cartridge-Carriers out Shooting, Game-Bag.
20. Game-Stop, How to make Rabbits lie out, and how to catch Wood-Pigeons.

The Cruise of the 'Alerte': the Narrative of a Search for Treasure on the Desert Island of Trinidad. By E. F. KNIGHT, Author of 'The Cruise of the "Falcon"' &c. With 2 Maps and 28 Illustrations by ARTHUR SHEPARD, from the Author's sketches. Crown 8vo. pp. 840, price 10s. 6d. [December 5, 1890.]

FIVE times within the last twelve years have different bands of adventurers tried to solve the mystery of the buried treasure of Trinidad Island. This is not the West Indian paradise of the same name, but a lonely, rocky, desolate atom in the South Atlantic, some 700 miles off the coast of Brazil, and peopled only by more or less agreeable sea-fowl, and wholly disagreeable and loathsome land-crabs. Here,

according to tradition, there was buried 70 years ago a vast treasure plundered from the Cathedral of Lima, where during the War of Independence it had been lodged for security. There is historical evidence of the existence of this wealth of gold and silver plate in Lima, where the property deposited in the fortress alone during the war was estimated by Lord DUNDONALD at six millions sterling. There is also evidence that when the Spanish garrison evacuated the fortress they took with them all the treasure they could carry. One of the vessels, containing the Cathedral plate and specie, was captured by pirates, who hid the treasure on the island of Trinidad until they could conveniently remove it. But the freebooters were all captured and hanged except one, a Russian Finn, who told the story to a Tyneside captain, and gave him a plan of the island with the bearings of the burying-place. All this reads uncommonly like a very familiar romance, but in all its essential details it is true. Five several attempts have been made within a dozen years to recover the treasure, but they have all failed, not because there was no treasure, but because the adventurers could not apply themselves to the search. The dangers of landing through the surf involved such a loss of life and stores, and the place itself is so inhospitable, that previous adventurers had scarcely reached it when they turned to leave it. Readers of 'The Cruise of the "Falcon"' will remember that Mr. KNIGHT was there in his famous voyage in 1881, and left it with such disgust at the loathsome land-crabs that he vowed he would never set foot on it again. But he did not know the treasure story then, and when he heard it later he found so much in his own observations to lend colour to it that he determined to head a search party to the scene. He had discovered a landing-place and other things about Trinidad which others had missed, and he planned an expedition prepared to spend several months on the island in systematic digging. A yacht was bought and fitted out, a party of some half-dozen contributing participating gentlemen signed an agreement for working and division, a few paid-hands were shipped on liberal terms, but without any prospective share, and the 'Alerte' sailed from Southampton in August 1889. She was a 50-ton yawl, and was laden with stores, tools, boring apparatus, hydraulic cranks, portable forge, timber, and other appliances for excavation on a most extensive scale. After a call by the way at the Salvage Islands, and a sort of preliminary but unsuccessful canter after a reputed treasure there, the 'Alerte' eventually reached Trinidad, and Mr. KNIGHT found that since his previous visit a landslip of some

thousands of tons of earth and rock had occurred in the bay where the treasure is supposed to lie. With great difficulty and danger the stores and tools were landed, and systematic trenching began by the gentlemen-adventurers. For three months they laboured, and found nothing. Still, Mr. KNIGHT has no doubt in the truth of the story, and is unable to decide whether the treasure has been removed by someone else or is still there; if still there, however, it is now buried under such an accumulation of landslips that it is irrecoverable.

Political Americanisms. A Glossary of Terms and Phrases Current at different periods in American Politics. By CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 144, price 2s. 6d. [February 2, 1891.]

THE vocabulary of the American politician has become copious beyond what is generally believed, and the glossary presented herewith lays no claim to exhaustiveness. It includes, however, a number of phrases which can be found in no other compilation. Some of these have passed out of current use, others are defined according to the best authorities available.

It has not always been easy to decide upon the exact meaning of a particular phrase; indeed, meanings frequently vary with localities. Doubtless careful readers will note sundry infelicities of definition, which in point of fact may be due mainly to local variations.

A first instalment of these terms and phrases was published in the *Magazine of American History* in 1884.

The compilation has been considerably enlarged in the present edition, and while the Author is well aware of its incompleteness, he hopes that he has at least made a creditable beginning in a special field not heretofore explored.

The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature: an Essay. By DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON, Author of 'A System of Psychology' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 234, price 6s. [December 4, 1890.]

FICTION, as the Author defines it, for the purposes of his treatise, is a prose competition, a story, a novel, or a tale. Then he sets himself the task of pointing out the qualities which go to make fiction good art, and what are

the things which spoil its effect. 'Interest' is, of course, merely another word for pleasure in the perusal of a story, for, broadly speaking, no man reads a story which has for him no savour and evokes no interest. Further, we find that the things which make a book interesting may with a little care and trouble be grouped under certain heads, though, equally of course, what interests some people will not attract others. The sources of pleasure he holds have relation to three general functions—(1) growth, (2) preservation, and (3) reproduction, with corresponding pains in relation—(1) retardation, (2) disintegration, (3) annihilation. But the pleasures of the mind are, in general, to acquire, to conserve, and to perpetuate, and, further, they are representative rather than actual.

The Author next proceeds to consider the scientific value of fiction, and the moral value, and here we have, of course, brought into the discussion the ever lively quarrel between the realists and the romancists. As to realism, as it is called, the Author holds that the creator of a novel is bound to produce a picture of life as it is, that there should be 'strong, clear, and lifelike' products of art.

CONTENTS.

Chap.	Chap.
1. The Office of Fiction in Literature.	9. The Exhibition of Love.
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Optical Projection: a Treatise on the Use of the Lantern in Exhibition and Scientific Demonstration. By LEWIS WRIGHT, Author of 'Light: a Course of Experimental Optics.' With 232 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 486, price 6s.

[January 19, 1891.]

THIS work begins with a chapter explaining in a familiar manner the theory of all projections, and pointing out how true principles guard against practical mistakes in manipulation. The chapters next following form a manual of

ordinary lantern management and exhibition, but with many details and explanations of practical construction and manipulation, and the methods of obtaining the very best results in illumination, &c., which are not to be found in other handbooks. A chapter follows upon the various patterns of demonstrating or scientific lanterns, the best form of electric light for optical use and general work in a lecture theatre; and the next is a full chapter upon the construction and use of Mr. WRIGHT's own projecting microscope, which is rapidly making its way in public institutions, and is capable of exhibiting objects 2,000 or 5,000 diameters, according as the oxy-hydrogen or electric light may be employed. The latter half of the book is devoted to showing how experiments in mechanical and molecular physics, physiology, chemistry, sound, light, heat, and electricity may be projected, the final chapter being a short one upon the *extempore* preparation of scientific diagrams, including the preparation of slides from printed engravings of suitable size, without the trouble of photography. Throughout are interspersed observations upon the general methods and principles of such experiments, with a view to suggesting proper arrangements for such as are not treated in detail. It is also shown how very large apparatus can be projected by shadow methods, and how the field of ordinary lantern condensers can be extended to greater size. Optical experiments are treated with especial fulness, and with descriptions of the very newest devices and apparatus, and a novel apparatus for easily projecting LISAJOUS' acoustic figures by reeds mounted with small mirrors is also figured and described.

A Text-Book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology. By W. D. HALLIBURTON, M.D. B.Sc. M.R.C.P. Professor of Physiology at King's College, London; Lecturer on Physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women; late Assistant Professor of Physiology at University College, London. With 104 Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 894, price 28s.

[January 6, 1891.]

THIS book aims at being a complete text-book on the subject of Chemical Physiology, or Physiological Chemistry, the most recent research being embodied in it. References to literature are given throughout. A few chapters at the commencement are devoted to general methods of research and analysis, and to a description of the chemical characters and rela-

tionships of the various proximate principles found in the body. The greater part of the volume, however, treats these substances from the point of view of their functions in the body, and so the work deals with a department of physiology, rather than one of chemistry. The tissues and organs of the body are first taken one by one, and their chemical physiology described; the functions of respiration, food and alimentation, excretion, and metabolism are then discussed one by one in their chemical aspects.

Various points of pathological interest are also included; among these may be mentioned the chemical aspect of bacterial activity; ptomaines; blood diseases; diseases in which connective tissues are involved, such as myxœdema and melanotic sarcoma; deposits in gout; disordered conditions of the alimentary canal; calculi in the gall bladder and urinary channels; a full description is also given of morbid urines. Descriptions of practical methods are given throughout.

It is hoped that the book may be useful, not only to students of chemistry and physiology, and to those pursuing original investigations in the field of chemical physiology, but also to the student of practical medicine and the medical practitioner.

Outlines of Physiological Psychology. A Text-Book of Mental Science for Academies and Colleges. By GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. 8vo. pp. 518, price 12s. [February 5, 1891.]

THE Author's larger work, entitled 'Elements of Physiological Psychology,' which was published four years ago, was received with much favour by students both of philosophy and science, and was adopted as a class-book in the prominent Universities both in the United States and in England. This abridgment of the larger work has been arranged in such a manner as to fit it especially for use as a text-book in higher academies and institutions of secondary instruction. It contains all the matter necessary for such instruction, and is intended to be placed in the hands of the pupil, while the teacher and more advanced scholar will find constant use for the larger work.

Aphorisms in Applied Anatomy (or Anatomy for the Final Examinations) and *Operative Surgery*. Including 100 Typical *viva voce* Questions in Surface-Marking, &c.; being Notes of Demonstrations to his Surgery Class. By THOMAS COOKE, B.A. B.Sc. M.D. (Paris), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer at the School of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery. Crown 8vo. pp. 174, price 3s. 6d. [January 19, 1891.]

THIS book may be taken as little more than a syllabus of the work done in the Author's courses of operative surgery, preceded by a few notes on the leading points in applied anatomy and surface marking.

Studies of Old Case-Books. By Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart. 8vo. pp. 180, price 8s. 6d. [January 21, 1891.]

THE Author feels that few things of the kind seem to be more useless than old Case-books. To the writer himself they may have some value and even great personal interest, but to others they appear to be of very little utility.

As one looks through volume after volume, they seem to prove nothing but a waste of time, till one reflects that the present use of old Case-books is no just estimate of their value in past years. For, to say nothing of the materials they may have supplied for work already done in lectures or in books and papers published at various times, they were among the very best means of self-education. The habit of recording facts is nearly essential to the habit of accurately observing and remembering them. Thinking of this, and of their personal interest to himself, the Writer ought, perhaps, to have been content with the good service that his Case-books have rendered to him and with the hope that they have been, in some measure, indirectly useful to others. But still he hopes that what is here gleaned from them may serve some good purpose, whether in the description of a few diseases or injuries not sufficiently well known, or in the suggestions of probably useful lines of inquiry, or of some general principles which it may be well for younger men to bear in mind and test as to their probability.

The several studies, if they may be so called, have been written at various times during the last six or seven years.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Preliminary Survey and Estimates. By THEODORE GRAHAM GRIBBLE, Civil Engineer. With 138 Diagrams and Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 440, price 6s.

[January 27, 1891.]

THE title of this book, 'Preliminary Survey,' is American and answers somewhat to our 'Parliamentary Work,' but it covers a wider range, in fact the whole science of surveying in condensed form, with the exception of those minute details where very great accuracy is needed.

The methods of surveying considered in this work are by no means exclusively American. In the class of work formerly called telemetry, but now tacheometry, we have to go to Italians, French, and Germans for most of the original conceptions and the best modern developments. Comparatively few English engineers really practise these methods unless they have learned them abroad, although some are thoroughly proficient in them.

The object in view has been to present to the young engineer going abroad a handy *vade mecum*, which with the necessary tables will enable him to carry out a survey in a new country rapidly, correctly, and according to the ideas and requirements of the people. It has

also been sought to furnish in the first and third chapters an *aide-mémoire* to the experienced surveyor for his assistance in roughly estimating the cost of the proposed works, and so to guide his decision in the case of alternative routes and situations.

Considerable use has been made of standard authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, but the subject-matter is in the main the result of actual experience. The necessary compactness of such a work has made it eclectic. Some methods have been passed over with slender comment, although occupying much space in other text-books. On the other hand such subjects as tacheometry, computation by diagram and side-rule, signalling, &c., which are as yet hardly known to the general public except in pamphlet form, are here treated of at considerable length. An attempt has been made to explain the elements of astronomy, as far as they are needed in the simple problems used by the surveyor, in such a manner as will be understood by those having no previous knowledge of the subject, and a great many of the definitions which take up much space in ordinary text-books have been placed in a glossary. No tables are given which are to be found in the *Nautical Almanac* or in ordinary mathematical tables, as these have to form part of the surveyor's impedimenta.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Introduction to the Study of the History of Language. By HERBERT A. STRONG, M.A. LL.D. Professor of Latin, University College, Liverpool; WILLEM S. LOGEMAN, Newton School, Rockferry, Birkenhead; and BENJAMIN DE WHEELER, Professor of Greek in Cornell University, U.S. 8vo. pp. 448, price 10s. 6d.

[January 22, 1891.]

THE great work of Professor PAUL on the Principles of Language marks an epoch in the literature of linguistics in general. Under its influence the important contributions of SWEET and BRUGMANN to the literature of language have been mainly written, as these Authors are the first to admit. Many old theories of language were demolished by PAUL's work, and many linguistic truths brought to light, which have since the appearance of his

work been accepted by all workers in the field of Philology. The object of this book is twofold—first to render PAUL's principles intelligible and accessible to English students; secondly, to supply those students who are familiar with PAUL's methods with instances of the working out of those principles in the area of French and English. PAUL's instances are almost exclusively taken from the German language in its different stages and its different dialects. The instances in the book under review are taken mainly from English in its different stages, Gothic, and again from French. The German plan of putting the argument or principle first, and then, and not till then, the example, has been in this case reversed, as English students are trained to seize the force of the example first of all and then to proceed to the principle. The chapters on Analogy and Contamination in Language offer many new points to the student of language; and the chapter on the Standard

Language, and especially the standard language of America, has much in it that is quite new and original. The division of labour between three specialists is in accordance with the instinct of modern scientific feeling; it is felt that where the ground to be covered is so vast it is better to divide the task and to leave some portion to the authority most competent to deal with it. It is hoped that those who are endeavouring to teach their own language on scientific principles may find a powerful aid and a lucid system in this book; and that foreign, and especially German readers, to whom the system of PAUL is familiar, may find many new instances to add to those furnished by Professor PAUL. It may be added that the Authors have not infrequently found themselves compelled to differ from Professor PAUL'S views, and on these occasions the reason for the deviation from his principles has been set forth with the principles themselves.

A Text-Book of Geometrical Deductions.
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of the Cape of Good Hope, formerly
Examiners in Mathematics in the Univer-
sity of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. pp. 146,
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THE aim of this book is to provide a method by which the art of solving Geometrical Deductions or Riders may be systematically taught. With this object it is divided into sections, each of which begins with a Deduction fully worked out as a model for the student. This is, in each case, followed by a number of similar Deductions, intended to be written out by the student, in which the figures are given, and such hints on the methods to be employed as are needed to smooth the way to beginners and induce them to attempt the solutions. Other exercises follow in which still less help is given so that the student is by degrees taught to rely on his own resources, while at the same time he is familiarised with the methods required.

Care has been taken to distinguish as Standard Theorems such important propositions as are really additions to Euclid, and the student is shown how far he may use such theorems in the solution of exercises.

One feature of the book is the separation of Theorems from Problems, problems coming last, as more difficult for beginners. In the chapter

on Theorems the deductions are arranged according to Euclid's order, with the exception of the section on Maxima and Minima, which is put last.

In the chapter on Problems, sections are given on Loci, Intersection of Loci, Analysis and Synthesis, Construction of Triangles, &c.

Altogether the book contains 506 exercises, figures and hints being given in 278 cases, 30 of these being worked out in full. The method of arrangement is such as to allow the beginner to work a sufficient number of exercises in each section without necessarily working all, while it affords special facilities to the advanced student who desires to revise the subject without undue loss of time.

An Introduction to Dynamics, including
Kinematics, Kinetics, and Statics. With
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BURTON, D.Sc. With 150 Figures and
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price 4s. [December 17, 1890.]

THE subjects treated of in this book are usually included under the head of Mechanics, the term Dynamics being reserved for the study of motion, and Statics for the study of equilibrium; but some modern writers have pointed out that the whole Science should more properly be called Dynamics, and this nomenclature has accordingly been adopted.

In writing a book for young students with no previous knowledge of Dynamics, it was found difficult to make a satisfactory division of the subject into Kinematics, Kinetics, and Statics; for, on the one hand, it seemed essential to examine the nature of forces before discussing their equilibrium, and to deduce the laws for their composition as far as possible from physical considerations; while, on the other hand, many portions of Kinetics could be more satisfactorily treated after establishing some properties of the mass-centre, and these, it appeared, would be better understood when the centre of gravity had been defined.

Chapters I. II. IV. V. VI. and VII. are devoted to Kinematics, and Chapter III. to the trigonometry of one angle, while the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth chapters treat chiefly of Statics, and the remaining chapters of Kinetics.

As beginners are often greatly confused by the use of a single term in two or more distinct senses, the Author has tried as far as possible to avoid this source of trouble, though greater clumsiness or inelegance of phrase has sometimes

resulted. As examples, the words 'pressure' and 'tension' may be mentioned; they are used to denote sometimes force per unit area, sometimes quantities of the nature of forces; and though this book is not concerned with the measurement of pressures or tensions, these terms have not been used to denote such forces as the reaction of a resisting surface or the pull of a stretched string, but have been reserved for their more legitimate use.

First Steps in Greek. By F. RITCHIE, M.A. The Beacon, Sevenoaks, Author of 'First Steps in Latin' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 108, price 2s. [January 19, 1891.]

THIS book aims at providing a plan for teaching the Greek Accidence in a somewhat more logical order than that necessarily adopted in a Grammar.

Exercises are provided on each portion of the Accidence, as it is learnt, and the simpler rules of Syntax are gradually introduced.

The material supplied is sufficient for about one and a half terms work.

Elementary Science Lessons: being a Systematic Course of Practical Object Lessons. Illustrated by Simple Experiments. By W. HEWITT, B.Sc. Science Demonstrator for the Liverpool School Board. Standard II. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 142, price 1s. 6d. [January 15, 1891.]

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